BALAJI BAJIRAO AND THE EXPANSION OF THE MARATHA POWER IN SOUTH INDIA

(1740-60)

BY

V. G. KHOBREKAR, B.A.

(Thesis submitted to the University of
Bombay for the degree of Doctor of
Philosophy).

INDIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
St. Xavier's College,
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PREFACE

The expansion of the Maratha power in South India, in Balaji Bajirao's time, (1740-1760), the subject matter of the work, covers a vital and significant period as also an important chapter in the history of South India. For the Marathas, from Shahaji to Bajirao I, tried to expand their power in the south. In the time of Balaji Bajirao, the Marathas tried to bring that region under their control and succeeded to a great extent. So that they came to the point of adding the whole of South India to the Maratha Kingdom. The work done in the Karnaṭak by the Peshwa Balajirao and his generals would have changed the course of the history of India had it not remained unfinished.

2 Robert Orme, author of British Military Transactions, in Indostan, (London, M.DC.CC.III), was the first English writer to devote some attention to the doings of the Marathas in the Karnatak in his celebrated work; for the most part he consulted English sources and expressed the English viewpoint only. The Maratha adventures received but a passing and necessarily secondary consideration in his narrative, since he was concerned mainly with the military transactions of the British in Indostan. So reference to the Marathas and their affairs was made only wherever and whenever they came into contact with the English and their affairs. However meagre the information might be, yet it contains historical judgement based on historical facts. Likewise, French writers like Herman, (author of "Settlement and Possession of Bombay by the English East India Company and of the rise and progress of the war with the Marathas nation", London, 1781),

Malleson, (author of "History of the French in India", London, 1893), who have had access to both English and French sources, neglected the Maratha viewpoint and connected link of the subject while completing their chosen topics. "History of the Marathas", (London, 1912), by Grant Duff, "History of the Maratha people", (Oxford, 1931), by Kincaid and Parasnis and "New History of the Marathas (Bombay, 1948), by Sardesai, are more recent publications; they embody valuable information regarding the Maratha doings in the Karnatak. Their treatment, though not exhaustive, bears ample testimony to the fruit of modern historical scholarship and criticism concerning South Indian History in the 17th and 18th centuries. The greater portion of the then available and necessary information pertaining to this period has been carefully collected, collated and made use of by them; they are not, however, unanimous in their views about affairs and sequence of events. The candidate has taken up this subject as it has so far not received proper and detailed treatment. It is, perhaps, the first attempt to present the connected history of this period from all the relevant angles, in the light of original documents, in Marathi, English, French, Portuguese and Persian. Great stress has, however been laid on the Marathi and the English records, for they supplement each other and help us to fix the chronology of the events correctly. To enable the reader to assess the value of the English and Marathi records, appendices containing most relevant materials have been added to some of the chapters. Further, a vast quantity of recently published data, not available to previous writers, has been utilised. Besides, the treatment is exhaustive, leaving no lacuna. An essential attribute of a historian is dispassionateness and disinterestedness in the treatment of historical material.

In writing this thesis, the candidate has had recourse to the Poona archives, the family papers of Maratha chiefs, and their writings, now accumulated and preserved by Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal Poona, and Satara Daftar and English State Papers. He has carefully gone through all the available literature on the subject to date. In support of the above claim, it would not be out of place to indicate briefly in line of argument pursued in this work.

Chapter one lays bare the political situation of the Karnatak before 1740, an introduction necessary to the subject matter of the thesis. It was Shahji who went into the South and made a permanent abode there and extended his sway over the tributary princes of the Vijayanagara remains of the time. Happily, by then Shivaji had carved out the Maratha kingdom in the Deccan. To glorify his tradition of chivalry and accumulation of wealth, he undertook the conquest of South India. So well did he succeed that, while returning from the Karnatak he made Gingee the seat of the Maratha kingdom in the South. He tackled to the foreigners on the coast. After his death, the Maratha power in the Karnatak collapsed like a house of cards and the Muslims conquered the whole region. The Peshwa, Balaji Vishwanath, brought sanads from Delhi by which the Karnatak mamala was assigned to the Marathas for the chauth. This chauth was realized by Bajirao I, and Fattesinh Baba, who went to the Karnatak twice in the regime of Bajirao I.

The second chapter opens with the attempts of the Muslim subedars of the Karnatak to annex the five Hindu principalities in the Karnatak. The Marathas became an absolute power in India and Shahu, the ruling Chhatrapati, ordered his sardars to march into the Karnatak to punish the Muslims who were harrassing the Maratha King of Tanjore. Raghuji Bhosle and Tattesinh Baba accomplished this by killing the Karnatak Nawab, subjugating and ravaging the whole of the Karnatak, capturing Trichinopoly, and bringing Chanda Sahib captive to Satara.

In the third chapter it is narrated how, due to the ~~Marathas~~ Maratha action, the Nizam got perturbed and led an expedition into the Karnatak and obtained Trichinopoly. This annoyed Shahu, who assigned the Karnatak mamala to Babuji Naik; the latter went into the Karnatak and fought three battles only to be defeated. He came to Satara and went on a hunger strike in order to obtain the Karnatak mamala for himself.

The fourth chapter deals with the activities of Babuji Naik till 1747 and the Peshwa's attempts, at Satara, to obtain the Karnatak assigned to him. The Peshwa, with Sambhaji's help, succeeded, and ordered Sadashivrao Bhau to go to the Karnatak on an expedition. The full details of this, never known to history, are narrated.

The fifth chapter is full of Babuji Naik's further activities in the Karnatak till 1750: how the Nizam had opposed him and eventually forced him out of the Karnatak. This chapter is an answer to the supporters of the Naik's claim against Balajirao.

In chapter six, the activities of the French and the English, have been noted with special references to the Nawab of the Karnatak and the native prince like, the Raja of Tanjore and Nanja Raja of Mysore. Besides, it is clearly shown how Balaji Bajirao overcame domestic difficulties and took an active part in the dispute over the succession to the Nizam. How, further, he fought with Bussy and then obtained from Salabat Jang a slice of the Nizam's territory.

The seventh chapter tells of the growing power of Balajirao, his treaty with Dupleix and an expedition into the Karnatak to obtain money. He returns with money from Mysore.

Chapter eight deals with the activities of Murarirao, Balajirao and the expedition of Mahadaji Purandare into the Karnatak and his achievements there; the Marathas interest in the Mysore affairs and the quarrel with Muzaffarkhan. All this is from newly discovered data.

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Chapter nine is concerned with the famous Savanur expedition of the Peshwa; when his offer of surrendering Muzaffarkhan is refused by the Nawab of Savanur. In this expedition, Murarirao fights the Peshwa,his co-religionist and the Nizam, the Nawab of Savanur, with Bussy on the side of the Peshwa. Finally, the Savanur Nawab is defeated and half of his territory is added to the Maratha kingdom. Murarirao and Muzaffar Khan submit to the Peshwa. There is an intrigue leading to the Nizam's dismissal of Bussy from his court.

In chapter ten, Balajirao is seen leading an expedition against Mysore. The Mysoreans were defeated and compelled to cede the fourteen districts to the Marathas. From thisyear, the Marathas become habituated to lingering in the field during the rainy season. Balawantrao Mehendale is left in charge in the Karnatak and his activities in the year 1757-58 are reported in chapter eleventh; Amritrao, busy with the English and the French, goes to Madras and plays an important role in reconciling the Nawab of Cuddapah.

In the twelfth chapter, Gopalrao Patwardhan and Raste are seen doing their best in the Karnatak. They fight with Hyder of Mysore and annex the greater part of the Karnatak. But the Peshwa's urgent call to them to fight the Nizam, compels Gopalrao to conclude a treaty with Hyder Ali and come back to Satara.

In the last chapter Visaji Krishna Binivale subdues Hyder Ali, obtains tribute from Mysore from Muhammad Ali and from the French. But the disastrous defeat of the Marathas at Panipat forces him to return to Poona, leaving the Karnatak at the mercy of Hyder Ali and the foreigners.

The concluding pages attempt briefly to analyse the causes of the decline of the Maratha Power in South India.

I wish to acknowledge my grateful thanks and indebtedness to my guide Rev. Fr. H. Heras, S. J., The Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay for his continued interest and encouragement throughout the six years of my research work. I am all gratitude to Prof. W. Coelho, M.A. for his warm encouragement and valuable suggestions in regard to matter and manner. My sincere thanks are due to the

ebted-

authorities of Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal for giving me access to the Mandal amd my special thanks are due to Shri G. H. Khare, Curator Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal, for making available to me some of rare unpublished material on the subject, for discussing with me the subject matter from time to time and for making valuable suggestions. I am also thankful to Prof. A. Fernandez of Siddharth College, who was kind enough to spare some time to read some of the French works for me. Shri Joseph Pereira and M. Abbas have put me under a great obligation by reading along with me some of the relevant portions of the Portuguese and Kanarese sources.

Lastly I acknowledge with gratitude the debt I owe to Shri B. Anderson, M.A., the Assistant Librarian of the Bombay University and to John Ferrao of I. H. R. Institute, St. Xavier's College for their invaluable assistance generously given.

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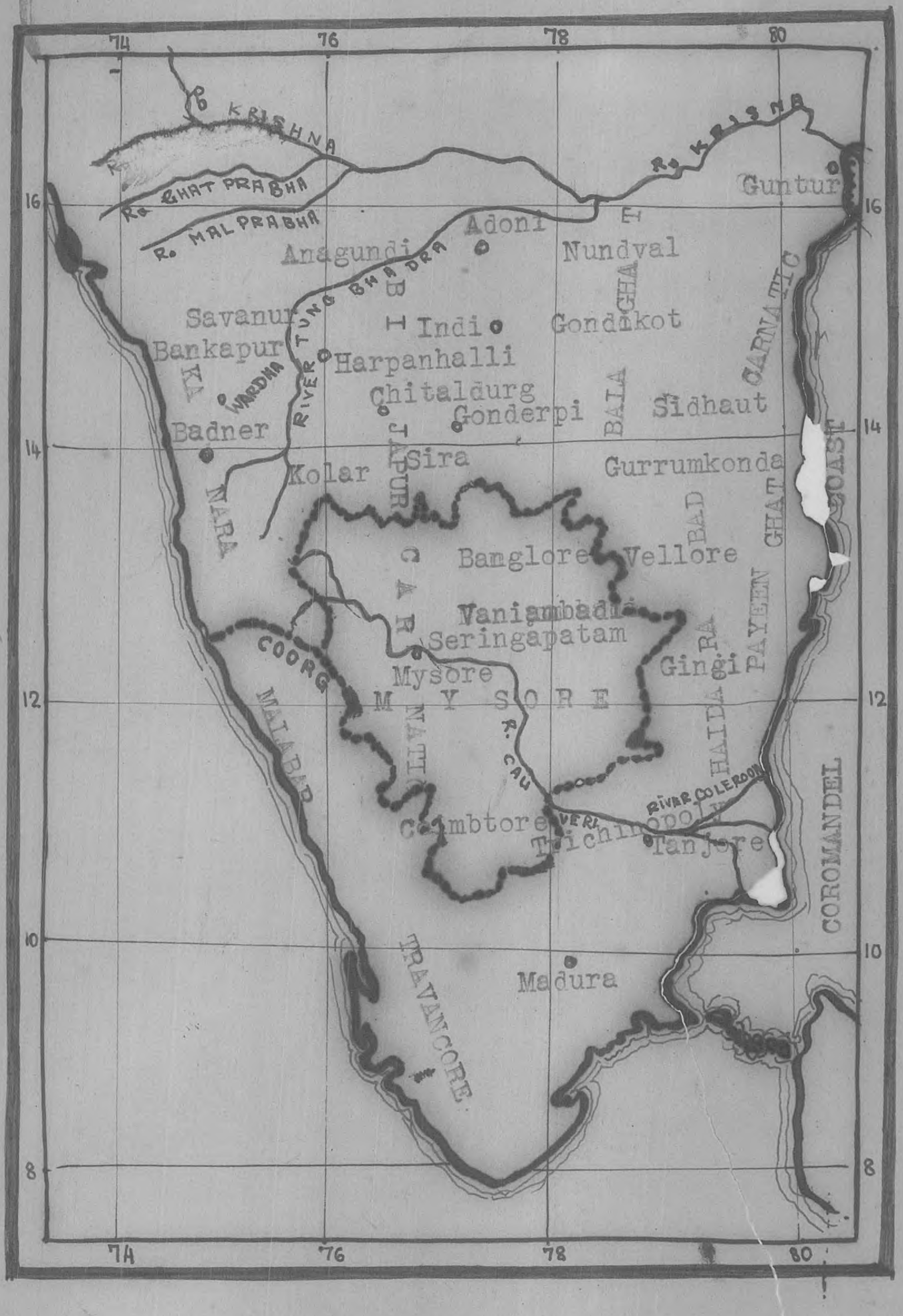
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BALA GHAT
CARNATIC COAST
Savanur
Bankapur
Indi
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Harpanhalli
WARDHA
KANARA
Chitaldurg
Gonderpi
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Gurrumkonda
HAIDARABAD
PAYEEN GHAT
Banglore
Vellore
Vaniambadi
Seringapatam
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Gingi
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MYSORE
COORG
MALABAR
R. CAUVERI
RIVER COLEROON
Coimbtore
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
COROMANDEL
Madura
TRAVANCORE

TO ILLUSTRATE
THE BOUNDARIES AND DIVISIONS OF THE KARNATAK
IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

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Chapter I

How The Marathas Entered The Karnatak

The Geography of The Karnatak:-

In the eighteenth century history of South India, the term "Karnatak" has been used in two different senses. In the narrow sense, the territory signified by the term Karnatak was bounded by the river Krishna as its northern limit, and did not descend further south than the country immediately to the north of the river Coleroon. At the same time, it was so confined in the west as not to exceed an average breadth of seventy five miles. This territory was nearly identical with one of the principal provinces of the Subha of the Deccan in the Mughal Empire. It was also called then the "Karnatak" and had its capital at Arcot. It was administered by the Nawab, called the Nawab of Arcot.

In the wide sense, the word "Karnatak" was applied to the territory between 16.5° North latitude to Cape Comorin in the south and 74° to 80.5° East latitude, not including South Kanara, Coorg, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. In other words, the territory began in the north with the river Krishna and extended downwards beyond the river Coleroon upto Cape Comorin.

Originally the word Karnatak was used in its wide sense. It was in the eighteenth century, however, that the word Karnatak began to be used in its narrow sense and gradually lost the original, wide sense. But in this work, the term has been used in the latter sense, and an attempt has been made to present a connected account of the activities of the Marathas in this vast region during the years 1740-60.

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Hence to **understand** the relative connection between the several objects of contention between the Marathas and their contemporaries and the wars and negotiations that ensued between them during a period of twenty years (A.D. 1740-60) it is essential for us to grasp clearly the political arrangements prevalent in the **Karnatak during** the earlier century. This leads us to begin a closer study of historical geography of the Karnatak since the existence of Vijayanagara and Bahamani powers in the South.

The two powers viz. the Empire of Vijayanagara and the Bahamani Kingdom, came into existence with the river Krishna as the common boundary. For more than two centuries these two powers contended with each other for supremacy and in their attempts to secure the hegemony of the Deccan states perpetrated horrible cruelties.

Both reached the peak of prosperity in the fifteenth century. But after a glorious life of 179 years, the Bahamani Kingdom broke up into five principalities in the beginning of the sixteenth century.[1]

This gave Rama Raja, the Vijayanagara Emperor,[2] a chance to extend his empire and to expel the Muhammadans from the country. But soon the Muhammadan States united, made common cause[3] and inflicted a crushing defeat on Rama Raja, who was decapitated in the battle that took place at Raksasi-Tangadi in 1564.[4]

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(1) Ishwari Prasad, *History of Medieval India*, p.375.
(2) Sastry and Venkataramanayya, *Further Sources of Vijayanagara History*, p.243.
Ramaraja, although placed his protege Sadasiva upon the throne, a few years later he became the undisputed master of the whole of Vijayanagara Empire, as if he were the crown monarch himself.
(3) *Ferishta*, III, p.126.
Heras, *The Arvidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara*, p.179.
(4) *Ferishta*, III, p.414; Heras, *op.cit.*, p.217.
Chandorkar, *The Destruction of Vijayanagara*, I.C., p.172.

Soon after this battle, however, Tirumala, the brother of Rama Raja, came into power,[1] and like his brother, began to exercise a commanding authority in the affairs of the Bahamani Kingdom. Tirumala passed away and was succeeded by his son, Sriranga I, in about A.D. 1572.[2]

After the victory over Rama Raja, the two Muhammadan states, viz., Bijapur and Golconda, in the immediate neighbourhood, made it a policy not to ally with the Hindu power. In the years that followed the battle, they arrived at an understanding to respect ~~one anothers~~ each other's spheres of activity. Bijapur was allowed for its spheres of expansion, the plateau on the eastern side and leading into the middle country of Tamil India-- the South Arcot District of to-day. Golconda had for its sphere the whole of the Karnatak below the Ghats leading southwards to Madras and terminating with perhaps the borders of the Chingleput districts.[3] They followed this policy with vigour and with confidence in its ultimate success. Thus till the death of Sri Ranga (1584-85),[4] the expansion of Golconda did not extend beyond the Krishna, which marked the boundary on this side, thereby keeping the Bijapur Kingdom, more or less within her bounds.

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(1) Heras, *op.cit.*, p.260.
(2) Sastry and Venkataramanayya, *op.cit.*, p.301.
(3) Aiyangar, *The rise of the Maratha power*, *Journal of Indian History*, IX, pp.176-77.
(4) *Further Sources of Vijayanagara History*, p.309.

After the death of Sriranga I, the empire was kept very nearly intact. His successor, Venkatapati II, tried to keep the empire growing till his death which took place in the year A.D. 1614.[1] His death brought about a dispute over the succession which cleft the empire in twain and left it permanently damaged. The conflict over the succession, and its result, threw the gates open, very effectively, for the entry of the Muhammadan neighbours into the imperial territory.

After many changes and many skirmishes, and the deposition of Sriranga II,[2] Ramdeva succeeded[3] and overcame his difficulties. The empire now was involved in a struggle for its own existence. The distant chiefs had to rely upon themselves for defence and later on for offensive action against the enemies in the North. They got an opportunity, now, for a distinguished action which would lead ultimately to their independence. It was about this period that the chieftain of Ikkeri, Keladi, or Bednur were becoming prominent,[4] as they had been left to pursue their own particular plans of aggrandisement without much fear of active opposition from the Emperor Ramdeva.

Ramdeva spent his life in vain efforts to resist Bijapur and Golconda, and by A.D. 1615 Venkata III succeeded him.[5]

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(1) Sastry and Venkataramanayya, *op.cit.*, p.325.
(2) *Ibid.*, pp.326-29.
(3) *Ibid.*, pp.330-33.
(4) Ferishta, III, p.134; Heras, *op.cit.*, p.243.
(5) *Further Sources of Vijayanagara History*, pp.340-41.

The accession of this King was almost co-incident with an important change in the frontiers of the Deccan. The Kingdom of Ahmednagar passed out of existence in A.D. 1633,[1] and Shahaji, the Maratha, cast his lot with the State of Bijapur, entering Bijapur service with the support of the influential Bijapur commander-in-chief, Ranadulla Khan and his chief adviser, Morar Pant.[2] Shahaji's entry into Bijapur service was almost immediately followed by Bijapur activities in the territory of what at present constitutes the state of Mysore. The countries of Karnatak and Malnad, in fact, were not conquered before by any Muhammadan King of the Deccan. Mohammad Adil Shah of Bijapur thought of bringing them under his sway in order to strengthen and glorify the Islamic religion in the Dominion of the Hindus.[3]

The immediate reason was as follows. The State of Mysore came into being with the capture of Seri[illegible]ngapatam by Raja Wodeyar in A.D. 1610. This Raja cast his covetous eyes on the adjoining territory of Ikkeri and Channapatnam He desired to conquer them but died before doing so. Following in his wake, his grandson, accomplished the conquest of the territory of Channapatnam and made an effort to conquer Ikkeri. He, however, failed in his attempt. Thereafter, his successor, Kantirava Narasa,

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(1) Sarkar, History of Aurangzib, I, p.29.
(2) Sarkar, House of Shivaji, p.4.
(3) Verma, History of Muhammad Nama, Shivaji Nibandhavali, II, p.96.

thought of inviting Bijapur soldiers to capture Ikkeri.

At the same time, he chalked out a plan to set up the neighbours against Virabhadra, the chief of Ikkeri. Among them, Kenge Hanuma, the ruler of Basawapattana, rose in revolt against Virabhadra Nayaka. This rebellion was quelled and Basawapattana was annexed. Thereupon, Kenge Hanuma went to Bijapur to solicit the aid of the Padasha. He found there another Poligar Channaya of Nagamangala, similarly dispossessed by Chamaraja Wodeyar himself in 1630.[1] The entreaties of these two rulers for help were not without avail, for about this time (A.D.1636, May)[2], the conclusive treaty dictated by Shah Jahan had wrought peace on the northern frontiers of Bijapur. The appeal for help was accepted and the commander-in-chief of Bijapur, Ranadulla Khan, with Shahaji and 40,000 troops, was despatched to reinstate Kenge Hanuma. This done, the Bijapur army ravaged and subjugated the whole territory of the Western Karnatak, taking possession of Ikkeri, Sira and Bangalore. This was done in three successive expeditions during the years 1637-40. In the ensuing conquest, the services of Shahaji became indispensable and on the return of Ranadulla Khan from the expeditions, Shahaji was appointed governor of all the newly conquered areas (1640-41). It was

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[1] Epigraphia Karnatica, III, T.N.62.
[2] Muhammad Nama, translated by Verma, op.cit., p.90.

now that the term Karnatak came to be applied to the country below the Ghats. Shahaji resided at Bangalore for sometime and later at Balapur and at Kolar; owing to frequent calls for help from the chieftains of various states in the Karnatak, Adil Shah of Bijapur allowed Shahaji to remain in the Karnatak and further the Sultan granted him the territory conquered by him as vassalage. The consequences of Shahaji's governorship were momentous. By A.D. 1662 he consolidated his conquered area as far south as Tanjore.[1]

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Shahaji conquered the powerful Virabhadra of Bednur, the Naik of Basawapattanam the chief of Kaveripattanam the cruel lord of Srirangapattanam by name Kanthirava, the brave Vijayaraghava, King of Tanjore, the noble Venkata Naik, King of Chauji (Jing), the proud lord of Madura, named Tirumal Naik, the formidable King of Piluganda, named Venkata the wise, Srirangaraja, the King of Vijayanagara, and the famous Tammaganda, lord of Hamsakuta.[2]

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(1) "It was at this time that a swarm of Mahratta Bramins was first introduced into the south for the purpose of establishing, under the direction of Shahaji, a new system of revenue administration, and of suppressing not only the universal anarchy which then prevailed, but with it most of the traces of the former order of things. Among other innovations the offices and Maharatta names of Deshpande, Deshmukh, Koolkarnee, together with the Persian designations of Canovugoe, Seristhtadar, and numberless other novelties were then introduced." (M.Wilks, Historical Sketches of South India in an attempt to trace the History of Mysore, I, p.45).

Shiva Bharat, IX---22-24.
Patwardhan and Rawlinson, Source Book of Maratha History, I, p.12.

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In like manner, Shahaji, as a Bijapuri vassal continued to make raids into Tanjore and Madura (1650-1665) without, however, annexing any part of these territories.

Shahaji's Works in the Karnatak:-

Shahaji, during his long Viceroyalty extending over a generation, introduced Marathi as the court language and appointed many Marathas as revenue clerks and collectors. ? He thus Marathaized the Kanarese population.[1]

His policy of consolidating the territory subdued by the Bijapur forces in the Karnatak, and his introduction of a new revenue and administrative system,[2] lead us to conclude that he is the founder of Maratha rule in South India. Just as his famous son, Shivaji, proved to be the founder of the Maratha Empire in India.

Sir Jadunath Sarkar, on the authority of "Muhamad Nama", concludes that Shahaji was a general of ordinary rank, working along with other generals under Randulla Khan. It may be pointed out that Muhamad Nama was written by one Zahuri, a poet first and a historian next.[3]

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(1) Mysore Gazetteer, I, pp.589-590.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Varma, Muhammad Nama, op.cit., II, p.76.
Sir Jadunath Sarkar who believes more in the Muhammadan sources and Dr. S. Krishna Swami Aiyangar, who thinks otherwise, have discussed this point in detail in the Modern Review of July,1929, and in the Journal of Indian History of August,1930, respectively.

Zahuri was a servant of Mustaffa and the latter was the biggest rival of Shahaji. Zahuri would naturally refrain from mentioning Shahaji's military exploits. 'Shiv Bharat', a contemporary document , on the other hand speaks of the brave deeds of Shahaji in a very glowing account. It seems to us that Shahaji was an intrepid warrior. He fought against Shahajahan, the Emperor. Bijapur and Golconda could not defeat him. It is not very probable that a general of such abilities would enter the Bijapur service as an ordinary general. Shri Sharma holds the same opinion.[1]

For three years at the close of his life, Shahaji tried his best to throw off the yoke of the Adilshahi Sultanat and to govern the Karnatak as an independent king. But he died in 1664, without realising his ambitions. His son, Ekoji or Vyankoji, by his second wife, belonging to the Mohite family, succeeded him to the Mysore Jaghir. Till 1673 he was in charge of Gingee.[2] The suicidal war between the Hindus in the south, which still continued helped Vyankoji to become the King of Tanjore. The new Nayak of Madura at last seized the Kingdom of Tanjore and beheaded its ruler, Vijaya Raghav (April,1774). The son of the murdered King went to the Bijapur court seeking for help. Adil Shah then ordered Venkoji to invade Tanjore and install the boy on its throne, driving out Algiri Nayaka of Madura.[3] After one year's

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(1) Shivaji Nibandhavali, II, p.129.

(2) Mission de Madura, III, 201, quoted by Sarkar, op.cit., p.268.

(3) Satyanathan, The Nayaks of Madura, p.169.

patient waiting and planning, Vyankoji marched into the kingdom of Tanjore, took the citadel,[1] and captured the capital on 12th January,1676.[2]

Vyankoji's occupation of Tanjore marked the beginning of the Maratha rule in the south. He restored peace and order and tried to increase the material welfare of his subjects.[3]

Vyankoji's coronation at Tanjore took place two years after Shivaji's grand coronation at Raigarh. Shivaji carved out at this time, an independent nation for the Marathas and paved the way for their territorial expansion. Shivaji himself explained his object thus:- The Deccani Padshahi should not be in the hands of a Pathan (a northerner). The Padshahi of the Deccan belongs to us Deccanis."[4] Therefore,

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(1) *The Madura Manual*, pp.196-

(2) *Diary of Francis Martin*, I, p.603. II, 9 & 35.
Sarkar, *Shivaji and his times*, p.268.

(3) V. Vridhaginisan, *The Nayaks of Tanjore*, p.165.
Sarkar, *House of Shivaji*, p.32.
The Tanjore temple inscription gives the date of accession as Saka 1597, Anala Chaitra. Sambarmurthy Rao, in his book, "*Inscriptions of the Marathas*", gives the date as Magha of Saka, 1596, equal to February-March,1675. Nelson says: Ekoji marched upon Tanjore in the early part of 1675 and established his authority -- *The Madura Manual*, pp. 194-195. Still the date is uncertain and Tanjore is referred to as Ekoji's country, "in many St. Fort George letters".
Letters to Fort St. George, 1681-82, I, p.40.
Ibid., 1682, 8th March,1681.
Ibid., 1684, 5th-6th March,1685; and *Diary and Consultation*, 1685, p.112.

(4) Saraswati, *Mandir Etihas Mandal*, p.97.
Apte, *Itihas Manjiri*, p.97.
C.V. Vaidya, *Shivaji the founder of Maratha Swaraj*, (1931), pp.279-80.

Shivaji cultivated friendly relations with Golconda whose ~~rule~~ ruler was "for Deccanis fighting with the Northerners."[1] A Hindu Vazir, Madanna Pandit of Golconda, prevailed upon his master, Kutub Shah, to grant a free passage to Shivaji through Golconda territory to the Karnatak. The condition was that Kutub Shah should share in Shivaji's conquests.[2] Another immediate reason for the Karnatak expedition was the encouragement given by Raghunath Narayan Hanmante, the regent and guardian of Vyankoji, who on his dismissal from service by his master, on coming of age, went to Shivaji's capital and entered in his service. Raghunath in his private audience impressed upon his new master's mind the advantage of sharing the patrimony with his half-brother. He described in glowing terms the vast wealth and extensive territories left by his father, Shahaji.[3]

Shivaji thus made up his mind to go on a conquering expedition to the Karnatak. Between Shivaji and the Golconda Sultan, Kutub Shah, was arranged a personal interview for strengthening the alliance and preparations made for the expedition.[4] Shivaji left Raigarh at the beginning of January,1677 and by regular marches reached Hyderabad early in

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(1) The Kutbshahi and Adilshahi Sultans were involved in factions between the two leading nobilities, the Deccanis and the Afghans (northerners). Adilshahi was seized by Bahilol Khan Pathan (northerner) and Kutbshahi remained in the hands of Deccanis.
(2) Sarkar, Shivaji and his times, p.270.
(3) Ibid., p.271.
(4) Shiv Digvijay, p.292.
Sarkar, Shivaji and his times, p.274.

February,1677.[1] Here he was welcomed with royal honours and during his stay, he concluded a **defensive** alliance with Qutub Shah against the Mughals. Besides securing a large sum of **money** from the Golconda Sultan he secured presents of considerable value from Akkanna and Madanna -- his Brahman ministers-- and after one month'sqstay, he marched south with a strong Golconda contingent.

The Sultan agreed to pay Shivaji a daily **subsidy** of 3,000 pagodas. The Maratha also received ten lakhs of pagodas in cash together with some jewellery. All this in Maratha diplomatic language was termed as monetary help but in ? reality Qutb Shah was reduced to the position of a tributary to Shivaji.

Shivaji left Hyderabad with his 12,000 foot and 24,000 horse along with Qutb Shah's auxilliary force and marched due south towards Gingee,[2] subjugating the city of Karnul, he levied a contribution of five lakhs of hun.[3] Then he came to Nivriti Sangam, 24 miles north-east of Karnul, and visited the magnificent temple of Shaila. After donating large sums in charity, the King left the place in the first week of April and in a few days met his army at Anantapur in the Shimoga District of Mysore State. The mighty force then travelled via

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(1) Sabhasad, pp.86-7.
Sarkar, loc. cit., p.275.
Balkrishna, op.cit., II, p.233.
(2) Srinivasachari, A History of Gingee and its rulers, pp.228-229.
(3) Fort St. George Consultation, 1677, 19th June.
Sabhasad, pp.86-87; Sarkar, op.cit., pp.280-96.

Nandyal, Cuddapah and Tirupati and passing through Kalahasti encamped at Peddapolam (about seven miles west of Madras), in the first week of May.[1] Here, in the environs of Madras, the Maratha force stayed till the 14th May.[2] The English took all precautions to defend Madras against surprise and sent presents to "propitiate the great person."[3] Shivaji accepted these presents thankfully.[4]

Before leaving Peddapolam, Shivaji sent an advance detachment of 15,000 cavalry, through Conjevaram (9th May), to Gingee.[5] The news of this army's march and its approach, put Killedar Nasir Muhammad, belonging to Bijapur, in confusion. He was, however, persuaded to give up Gingee in return for a cash payment. The impregnable fort and the territory surrounding it was captured[6] by the Marathas. Shivaji took the fort into his possession, and rebuilding it[7] made it the seat of his Karnatak Government. Later in May he

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(1) *Fort St. George Consultation*, I, p.7, dt. 9-5-1677.
(2) *Ibid.*, p.7, dt. 14-5-1677.
(3) *Fort St. George Diary and Consultation Book*, 1672-78, pp. 112-13.
Fort St. George Consultation, Vol.27, dt. 25-5-1677.
(4) *Ibid.*, p.28, dt. 19-6-1677.
(5) *Fort St. George Diary and Consultation Book of 1672-78*, Letter dt. 9-5-1677.
(6) Sen, *Sivachhatrapati*, p.124.
Orme, *Historical Fragments*, p.64, gives the date of capture as July,1677. Jeghe Shakawali says that between the 24th March and 21st April,1677 Shivaji captured Gingee and occupied the whole of the Karnatak.
Patwardhan and Rawlinson, *The source book of Maratha History*, Vol.I, p.39.
(7) *Diary and Consultation*, 1678.

sent an advance detachment to attack Vellore.[1] This fort was held by a brave Abysinian officer named Abdullah Khan, who put up an obstinate defence defying the Marathas for fourteen months.[2] But Shivaji did not wait! He himself marched southwards (about 20th June) to fight Sher Khan Lodi, a pathan p 50 Governor of Waliganda[3] ruling over the southern half of the Bijapuri Karnatak plains. Sher Khan, when he heard this, boldly advanced to stem the tide of the Maratha invasion and awaited their approach near Trivedi on the 26th June. On the arrival of the Maratha force, Sher Khan marched against them on the battlefield of Trivedi. He was, however, routed and a vast booty consisting of money, jewels, horses and elephants fell into the hands of the victors.[4] Sher Khan then fled and retired to the court of the Nayak of Madura.[5] But at night he again collected five hundred horsemen and offered a battle: holding up the Marathas for two hours at night. When the moon set,[6] however, Sher Khan fled away with some of his cavalry and took shelter in Bhuvangiri.[7] Again, on the 28th June,

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(1) Jedhe Shakawali says that Vellore fell on Shrawan Shukla, 14 (22nd July,1678). But the Madras Diary, 21st August, records the fall of Vellore that day after a siege of the 14 months.

(2) Martin, ii, 94.

(3) Orme, *Indostan*, 4th Ed., I, 172.
Now an obscure village in the Perarutdalur Taluq of the Trichinopoly District, but in the 17th and 18th Centuries one of the most important posts on the main road from Madras to Trichinopoly.

(4) Sabhasad, Sarkar, *Shivaji and his Times*, p.
Sen, *Shivaji F. Biographies*, pp.289, 276-97, 306.

(5) Balkrishna, *op.cit.*, II, p.240.

(6) *Letters from St. George to Comp.*, 19-6-1677.

(7) *Fort St. George Vol. 27*, p.16, dt. 27-6-1677.

Shivaji received presents from the English at Madras;[1] on the 3rd July, Sherkhan was driven out of Bhuvangiri and the fort demolished.[2] Several of the belongings of Sherkhan fell to the Marathas. Soon after, he gave up the struggle. On the 5th July, he made terms with Shivaji giving up all his territories and promising a ransom of 20,000 hun in cash.[3]

His victory over Sherkhan and his occupation of the important fort of Gingee being now complete, Shivaji, at the end of the first week of July, left the vicinity of Cuddalore, marched south, across the Vellore river and cantoned his army for the rainy season at Tirumalavadi,[4] on the north bank of the Kolerun River, 10 miles due north of Tanjore (about the 16th July). Here Madura Nayak sent his envoy to Shivaji and reconciled with him by paying a tribute of 61 lakhs of huns.[5] Afterwards Raghunath was sent to Madura as Shivaji's envoy. At the Maratha approach many of the forts were given up without resistance.[6] Shivaji was winning victory after victory. He repaired many castles and after his brilliant successes his brother Vyankoji, Madura Nayak and the Bijapur Sardars did not dare to oppose him.[7] He also

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(1) Ibid.
(2) Balkrishna, loc.cit., p.242.
(3) F.R. Fort St. George, Vol.27, p.16, Kedhe Shakawali. Vadyapache Shee chhacha Vratta, 27-6-1677.
(4) Balkrishna, op.cit., p.242.
(5) Factory Records Fort St. George, Vol.27, pp.17-18, 11-7-1 11-7-1677.
(6) B.P. Unav VII, p.58, Surat letter to London, 31-10-1677. Balkrishna, op.cit., p.250.
(7) Dagh Hegr., 30-10-1677, quoted by Balkrishna in Shivaji the Great, p.254

attacked the foreigners and plundered Porto Novo[1], obtaining Pondicherry he issued a firman for the security of the French there,[2] and soon after advanced to withing two days' march from Madras on the 3rd of October, 1677.[3] Then in the beginning of October, Shivaji left Gingee in the charge of Raghunath Narayan and gave him two lakhs huns as a present. During the whole month of October his forces besieged Bankapur, captured Kopal, plundered Godak and Lakhameshwar.[4]

In the beginning of November, Vyankoji crossed the **Koleroon** to fight against Sartoji, his half-brother. But Shivaji attacked Vyankoji,[5] and the Nayak of Madura also came up with his troops against Vyankoji.[6] Threatened with invasion by two hostile armies, Vyankoji sued for peace with his brother, Santoji, and an indemnity of 3 lakhs of huns in cash.[7]

In the meantime letters were being exhanaged between Shivaji and his half-brother, Vyankoji, for a meeting, Vyankoji came with his selected ministers to meet Shivaji. Great rejoicing took place, and the two brothers entertained ~~each other. For eight days they were together.[8] But when~~

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(1) Love, Vestiges of Old Madras, Vol.I, p.357.
(2) Balkrishna, op.cit., p.257.
(3) Diary and Consultation Fort St. George, 1672-78, p.123.
(4) F.R. Surat, Vol.107, Fol.27, Bombay, 29-10-1677.
Balkrishna, op.cit., II, p.263.
(5) Sen, F.B. of Shivaji, p.317.
Sabhasad, (91) and Chitnis, op.cit., (143) give good descriptions of this battle.
(6) La Mission Du Madure, iii, p.271, quoted by Balkrishna, p.268.
(7) Sabhasad, 92.

each other. For eight days they were together.[1] But when Shivaji demanded half the share of whatever Shahaji had left at his death, Vyankoji declined to part with it and fearing he would not be allowed to return to his capital, he fled and reached Tanjore on the 17th July. From Tanjore he despatched his force to fight Shivaji; a great fight ensued between the two forces and Vyankoji's force sustained a crushing defeat. Pratap Raje, Bhivaji Raje and Shivaji Dabir were made captives; many generals, however, fled from the scene.[2] Till the 24th August, Shivaji took possession of all the open country of Vyankoji upto the bank of the Koleroon and then gave up the idea of invading the Tanjore territory. At the end of August he seized the whole of the Karnatak north of the river Koleroon and defeated the sardars of Adilshah and got much booty from Srirangapatam. The Muslims were terrified by the presence of Shivaji in the Karnatak. Vyankoji finally made peace with Shivaji,[3] and acceded to Shivaji's demand of half share of the patrimony. Shivaji generously returned practically all of Vyankoji's possessions, which had been in the hands of the Muslims. Vyankoji in return promised to act in accordance

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(1) Sabhasad, 90.
Several contemporary accounts of the interview between the two brothers are now available, and they have been given by the following authors, more descriptively:
Balkrishna, Shivaji the Great, pp.245-249.
Sarkar, Shivaji and his times, pp.287; 292-93.
Keluskar and Takakhav, The Life of Shivaji Maharaj, pp.453-455.

(2) Tanjawarche Rajgharane, p.36.

(3) Sarkar, op.cit., p.293.

with the agreement of 19 articles entered into between Vyankoji and Shivaji.[1] Shivaji thus marched to Panhala and reached there on the 4th April,1678, and after capturing Gadag in the month of May, and June, returned to Raigarh. Shivaji consolidated the territory captured by him by building new castles and after conquering all the northern portions of the old Vijayanagara Empire, established a vast Hindu empire extending to Cape Comorin.

In 1680, a year later, Shivaji died and Sambhaji, his son, ascended the throne on the 16th January,1681; in the same month Raghunath Pant, who was in charge of Gingee fort, died and Sambhaji appointed his sister's husband, Hirji Mahadik, Viceroy of Gingee with Shamji Nayak Punda as his adviser.[2] He issued a firman directing all the subordinates to obey the new Viceroy.[3] The new Viceroy was an ambitious man. He took advantage of Sambhaji's negligence, claimed independence, imposed his authority over the neighbourhood, and assumed the title of 'Maharaj' to which he had no right.[4] In the meantime the fall of Bijapur and Golconda roused Sambhaji to a lively sense of his danger and he deputed Santaji Ghorpade and Raghav Pingle to the Karnatak with a force of 12,000 horse. With

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(1) Balkrishna, loc.cit., II, p.265.
(2) Shivaji Souvenir, p.26.
Jedhe Shakawali.
Srinivasachari, History of Ginjee, p.238.
(3) Letters to Fort St. George, 1681-82, pp.24-5.
(4) Orme, Historical Fragments, p.300.

their appearance, "Hirji Raja was out of employment and a new person has come down in his place."[1] Aurangzib, who came in the Deccan with a vow that he would not return to Delhi until he had seen "Sambhaji's bleeding head weltering at his feet."[2] understood the measures taken by Sambhaji and took Bangalore and Penukonda, and appointed Mughal officers to all important posts. He then ordered one of his generals named Kasim Khan to proceed to the Karnatak, and to conduct a vigorous campaign against the Maratha forces there in January,1688.[3] But for one year "no regular battle was fought, skirmishes and alarms were frequent, trade was ruined industry ceased and men flocked to the European settlement along the coast."[4] The demise of Sambhaji in February,1689 changed the whole scene of Deccan politics. Shahu, with his mother, was taken captive by Aurangzib. Raizad was besieged and Rajaram, on the advice of his ministers, fled to the Karnatak and arrived at Gingee in the autumn of 1689[5] where he proclaimed himself the King and appointed his astapradhan.[6] Here he set to work and sent summons to all persons holding important posts in the government to make their appearance before him. His aim was report-

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(1) Madras Diary and Consultation, 1687, pp.50-1. This news was communicated by letter from Kunimedu addressed to Gyfford.
(2) Srinivasachari, op.cit., p.251.
(3) Ibid., p.261.
(4) Madras Diary and Consultation, 1689, p.34.
Srinivasachari, op.cit., p.250.
(5) Rajwade, Marathyanche Itihasachi Sadhane, I, 25, L.347 is dated April,1690. It contains the news of Rajaram's arrival at Gingee. But Madras Diary and Consultation Book, 1689, p.95, puts 6th December,1689 as the date of arrival of Rajaram at Gingee.
(6) Kincaid and Parasnis, A History of the Maratha People, p.160.

ed to be "to divert the Mughal army from his kingdom of Puna and join with several Hindu Nayaks and raise a considerable army to retake the kingdoms of Golconda and Bijapur."[1] Soon the Maratha guerilla activities began but the Emperor's determination to root out the Marathas was not shaken. He despatched Zulfikhar Khan, the victor of many battles who laid siege to Gingee on the 29th August,1690.[2] Now the invasion threatened the dominions of Rajaram,[3] and he tried to flee for safety into the Tanjore kingdom where Shahji, his cousin, was ruling.[4] Zulfikhar Khan continued his siege of Gingee for seven years. But with the mediation of Ganoji Shirke, Rajaram's general, he allowed the safe escape of Rajaram to Vellore with his chief officers and then completed the capture of Gingee in January, 1698.[5] During the eight years of the Gingee siege, the other parts of the Karnatak did not escape the depredations of the Mughals. Zulfikhar Khan, levied from the Tanjore kingdom,a military contribution of four lakhs of rupees[6] a year and increased it to 17 lakhs in 1694. He made a treaty with Ekoji,[7] who agreed to pay tribute and cede many forts.[8] Thus in the

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(1) *Madras Diary*, 6th Dec. and 14th Nov.,1689.
Sarkar, *Aurangzib*, V, p.69.

(2) Jedhe,Shakavali in *Shivaji Souvenir*, p.33,

(3) Sarkar, *op.cit.*, V, p.69.

(4) "Ekoji is sending a considerable supply of horses, men & money to Rama Raja, who has resolved to keep the Mughals at bay." The Diary records Ekoji for Shahaji, *Consutlation Book*, 1690.

(5) *Letters from Fort St.George*, 1698, pp.29; 1697, p.34.
Sarkar gives the date with the help of Maasir-i-Âlamgiri as 7th Feb. 1698. Sarkar, *History of Aurangzib*, V, p.108.

(6) *Letters from Fort St. George*, 1693,1698 & 1700-01, pp.88, 75 &6 respectively.

(7) *Madras Diary and Consultation*, 1694, p.68.

(8) Sarkar, *op.cit.*, V, p.98.

beginning of the 18th Century the Marathas lost their power in the Karnatak.

As the Maratha power in the Karnatak weakened, the local chieftains strengthened their positions and taking advantage of disorder and dissensions among the Muslim officers they became independent. Thus Krishna Raj Vodiyar ruled at Srirangapatam (1714-31), Ekoji at Tanjore (1712-28), and Ghorpade at Gutti. But the Muslim subhedar of the Deccan was a check upon their power. Daudkhan Punni the then subhedar of the Karnatak left that province and entrusted his duties to Saa'datu'llah Khan[1] his able and trusted lieutenant. Saa'datu'llah Khan kept these vassals under his thumb and made Arcot his capital (1708-1732).

By this time Shahu was released from Imperial captivity. He came to Maharastra, and was crowned King on the 12th January,1708.[2] To establish him as the lawful ruler of Maharastra, able Maratha sardars chiefly Shahkaraji Malhar and Balaji Vishwanath,[3] made strenous efforts and procured a charter of Swarajya from Mughal whereby Shahu became the undisputed King of Maharastra. The conditions of the Maratha vassalage were as follows:- These were dictated

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(1) Saa'datu'llah Khan originally named Muhammad Sayyid, was left by Daud Khan to be his diwan and faujdar in 1708.

(2) Sardesai, Marathi Riyasat-Madhya Vibhag, I, p.13.

(3) Peshwa Daftar, 30, pp.226-265.

to the Emperor

(1) That all territories known as Shivaji's swarajya (original dominion) together with forts therein should be delivered to Shahu in full possession.

(2) That such territories as had been recently conquered by the Marathas in Khandesh, Berar, Gondawana, Hyderabad and Karnatak as described in annexure to the treaty, should also be ceded to them as part of the Maratha kingdom.

(3) That the Marathas should be allowed to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi from all the six Mughal subhas in the south, in return for the chauth the Marathas were to serve the Emperor with a contingent of 15,000 troops for his protection, and in return for the sardeshmukhi, the Marathas were to be responsible for maintaining order by preventing robbery and rebellions (and three other articles)[1]

Since then Shahu tried to reconcile himself with the Maratha generals, Jadhav, Nimbalkar, Thorat, and Angre and consolidated his kingdom with the help of his Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath. Balaji Vishwanath died in 1720 and the robe of the Peshwaship was given to his able son Bajirao I in 1720. The young Peshwa had to face the enemy at home and abroad. But he ably put them down. Hitherto the Marathas had no time to pay attention to the affairs of the Karnatak which was recognised as a part of the Swarajya in the charter mentioned above.

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(1) Mawji and Parasnis, "Treaties and agreements", pp.1-9.
Sardesai, Marathi Riyasat-Madhya Vibhag, I, p.82.
Sardesai, The New Maratha History, II, p.47.

The opportunity came with the invitation from the Tanjore King, Parsoji, a distant cousin of Shahu, for help. This gave a chance to the Marathas to lead an expedition in the Karnatak to collect chauth and sardeshmukhi from the province and establish their power over the poligars and Deshmukhas in the Karnatak. This was according to Bajirao's policy of establishing Shivaji's Hindu Padpādshahi, to which Chhatrapati Shahu gave his tacit consent.

But the quarrel between the Pratinidhi and the Senapati Dabhade interrupted the project. The dispute was settled by Shahu on about the 11th September,1725,[1] and after Dasara it was decided to send the Pratinidhi on an expedition. To aid him, Senapati Dabhade and Sarlshkar Nimbalkar,were ordered to get ready with their armies.[2] At first Shahu had, perhaps, no intention to depute Bajirao for this task,[3] but later on, Bajirao I as well as Khanderao Dabhade, was ordered to join the expedition. But Khanderao instead of going himself sent his son, Trimbak Rao Dabhade and Somawanshi Pawar

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XX, 4.
(2) Wad, Shahu Roznishi, 16, 157.
(3) Ibid., 17.

with 4,000 troops.[1] As the Bhaganagar Subah was allotted to Fattesinh Bhosle so as to put the whole of the Karnatak under his control, he was ordered to command the expedition.[2] But Fattesinh Bhosle was afraid of the secret agreement between the Nizam and Bajirao I. In fact, Bajirao discussed freely with the Nizam his aims and views regarding the Karnatak campaign and suggested to him a joint expedition to settle the Karnatak affairs.[3] The Nizam deliberately kept aloof. He sent Narso Kusaji the Maratha agent at his court to Bajirao in February,1725 to enquire about the Peshwa's object in going to the Karnatak.[4] So also he sent his own deputy, Anwaz Khan, with a considerable force[5] to thwart their plans and obstruct the progress of their armies if possible.[6] Shahu ordered Bajirao and Pillaji Jadhav to settle their differences with the Nizam. Bajirao in his reply to Shahu assured him that he would write to the Nizam as directed by the Maharaja in his despatch.[7] Shahu, observing the unwillingness of the other sardars, ordered Bajirao to accompany the force. He also

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(1) *Shahu Roznishi*, K.15 & *S.P.D.*, XXX, p.276.
(2) *Peshwa Daftar*, XXX, 36.
The reason for appointing Fattesinh as the chief of Akalkot was that he should bring under his control the southern region from Akalkot. This was Shahu's intention.
(3) *Purandare Daftar*, I, 77.
(4) *Peshwa Daftar*, XXX, 37.
Sardesai, *The New Maratha History*, II, p.88.
(5) Sardesai, *op.cit.*, II, p.88.
(6) Khan, *Asaf Jah*, p.184.
Dighe, *Bajirao and Maratha Expansion*, p.14.
(7) Rajwade, *Marathyancha Itihasachi Sadhane*, VI, 22.

wrote to Piraji and Murarirao Ghorpade of Gutti to join the force and serve the country and Fattesinh was ordered to see Sarphoji Bhosle at Tanjore.[1] Thus, the 50,000 troops belonging to the four sardars came near to Pandharpur before 24-12-1725, and invaded the Western Karnatak marching by way of Chincholi, Banpuri (Begumpuri), Bhavnagar, Telsing, Galgale, Kolhar , Kalgi, Nargel Hanmant Sagar, Yalbarge, Sanginhal. Then the entire force encamped at Bedhathi on 12-2-1726 and spent 9 days there. During their stay, one Pathan, Abdul Gaffar, came to the camp on the 14thFebruary,1726, and met BajiraoI.[2] Details about him are not available but he must have probably come from the Nawab of Savanur to strengthen the Nawab-Maratha alliance.[3]

By this time they had levied tribute from Sondha. Thereupon the chief of Sondha sent an envoy to Shahu to express his obedience and requested Shahu's protection. Shahu was moved by the humble request of the prince. So also to give protection to the Mudhol chief and to take a moderate tribute. For this, Shahu despatched one Gopalram on the 21st February,1726, to Bajirao and Pratinidhi.[4]

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(1) Rajwade, op.cit., II, p.53.
(2) Ibid.
Peshwa Daftar, XXX, p.277.
(3) Khare, Bajirao's Karnatak Expedition, "Mahyadri", "May, 1940", p.389.
(4) Shahu Roznishi, 196, 200.
196: Bajirao Pandit & Shrinivas Pratinidhi were informed that Raja of Sondha had sent an envoy to explain his condition that he (the Raja), was in embarrassed circumstances. That he was an old Sanstink, loyal to Government, and that therefore, his principality should be saved and a moderate tribute levied.

Thereafter, the Marathas struck their tents and proceeded via Sindagi, Tigari, Hampa, Sagar, Jekogali, Ehali, Dilchhod (Bilchod), on to Chitradurga Jankala and then encamped on the bank of the Haygriv River on the 20th March,1726, and stayed there till the 6th April,1726.[1] This river flows through the Chitradurga district in the Mysore State, and obviously the Marathas must have penetrated into three-fourths of the Chitradurga district by that time. Three months had elapsed and Shahu was not informed about their activities. Annoyed, he wrote a stern letter to the Pradhan, the Pratinidhi, the Senapati and reprimanded them.[2] On the 7th April, 1726, they marched homewards via Janekal, Cuddapah, Hirehal, Phulechal, Harpanhali, Nagadhal, Handgol and came to Kuroti in the Dharwar district on the 6th May,1726.[3] Yet Shahu was not informed of the situation by any of the Maratha chieftains, In the circumstances, he was compelled to write a letter to them once more.[4]

Afterwards, the whole Maratha army began to march on the 9th May,1726, from Kuroti, repaired to Satara via Durgud (Murgud), Gokak, Baheborgao on the 23rd of May, 1726.[5]

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(1) Balaji Bajirao Roznishi, II, p.226.
(2) Shahu Roznishi, 15, 16.
"Bajirao Pradhan, Pratinidhi, Sirlaskar, and Trimbak Rao Dabhade were taken to task for not reporting their movements to the Raja. They were directed to write in detail from to-day, as to how far they had proceeded and what plans they had made ~~in~~ for the future."
(3) Balaji Bajirao Roznishi, II, p.226.
(4) Peshwa Daftar, XXX, p.277.
(5) Balaji Bajirao Roznishi, II, p.277.

Achievements:- They collected the arrears of tribute, secured promises of regular payment in future, defeated their antagonists and re-established Maratha rule in places which had become independent of it.[1] The Nawab of Arcot, who had promised regular payment of tribute to the Marathas, obsefved it till his death.[2]

At Shahu's special request, the Chief of Sondha was taken under Maratha protection.[3] This expedition has been called the first expedition of Bajirao to Chitradurga (Chitaldrug), namely, "Chitradurga Swari".

Balajirao's Second Expedition To The Karnatak:-

Although the Nizam on the first occasion had remained a silent spectator, he began to encroach openly upon the Maratha spheres of influence in the absence of Bajirao. And further, after the end of the first Maratha expedition, he tried to harass the Deshmukhas and polegars of the Karnatak, instigating the Nawab of Savanur for the purpose; now the Hindu chieftains of the principalities in the Karnatak looked upon Shahu as their Saviour and therefore they requested him to help them. A letter was despatched by Shahu to Lakshmeshwar Deshmukh: that he had received from Deshmukh a request for

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(1) Chitnis, Thorle Shahu Maharajache Charitra, p.73.
(2) Itihasik Tipane, 2.44.
(3) Shiva-Charitra Sahitya, 3.497.

help against the tyranny that the Nawab Nizam-ul-Mulk had been practising upon him that he (Shahu) had arranged to send to Deshmukh the required succour about the next Dassarah season, when troop-movements became practicable. The Senapati, the Peshwa and the Sarlaskar would proceed to the south, and he (L.Deshmukh) could try to defend his position till they arrived with whatever resources he possessed, and that he should prevent the Nawab's entry into his state.[1] This forced the Nizam to keep watch on the movements of the Marathas. He himself, marched from Hyderabad to Advani in the autumn of 1726. And from there he despatched his troops to attack Lakshmeshwar in the rainy season. The news of the Nizam's entry into the Karnatak made Shahu despatch another expedition to that side and accordingly he wrote letters to Dabhade and Bajirao to start with their forces on the eve of the Dasara.[2] Fattesinh Bhosle did not accompany Bajirao but levied tribute from Kalburga Prant.[3]

Measures Taken By Shahu For Bajirao's Success:-

The Nizam was the only obstacle. An old enemy of the Marathas, he dared not oppose them face to face. But the first expedition of Bajirao was construed by him as an

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(1) Shahu Roznishi, 27; Sardesai, The New Maratha History, II, p.89.
(2) Shahu Roznishi, 19.
(3) Ibid., 23.

encroachment upon his own government, for he considered that as all the regions south of the Krishna had once belonged to the old kingdom of Bijapur and Golconda, they came into the emperor's possession by right of conquest, and now naturally were within his own domain. At the same time the Marathas maintained that these territories were subjugated by them at a great sacrifice during the long war which they had successfully conducted against the Emperor Aurangzib. This was, indeed, the origin of the whole trouble.[1] And to check this, Shahu as a precautionary step, called Sultanji Nimbalkar,[2] son of Sarlashkar, to Satara who was secretly instigated by the Nizam against Bajirao.

The Expedition:-

Bajirao and the Maratha forces started on the 21st October,1726, by the Western route and reached the foot of Sahyadri via Vadgaon, Chancheregaon, Patane Supe, Kadoli, Samangad, Belgaum, Munoli and Etagi. They then encamped at Sondha on the 13th December,1726. Here they stayed upto the 19th December,1726; probably to fulfill the promise of help that Shahu gave previously to the Chief of Sondha. After this they went via Nisaale, Lur Jale, Udagani, Bidnur, Ajampur, Hasan, Tifur (Tipur) and came to Srirangapatam on the 13th February,1727, where they spent nearly one month.[3] But

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(1) Sardesai, op.cit., II, pp.90-1.
(2) Shahu Roznishi, 22.
(3) Balaji Bajirao Roznishi, II, p.227.

at this time Shahu observed the subversive tactics of the Nizam in the various parts of Maharastra and ordered the Senapati and Bajirao to repair to Satara.[1]

But before starting homeward, Bajirao deputed some of his forces from Srirangapatam to Chitradurg to collect the tribute and himself meeting Saa'datu'llah Khan, the Nawab of Arcot made a treaty of friendship with him which established the Tanjore Raja and which was observed by Khan till his death.[2] In this way, the Marathas established their right of collecting chauth and sardeshmukhi and their duty of giving protection in return.

On receipt of Shahu's instructions, Bajirao and his force left on the 8-3-1727 via Chandrapatan (Channaray Pattan), Haygriv, Jade, Sabrami, Dukarwadi, Nesari, Kapashi, Aitwadi and reached Satara on the 27th April,1727.[3]

Advantages:-

The advantage of this expedition was that the tributes were collected from the Poligars and Desais. Rs.21 lakhs were taken from the King of Mysore as a tribute and the forts of the Maharaja restored.[4] The expedition, however, did not yield as much profit to the Marathas as they expected.

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(1) *Shahu Roznishi*, 25.
(2) Saa'datu'llah died in 1732.
Aitihasik Tipane, 2.44.
(3) *Balaji Bajirao Roznishi*, Vol.II, pp.227-228.
(4) Chitnis, *Thorle Shahu Maharajache Charitra*, p. 7४

Bajirao's Rozkird or accounts of the expedition are found in the Peshwa Daftar. From these accounts one can say that the Marathas were not benefited at all. Small amounts are recorded on the credit side. The items of amount credited on account of revenue realised of chauth and sardeshmukhi are rarely found.[1] Bajirao in his letter to Brahmendraswami also explained the terrible sufferings of the Marathas, of a sudden outbreak of cholera, extensive heat and lack of water.[2] With all this, chauth and sardeshmukhi levied from the ruler of Mysore and Arcot, though meagre, was, indeed, a consolation.[3]

The defects of the expedition were that their ally, the Nizam, was hostile, and the Maratha commanders were unable to sink their mutual differences and work harmoniously.[4] The exception was Murarirao Ghorpade -- the only powerful sardar in the Karnatak -- who was very useful to the Marathas from time to time. He afterwards, in 1730, came to Satara and met the Maharaja Shahu.[5]

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(1) On inspecting the Peshwa Daftar at Poona and verifying these Rozkirds, as well as Balaji Bajirao's Rozkirds, whose references are given further, I came to this conclusion.
(2) Brahmendraswami, Ch. Patra, L.32, p.40.
(3) Wilks, op.cit., Vol.I, p.141; Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 9.10
Itihasik Tipane, 1,44.
(4) Chitnis, op.cit., p. 79
(5) Peshwa Daftar, XVII, 146; Shahu Roznishi, p.171.

Chapter II.

Marathas' Action In The Karnatak Under Raghuji: ~~Political~~ (Jan 1740 to May 1741)

Political Situation In The Karnatak.

After 1724 A.D., Nizam-ul-mulk of Hyderabad became the theoretical master of the Deccan, ruling over 30 Nawabs and some Hindu Rajas. Among them, the Nawab of the Karnatak, Saa'datu'llah Khan, was the strongest. His capital was Arcot. He was appointed the Nawab of the Karnatak with due acknowledgement from Delhi. Saa'datu'llah ruled the Karnatak from 1710-1732. As he had no issue, he adopted his brother's son, Dost Ali, who succeeded to the Nawabship after his demise in 1732.[1]

Now the Subah of the Karnatak was a part of the territory of Nizam-ul-mulk, overlord of the Deccan; and the Nizam's consent was essential for the appointment of any new administrator of the Karnatak. So the Nizam naturally

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(1) Duff, History of the Marathas, I, p.415; Kincaid and Parasnis, History of the Maratha People, II, p.275; Orme, History of the Military transactions of the British in Indostan, I, p.37; Wilks, Historical sketches of the South of India, I, p.248.

resented Dost Ali's self-appointment. He neither consented to it, nor even forwarded his name to Delhi for approval. This political anomaly continued in the Karnatak. There was no love lost between the Nizam and Dost Ali. But as the former was engrossed in Delhi politics, he could not devote his attention to the Deccan, much as he desired to do so, for he wanted to defeat Dost Ali and annex some Hindu principalities, in the south.

Besides Muslim states, there were four Hindu principalities in the Karnatak at this time. The principalities of the Marathas of Tanjore, of the Nayaks of Madura, of the Maravas of Ramnad[1] and of Vodeyar of Mysore. They very seldom paid their annual tribtutes to Nawab Dost Ali, except at the point of the sword. Nawab Dost Ali, like the Nizam, wanted to annihilate all these Hindu principalities. He knew that if he undertook this task, the Delhi Emperor would be very much pleased; and with this double purpose he waited for an opportunity.

This is how Dost Ali soon found the much wanted opportunity for the execution of his plan. The kingdom of Madura and Trichinopoly under Rani Minakshi,[2] was in its last stages of extinction. Vijayaranga Chokkanath, the Nayak

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(1) The Maravas form a race like the Marathas, ruling over the territory of Ramnad.

(2) Kirmani, History of Hyder Naik, tr. by Col. W. Mills, p.36, gives the name of the Queen as Munka Rani, and her husband's name as Tirumal Naik. This is incorrect.

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of the kingdom, died without issue in 1732. Minakshi, his wife, was crowned as ruler, and she adopted a boy from a collateral branch to succeed her. But Vanjuri Tirumala, the father of the adopted son, and Dalvai Venkatacharya,[1] formed an alliance to depose her.[2] While the struggle between these persons was disturbing the kingdom, the Nawab of Arcot, according to his plan sent his son, Safdar Ali,[3] and his son-in-law, Chandasahib, in about 1734, with a large army to conquer the kingdom of Madura and Tanjore on the pretext of exacting tribute from them. Trichinopoly was besieged.[4] Unfortunately for the Hindu principalities, Vangam Tirumal and the Rani, instead of defending their kingdom, played secretly into the hands of the enemy. The former made overtures to the enemy by promising to pay them 30 lakhs if they would oust the Rani, and the latter to counter Vangam Tirumal, promised to pay Chandasahib one crore of rupees if he would go back to Arcot. Chandasahib and Safdar Ali, after obtaining this large amount, quitted the scene and thus the Rani's kingdom was saved for the time-being. But this amount did not quench Chandasahib's ~~thirs~~ thirst for aggression and he took it into his head to invade the same kingdom again in 1736. By this time, he had decided to

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(1) R. Sathyanatha Aiyar, History of the Nayaks of Madura, p. 235. The Dalvay was the principal officer of the kingdom, he combined himself the control of all civil and military administration. 233
(2) Ibid., p.232.
(3) The Nawab, Dost Ali, had three daughters and two sons: 1) Safdar Ali, 2) Hassan Ali. 3) The three daughters were given in marriage, one to Chandasahib, another to Murtaza Ali and the third to Mir Asad, the Diwan of Dost Ali.
(4) R. Sathyanatha Aiyar, op.cit., p.233.

does not say that it was [illegible]

seize the kingdom. " He who induced the Rani and owed his advancement to his matrimonial connection alone, was fortunate enough to excite the tender regard of the Rani. Accordingly, he was enabled to prevail on the love-stricken lady to admit him with a body of troops into the city of Trichinopoly, having first taken an oath on the Qoran that he would act in nothing to her detriment. But the loves of middle-aged Queens are not always fortunate. Chandasahib proved cruel to the Rani. He broke the heart of the Rani by remaining where he was. He seized the city of Trichinopoly and there imprisoned the lady. She died of grief and the kingdom of Trichinopoly yielded to the authority of the faithless Chanda."[1]

By this time, Vangam Tirumal appealed to the Marathas at Satara for help. But he could not get any response from them.[2] The Madura kingdom was thus swallowed by the wily Chandasahib. This extended the Muhammadan power to the Tanjore kingdom which was bounded on the north by the river Kolerun, which falls into the sea about thirty miles below Pondicherry. After the extinction of the Hindu kingdom of Madura, Tanjore surrounded by the Muslim powers, was in a dangerous situation. By this time, the wily Chandasahib had become so powerful that he could not resist the temptation of

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(1) Love, Vestiges of Old Madras, II, p.275.
Wakaskar, Tanjawarche Rajgharane, p.295.
Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, p.75.

(2) Trichinopoly Manual, p.134.

attacking the Maratha kingdom of Tanjore on his way to Trichinopoly in 1736.[1] But the Marathas of Tanjore defeated him and forced him to retreat.[2] But soon, internal trouble at Tanjore began. Tukkoji, the King of Tanjore, died in 1736. He had five sons in all : Ekoji alias Babasahib, Saiyaji, Annasahib, Nanasahib and Pratapsinh. Of these, the first two were legitimate and the other three were born of Naidu concubines. Annasahib and Nanasahib predeceased their father.[3] The two legitimate sons, Babasahib and Saiyaji, and the illegitimate Pratapsinh, born to Tukkoji by the sword wife, Annapurna, were the heirs.

Tukkoji was succeeded by his son, Ekoji. He ruled only for one year.[4] His mind was always haunted by the fear of a plot against him and he was unable to counteract the powerful influence which Saiyid, the Killedar of Tanjore had in the affairs of the country. The Killedar Saiyid was plotting for power and in course of time, the King himself succumbed to one of the plots. After Ekoji's death, his wife, Sujana Bai, ruled the kingdom for two years: 1738-1740.[5] But the courtiers were always intriguing against her, and she was always forced to yield to their demands. She was removed in

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(1) Records of Fort St. George, Despatches to England, 1736-40, p.4.
(2) Tanjore District Manual, p.
(3) Epigraphist's report, Madras (Southern Circle), MER, 1921, pps. 114-15.
(4) Rangacharya, Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency, II, Tanjore District.
(5) Tanjore Marathi Inscription, p.239, from S.1658, Pingala to S.1660 Kalayudthi.

the palace revolution of 1740, and was succeeded by the pretender Shahu, alias Kuttu Raja, who claimed the Gadi. He declared that he was the son of Surphoji, and deceived the courtiers. He had the help of the powerful Saiyid, and was placed on the throne in 1739, setting aside the claim of Saiyaji, the second son of Tukkoji. Saiyaji, therefore, had to flee to Chidambaram, where he entered into negotiations with the French Governor, M. Dumas.[1] He offered to make over to the French the town of Karikal, and the ten villages in the adjacent country, if he provided material aid in the recovery of the Tanjore throne. The French Governor agreed to the arrangement and promised assistance.[2] Meanwhile, Saiyaji won over to his side the Killedar of the Fort, Saiyid the King-maker. He overthrew Kuttu Raja and paved the way for the accesion of Saiyaji in August, 1738.[3]

Feeling secure on the throne, Saiyaji refused to fulfil his promise to the French Governor of giving the possession of Karikal. When Chandasahib heard of this, he took this opportunity to cement his friendship with the French and offered them military assistance, promising to get for them

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(1) Wakaskar, op.cit., Tanjore Inscription, appendix II, p.239.
(2) Malleson, History of the French in India, p.76.
(3) According to the Tanjore District Manual, the pretended son of Saraphoji I, was got rid of by the order of the latter himself, when he came to know of the deception. Subrahmaniya says that the pretender ruled for one year. Tanjore Maratha Principality, p.70.

the port of Karikal. Accordingly, the place was captured. This surprised Saiyaji. He resented the hostile conduct of the French and was now ready to fulfil his promises, but before he could do this, a domestic revolution hurled him down from the throne,[1] and Pratapsinh, his half-brother, succeeded him to the throne in 1739,[2] and ratified the grant of Karikal[3] to the French.[4]

In the time of Pratapsinh, the political situation in the Tanjore Principality was critical, the whole state was torn by internal dissensions and external aggression. Saiyid, the minister, was plotting to depose the Tanjore King, and Chandasahib was seeking an opportunity to take possession of Tanjore once and for all.

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(1) Orme, History of Indostan, I, p.108.

(2) Ananda Ranga Pillai, under date 31-3-1740, informs us " clerk Sinappaiyan, who went to Tanjore some months ago, arrived at Pondicherry and brought with him from Pratap Sinh, the Raja of Tanjore, and from Saiyid, presents to the Governor." (The Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai, I p.107). This bespeaks the presence of Pratap Sinh on the throne in 1739.

(3) Pillai, under date 8-2-1739, speaks: "Francisco Pereira has brought with him a letter from Chandasahib as also the grant and the letter bearing the signature of the Raja of Tanjore, which settles the price of Karikal at one lakh of Pons." Pillai, op.cit., I, p. 81-2. Karikal was 75 miles south of Pondicherry and 12 miles north of Nagapattam.

(4) Malleson, op.cit., pp. 77-80.
"Kanakraya, a Dubhas of the French and Ranga Pillai's predecessor, took a prominent part in the negotiations for the purchase of Karikal from the Raja of Tanjore." (Indian courtiers of the French East India Company, by C.S. Shrinivasachari).
I.H.R.C.P., XVII, p. 32.

He soon hatched a new plot. The military power of Tanjore was in the hands of the Killedar Saiyid, a great lover of power. He gave his daughter in marriage to Chandasahib's son and invited Raja Pratap Sinh to attend the marriage. Pratap Sinh came to know that the marriage ceremony was intended to facilitate his arrest, and to allow Saiyid thereby to sieze power. Knowing the implication of the marriage invitation, therefore, Raja Pratapsinh ordered Saiyid to perform the marriage outside the fort. The plot was revealed and Pratapsinh with the help of prominent Maratha Sardars, chiefly Malharji Goderao, Annappa Shetge and Manaji Jagatap, fixed the time and day for the arrest of Saiyid. Accordingly, Saiyid was taken into custody by the Raja, made prisoner, and given into the hands of the Sardars who subsequently put him to death. Thus with the death of Saiyid, the internal trouble was at an end.

But Chandasahib took this incident as a challenge to himself, and marched against Tanjore. Now began the external aggression. This depredation of Chandasahib, Safdar Ali, so reduced the Tanjore kingdom, that the King even contemplated a flight from the kingdom to a place of safety.[1]

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(1) Fort St. George Country Correspondence, 1740, p.9.
Kincaid and Parasnis, op.cit., p.275.
Orme, op.cit., I, p.41.

But before he could do that, he was deposed by orders from the Subhedar of the Karnatak as he had failed to pay the regular tribute to him. In his place, a Muhammadan deputy was appointed to take care of the kingdom.[1] This made Pratapsinh's position critical. At this juncture, to whom could the King look for help? There was only one course left for him and that was to secure immediate help from Chhatrapati Shahu, a grand old astute man belonging to his collateral branch and ruling at Satara.

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Since 1724, Shahu was observing the developments in the political situation in the Karnatak. But the reason why he failed to send an expedition to the Karnatak was that the Marathas were divided among themselves as regards the policy to be followed in the Karnatak. If one looks into the proceedings of the ministerial conference, of the Marathas, held in the year 1724, one finds ample evidence of their divided counsel. The policy of one group was voiced by the Shripatrao Pratinidhi and the other by the shrewd diplomat, Bajirao I. This is what Pratinidhi said at the conference.

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(1) Tanjore papers, 1777, (Introduction), p.9.
A letter written by Pratapsinh to Lord Pigot, the Governor of Madras, on 9-3-1862, describes the usurpation of the Maratha kingdom by the Muhammadans, he states, "At the death of Saudetulla Cawn there appeared twelve Nabobs of the Nawayat caste, who, with a design to usurp my Government, siezed all my country and took away my treasure, elephants, horses, lions and arms, etc."
Rau's papers, app. No. VI, 57.
Subramanian, The Maratha Rajas of Tanjore, p.66.

"Our policy must be slow and sure; first of all, we must direct our efforts towards conquering the neighbouring countries. We must take Ginjee, restore order in the Karnatak and then, in the last resort, march to conquer Hindustan."[1]

But Bajirao belittled the limited and petty ambition of the Pratinidhi. He wanted a vigorous, adventurous and revolutionary policy. He wanted first to capture the throne of the Delhi Emperor. He, therefore, denounced the policy of Pratinidhi in the following words : " The Padshahi in the Karnatak have been crushed and completely annihilated. The territories of the Marathas, formerly belonging to the Bijapur and Golconda Sultanets, have been again brought under the sway of the Marathas. This is, after all, a domestic affair and even a petty chieftain can attend to it."[2]

These words, full of ambition and the spirit of adventure, had the desired effect on the audience in Shahu's court. He appreciated Bajirao's ambitious plans to extend the Maratha power to the north instead of remaining in the comparatively small patch in the Karnatak. And this reasoning appealed to Shahu so much that he gave his consent willingly. to the policy advocated by BajiraoI~~I~~.

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(1) Chitnis, Shahu Charita, p.46; Sinha, Rise of the Peshwas, p.70.

(2) Chitnis, op.cit., p.464; Rajwade, Marathyancha Itihasachi Sadhane, II, (Introduction), p.157.

Thereupon, Bajirao proceeded immediately to give effect to his policy of conquest and directed his horses towards the north. He was firmly of the opinion that the Karnatak could not be easily conquered unless the Nizam was brought down to his knees and the Nizam would not yield unless the Emperor was shaken.[1] Besides, Bajirao's constant attacks on the Nizam and his crafty schemes at the Delhi court and lastly the diverting of his attention to Nadir Shah's invasion would not allow him to look into the Karnatak ; and even though his rivals like Shripatrao Pratinidhi and Fattesinh Bhosle were there, they also could not attend to the affairs of the Karnatak. Fattesinh had learnt a lesson from the first expedition and would not think of going to the Karnatak again. Chimaji Appa, had been engaged all along with the domestic affairs of the west coast of Konkan as well. Thus the Maratha chieftain could not attend to the politics of the Karnatak.

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(1) When at the end of 1737 Bajirao besieged the Nizam very closely at Bhopal, he in very clear terms wrote to Brahmendra Swami: "If he (Nizam) is humbled, the whole of the Deccan will be free from all disturbances. Therefore, all should concentrate on this task. (Brahmendra Swami Chatritra, L. 33-36). Again in 1740, when Bajirao and Chimaji Appa attacked Nasir Jang, while he was on his way to Delhi, to help his father at Delhi, Bajirao wrote thus from his camp on the 7th February, 1740: "If the Maharaja sends all his forces to help us on this occasion, the six subhas of the Deccan will be rid of the enemy. (Purandare Daftar, I, 139, p.93-4).
This is the occasion for the extirpation of the Mughals provided the Maharaja orders all his forces to join in this enterprise. Sane, Aitihasik Sankirn Patre Sahitya, 7-6. These utterances on the same occasion indicates Bajirao's anxiety to destroy the Nizam.

Though apparently Bajirao had suspended his activities in the Karnatak, he did not remain a passive spectator.[1] This has been proved by his movements and activities. His correspondence with the Delhi Emperor throws a flood of light on this matter. With a view to conquer the Delhi throne, and to establish the Maratha rule there, and also thereby to do away with the question of the independent conquest of the Karnatak (Deccan), he sent an ultimatum to the Emperor and put forth the following demands:-[2]

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(1) The eminent historian, Shri V.K. Rajwade, maintains that Bajirao I was apassive spectator of the Karnatak affairs and he made some grave allegations against Bajirao from which he draws certain conclusions. The following are Shri Rajwade's findings:-
Had either Bajirao or Chimaji Appa attacked the Karnatak, during the 14 years of their Northern invasions (1) that province would not have gone under the sway of the Nizam, (2) the Marathas of Tanjore would have flourished, (3) the Nizam's servant, the Nawab of Arcot, would have been annihilated. The policy full of intrigue and subterfuge, and guile of the British, at Madras and the French at Pondicherry, would not have succeeded. They would not have obtained a footing on the shores of the Karnatak. (4) The kingdom of Srirangapattam would have been saved and thereby would have decreased the chances of the rise of an enemy like Hyder. To support these conclusions, Shri Rajwade adds the example of a similar event in the history of Greece: Just as the wrath of the King Achilles brought calamity on the kingdom of Greece, so also Bajirao's rivalry with Fattesinh Bhosle and the Pratinidhi brought a new enemy to the Maratha state, for whose annihilation the Marathas had to spend a quarter of a century and what is worse, the enemy remained unannihilated. (Rajwade, Marathyancha Itihasanchi Sadhane, II, (Introduction), p.15).
These are Rajwade's observations but recent research has brought out some more facts, which contradict his statements.

(2) Khare, Aitihasika Farsi Sahitya, IV, p.8.

1) The Ginjee province, formerly belonging to Shivaji the Great, should now be restored to Shahu thus ousting the Faujdars of that territory; 2) Pandit Pradhan (the Peshwa) should get 5% of all the revenue of the six subhas of the Deccan; 3) All the disputes in the Deccan should be settled with the help of Pandit Pradhan, and no one else should be allowed to interfere. So also, while demanding that the Nizam should fulfil these terms, Bajirao had in the years 1730-31, demanded the return of Tanjore and Ginjee which formerly belonged to Shivaji the Great.[1]

To revert to the story of Tanjore, Pratapsinh deputed his personal envoy, Sukharao Ghorpade in January, 1739 to request Bajirao I to render all possible help.[2] Shahu too first thought of sending the Maratha forces under Bajirao I,[3] and Chimaji Appa to the south. But Bajirao was busily engaged in checkmating[4] the advance of Nadir Shah who had captured

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XV, p.94.
(2) Ibid., XXVIII.
(3) But Orme states that the Nizam determined to give to the Marathas permission to attack the Karnatic. (History of Indostan, I, p.39), which, of course, is incorrect, in the light of the reasons given above.
(3) Diary and Consultation Book, 1739, dt. 13-8-1739.
(4) Peshwa Daftar, XV, dt. 9-2-1739. From letters 71,72,73, it can be clearly seen how Bajirao had arranged to counteract Nadir Shah's disastrous invasion. ~~How~~ To that effect he had asked his brother, Chimaji Appa, to finish the Bassein campaign and to send him reinforcements immediately.

Delhi on the 19th of March, 1739, and Chimaji Appa was preoccupied in the Bassein campaign. Before this, Shahu himself started on an expedition into the Karnatak in 1737. He could not go beyond Miraj as he possessed neither the ability to lead armies, nor the personal valour necessary for success. He took two years to reach Miraj.[1] Soon Shahu understood the futility of his expedition and planned to send the Pratinidhi, Fattesinh Bhosle and Raghuji Bhosle,[2] to the Karnatak. He issued express orders to them to exact tribute from the southern principalities: " You should manage the affairs of the territory that lies to the south of the Tungabhadra and collect Babati, Sardeshmukhi, and Muquasa from the five states, namely, Sira, Adoni, Karnool, Cuddapah and Sundry Mahals and out of the total collections, half of the Muquasa you should take for the expenses of the army and all the remaining revenue you should send to the court, through Kusaji and Yesaji Bhosle.[3] By another express instruction, he asked them to punish Chandasahib, stating: 'As you are the trusted servants of the state, his highness has no doubt that you will achieve success in this enterprise. The Maharaja's cousin, of Tanjore, is being harrassed by Chandasahib of Trichinopoly. Fattesinh Bhosle has been ordered to meet the Tanjore Raja and chastise Chandasahib';'[4] and on the other hand Shahu despatched a communication

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(1) Sardesai, The New History of the Marathas, II, p.252.
(2) Raghuji Bhosle was born in 1698 A.D. His birth took place at his father's village of Pondowree near Poona. He succeeded Kanhoji in 1734 A.D. Grant Duff, op.cit., I, p. 383.
(3) Aitihasik Patravyavahar, 26 of 1738.
(4) Rajwade, op.cit., VI, 149.

to the King of Tanjore: 'The detachment is being sent from here. You should be ready to help them. You have spent money for a standing army. Why was then Ginjee not freed? Why is it not occupied? Henceforth you should help the Marathas.'[1] To strengthen the Maratha grip over the Karnatak, he issued further orders to the Sardar Hindurao Ghorpade[2] as well as to the Maratha Sardars, Subhanji and to Govindrao More. Therein he assured them of promotion in return for their loyalty and asked the first mentioned noble to send Murarirao to him for an interview and congratulated the other two on their occupation of the fort of Kopal.[3] Thus, making all possible preparations, Shahu charged Raghuji Bhosle[4] and Fattesinh Bhosle[5] with the task of subduing the Karnatak.[6]

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(1) Chitnis, op.cit., p.38.

(2) Hindurao Ghorpade was the father of the famous Murarirao Ghorpade, and a descendent of Santaji Ghorpade, who established his sway on the small tract of Gooty and ruled that principality independently.

(3) S.P.D., XXVIII, 7.

(4) Raghuji Bhosle, the son of Bimbaji Bhosle, ruled Nagpur Subah from 25th May,1734. (Rajwade, op.cit., II, p.70). Shahu gave in marriage his wife's sister, Shirke's daughter, to Raghuji, and invested him with the robe of Subahdari of Nagpur in return for which he was asked to serve the state with a force of five thousand and in campaigns he should join him along with a force of thousand. Nagpurkar Bakhar, p.5.

(5) Fattesinh Bhosle, the son of Shahaji Lokhande, the Patil of the villageParad, near Ahmednagar. His father was killed in 1707; Shahu gave protection to the little boy and named him as Fattesinh and brought him up as his own son. He was the first ruler of Akalkot state.
Etihas Sangrah Junya Etihasik Goshti, 2-4; Peshwa Daftaratil Mahiti, p.12, 176,180.
Grant Duff, op.cit., I, p.341.
Sardesai, Marathi Riyasat, I, p.14.
Ibid., New Maratha History, II, p.14.

(6) Letters from Fort St. George, 1740, dt. 31-1-1740.

They both started for the south on Sunday, the 6th of January, 1740.[1] But Raghuji had to interrupt his march as he wanted to take measures to ensure the safety of his own subah before his departure. So he came to Berar,[2] the province which borders Hyderabad to-day, and gave the command of his forces at Deogad to Tulajiram, his sardar and the civil administration of Deogad province to Gopal Raghunath. Raghuji's action for self-interest was resented by Shahu and he expressed his anxiety for the delay caused by Raghuji. "You have been asked to go to the Karnatak with your forces, Fattesinh Baba has gone ahead of you and still you give excuses for your delay. It is really amazing! You are the limbs of the Maharaja."[3]

From Berar, Raghuji started on his southward march through Dandel and Yasamati via Hyderabad, and met Fattesinh Bhosle along with the important sardars, Raghuji Karande, Krishna Atole, Nhanoji Jachak and Shivaji Keshav Tatkule.[4]

At last a mighty Maratha force about four or five thousand cavalry.[5] strong entered the Karnatak and

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 8. This was reported by Purandare to Bajirao I, who was in Poona.
(2) Nagpurkar Bakhar, p.52.
(3) Rajwade, op.cit., VI, p.149.
(4) Nagpurkar Itihas, p.75.
(5) Grant Duff, op.cit., II, p.2.
Orme says that in the month of May, 1740, an army of 10,000 Marathās, under the command of Raghuji Bhosle, approached the province. (Orme, History of Indostan, I, p.40). The French records also speak of 40,000 force of the Marathas (Malleson, op.cit., p.81).
Letters from Fort St. George, 1739, p.62.
The figure 40,000 seems to be creditable.

not a name but a title

reached Kopal: " the gate of the south."[1] Here Hindurao Ghorpade joined the Marathas for the first time after the death of his valiant father, Santaji Ghorpade.[2] From this place it was suggested to Shahu by one of the members of Raghoji's party that Kopal would make a fine capital of the newly conquered territory, if it were garrisoned.[3] But is it seems that this suggestion was disregarded.

The Maratha forces continued their march onwards. They first advanced upon Kandapur and after extorting from its inhabitants 60,000 to 70,000 rupees, against Cuddapah. Here they surrounded the small force of Abdul Nabi Khan, cut off its supplies of grain and fodder and impeded the progress of its march at every step. The Khan's force knew no rest owing to the fierce attack of this mighty force.

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(1) Sabhasad, 81.
Sarkar, Shivaji and his times, p.301.
The Kopal region is in the North of the Tungabhadra opposite the Bellary district. In 1678, this district was held by two Afghans, Husain Khan Miana of Kukanur, and his brother Qasim Khan (the commandant of Kopal), and induced him to give up the fort for money (3rd of March, 1679), its possession enabled the Maratha dominion to be extended to the Bank of the Tungabhadra river and even across it into the Bellary and Chittaldurg districts. (Sarkar, op.cit., p.301).

(2) Grant Duff, op.cit., II, p.3.
Murarirao Ghorpade demanded the post of a Senapati from Shahu, but Shahu refused the request as he did not wish to deprive Dabhade of that post, although he was not competent. But he was assigned three districts near Tungabhadra and his help thus obtained. (Rajwade, op.cit., II, p.86).

(3) Peshwa Daftar, XX, 20. The letter explains the difficulties of the campaign.

Gradually, the army melted away in a day's fighting.[1]

After this success, they marched on and with nobody to check them and their movements, they went round collecting whatever they could from the undefended province.[2] Their march was directed towards the Damalcheri Pass. But on the march the depredations they made were so horrible, that the
l 15 respectable inhabitants of Ginjee, Valikondapuram and Wandiwash and their wives and children hastened to Pondicherry to seek shelter.[3]

The sons of Abdul-Nabi Khan in the meanwhile took vigorous measures to avenge the defeat of their father. They struggled manfully against the advancing tide of the Maratha forces. But they were utterly defeated. Their father, Abdul-Nabi Khan, in the meanwhile, perceived that the only practicable policy that would succeed in the circumstances was one of appeasement. So he paid one lakh of rupees to the Marathas and for a time he stemmed the tide of invasion.[4]

The sweeping advance of the Marathas, in the meanwhile, roused the Nawab Dost Ali Khan. He had heard by then of the depredations of the Marathas. But he did not lose

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(1) Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary, I, p.118.
(2) The President had received the advice from the country that fifteen or twenty thousand Marathas horse arrived at Lollapettah and were plundering both these places. Diary and Consultation Book, 1740, p.84, dt, 15-4-1740.
(3) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.119, under dt. 15-5-1740.
(4) Ibid., p.121.

heart. He conceived of the grand plan of opposing the Marathas in the Damalcheri Pass. Accordingly, he sent urgent orders to his son, Safdar Ali, who was near Tanjore, and his son-in-law, Chandasahib, who was at Trichinopoly, to hasten to his assistance. And he himself remained with his son, Hasan Ali, and the chief ministers Mir Asad near Damalcheri Pass, vigilantly guarding it with 2,000 mounted men.[1] At this time, Safdar Ali was busy besieging Tanjore; but when he received the urgent summons from his father he became terrified and set free the ruler of Tanjore, receiving a certain sum from him as Nazar, gave back his kingdom and marched slowly and leisurely with his army and necessary provisions to meet the Marathas.[2] Chandasahib, who was more dilatory, did not cross the boundary of his satrapy. He was moving slowly and unwillingly.[3] A cunning man, he wished for the defeat of Dost Ali; for he desired Dost Ali's seat for himself. By reason of this delay, Dost Ali could not get their help in time. So he wrote another urgent and importunate letter, saying : "My life-breath is almost at the last gasp; come (at once) so that I may live; when I am no more, to what purpose will you come?"[4] But this appeal was also ineffective.[5] Then Dost Ali took possession

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(1) Malleson, op.cit., p.82. MSS Satara, Shahu's Daftar Rumal 24.

(2) Burhan, Tuzaki-walajahi, I, p.72, translated by Dr. S.M.H. Nainar.

(3) Malleson, op.cit., p.82.

(4) Burhan, op.cit., I, p.72.

(5) "It's true that not only he (Hussain Allycawn) but all the Nabobs' sons act too much independent of the father." Letter from Fort St. George, 8.4-1740, p.19.

of the hill with his troops and artillery and waited, unaided, for the attack. The Marathas went to the rear, surrounded the place and began to harrass the Nawab's troops.[1] According to their practice, they first made overtures for peace, but the Nawab turned a deaf ear to them. Soon they realised the result of these fruitless parleys and they took the Nawab's action as an insult to their cavalry. So on the 9th of May, 1740, the Marathas, with 10,000 cavalry, surrounded the Nawab's force, cutting their way through a jungle. The rest of their force occupied strategic places.[2] Dost Ali also took much precaution with the determination of not allowing the Marathas to descend through the pass. But on the night of the 19th May, 1740, a commander who was guarding the pass was bribed by the Marathas,[3] and as a result, the next morning the Marathas swiftly moved to the rear of the place occupied by Dost Ali and with every advantage, attacked his troops. But, encouraged by the example of their prince, the Nawab's soldiers with great fury defended the pass for several hours, until they saw him together with his son, Hasan Ali, fall dead from their elephants

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(1) Pillai, op.cit., I, pp.125-26.
(2) Parasnis, Tanjawarche Rajgharane, p.67.
MSS Satara Shahu's Daftar Rumal No.24.
(3) Orme, British Military Transactions in Indostan, I, p.42, speaks of the betrayal by an Indian Officer.
Malleson, op.cit., p.81, says that the Hindu commander allowed himself to be seduced from his allegiance.

on to the field.[1] The Nawab's army then scattered and his Diwan, Mir Asad, was taken prisoner on the 20th of May, 1740.[2] Thus Dost Ali and his son were slain by the Marathas, who were invited by the Hindu Raja of the South.[3] And the Raja Pratapsinh got back his crown.

The Maratha success astounded the people in the south, and the people in the surrounding territory were so much terrified that they came in crowds to take refuge in Pondicherry.[4] From morning till evening people flocked into Pondicherry from Arcot, Vellore, Wandiwash and other places. By nightfall, the number exceeded ten thousand.[5] The French took precautions against a possible attack on Pondicherry. Safdar Ali, who was marching from the south towards Arcot with 2,000 cavalry, heard the sad news of his father's fate and took shelter in the Vellore fort but being doubtful of his own fate, he sent his wife along with an infant son, aged 2½ years, and his three sisters, to Pondicherry. One of them was the wife of Mir Asad and another, the wife of Murtaza Ali. Chandasahib, who

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(1) Orme, British Military Transactions in Indostan, I, p.43. Malleson, op.cit., p.81, gives a different account. He remarks that : "This chieftain (Dost Ali) noticing the approach of cavalry, imagined that his son, Safdar Ali, had arrived to reinforce him, and was only undeceived when their movements indicated undisguised hostility". From this account one can say that Dost Ali was disappointed over the lack of support due to him from his kith and kin, attacked the rear and died fighting.

(2) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.119-20.

(3) Fort St. George Correspondence, 1740, p.9. "Chanda weakened and deposed Shahuji who invited the Marathas." Subramanian, op.cit., p.50.

(4) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.120.

(5) Ibid., pp.119-20.

intended to march against the Marathas, with 5,000 horsemen and 10,000 cavalry, still remained in Trichinopoly, when he heard of the terrible fate that overtook his father-in-law.

Immediately after the death of Dost Ali, on the battlefield of Damalcheri, the victorious army of the Marathas fell on the town of Arcot "like a swarm of flies in a sweetmeat shop", and occupied it without encountering any opposition. They looted the immense treasures, the vast riches the property and the substance acquired by the residents during peace and prosperity from the time of the first occupation of the city by the Muslims. This city had been the stronghold of the chieftains of great power and was the most thickly populated of all the towns in any country.[1]

But before the Maratha attack on that city, the widow of Dost Ali, with her children and treasures arrived before the gates of Pondicherry, and begged admission into the French stronghold (May, 25th, 1740).[2] At this juncture, Dumas, the Governor of Pondicherry, was placed in the greatest dilemma of his life. He was a shrewd, calculating, prudent man, brave, resolute, jealous of the honour of France, thoroughly acquainted with native ways, a lover of peace, and anxious

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(1) Burhan, Tuzaki-walajahi, op.cit., p.73. This may be an exaggeration of Burhan. Orme says: "But the actual receipts fell far short of their expectations as the rich people had removed their belongings to Pondicherry." (History of Indostan, I, p.42).

(2) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.122; Malleson, op.cit., p.83; Orme, op.cit., p.43; Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, p.254.

above all, to extend the French territories in India by peaceful means.[1] The chivalrous blood in him would have induced him to give shelter to one who was not only a woman but a woman in distress. But this was not the time to act from mere impulse, for to open the gates to the distinguished visitor was to invite the wrath of the Marathas, who would most certainly attack the French settlement. On the other hand, refusal to give admission into the town to the family of the Nawab was equally fraught with danger. If by some accident, things took a different turn and obliged the Marathas to retire into their country, Safdar Ali Khan, who had every chance of succeeding his father, as the Nawab of the Karnatak would never forgive the French for refusing shelter to his mother, his sister and his family. On weighing these matters, Dumas came to the conclusion that it was preferable to incur the wrath of the Marathas than to see his nation dishonoured in the eyes of the Indian people by denying admission into the town to the family of the Nawab who had always been friendly towards the French, and in consultation of his council, he decided to admit the distinguished guests within the walls of the city.[2] The French Governor, received them personally, and conducted them to the apartments specially reserved for them.[3] A similar

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(1) Cf. Malleson, op.cit., pp.71-72.
(2) Ibid., pp.83-84; Sardesai, op.cit., p.254.
(3) Ibid., p.84.

cordial reception was accorded to the wife and son of Chandasahib a few days later.[1]

Nawab Dost Ali's demise raised the question of the succession to the Nawabship of Arcot. The Marathas wanted to oust Chandasahib, who also desired Arcot for himself and always entertained evil designs against his enemies, and he constantly threatened the safety of the Hindus of the Karnatak. At the same time, they were bent upon receiving more money than land from Safdar Ali who was to assume the Nawabship. But Safdar Ali alone could not pay it. In order to expedite the settlement of the tribute, the Marathas saw in Mir Asad, their captive, the proper person to negotiate with Safdar Ali. Accordingly, he was released. He was the deadly enem~~ies~~y ~~with~~ of Chandasahib. So he convinced Safdar Ali that the sacrifice of Chandasahib, his life-long rival, would lighten the conditions likely to be imposed upon him. This being agreed upon, as the basis of a treaty, negotiations were begun.

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(1) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.126; Malleson, Loc. cit., Safdar Ali Khan, in a letter to the French Governor, dt. 8-7-1740, thanked him for the kindness he had shown to his mother and family and sent valuable presents to him. Shortly afterwards, both Safdar Ali and Chandasahib, paid a visit to Pondicherry, on September, 1st, 1740. The French Governor received them befitting their rank. On arrival, at the French settlement, Safdar Ali assured him that he would never forget the generosity the French Governor had displayed on this occasion, and as a proof of his sincerity, he bestowed upon him a magnificent present, which consisted of the cession to the French Governor of lands to the south of the French settlement, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 10,000/- (September, 1st, 1740). The cession was soon afterwards confirmed by a firman from the court of Delhi. Malleson, op.cit., pp.88-89.

While terms for a peaceful settlement were being discussed by Raghuji, the news of the death of Bajirao I on the 28th of April, 1740, spread widely throughout the Karnatak. Raghuji, with his power increased and his prestige enhanced, hastily returned to Satara in the month of June, 1740. His intention was to obtain the Peshwaship for Babuji Naik, a Satara banker, and to direct the Maratha affairs himself. Accordingly, he put before Shahu the claim of Babuji Naik[1] as against that of Balaji Bajirao. Shahu, however, turned a deaf ear to Raghuji's request and conferred the robes of Peshwaship on Balaji on the 25th of June, 1740.[2] Thereafter, both Babuji Naik and Raghuji returned to the Karnatak and resumed their unfinished work.

On their arrival, the proposed treaty was discussed and after a short interval it was signed in the month of August, 1740.[3] It was agreed that it was to be executed by Safdar Ali and Mir Asad.

The pact was thus made by which it was arranged that Safdar Ali should be recognised as the Nawab of the Karnatak: that he should pay by instalments ten million

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(1) Babuji Naik Joshi Baramatikar:- He was related to the Peshwa Balajirao; Bhiubai, the daughter of Balaji Vishwanath, (the grandfather of the Peshwa Balajirao), was given in marriage to Abaji Naik, the elder brother of Babuji Naik. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 2. Babuji's enemity to Balajirao arose when the latter failed to pay his debts to Babuji Naik

(2) Shahu Roznishi, 112,113,134, N.R.1, 133. Grant Duff, op.cit., I, p.422.

(3) Malleson, op.cit., p.85. Parasnis gives the date of this treaty as 16th November, 1740. Tanjawarche Rajgharane, pp. 68-9. MSS Satara Shahu's Daftar Rumal No.24.

pagodas to the Marathas and that he should , with his troops, join the Marathas in driving Chandasahib away from Trichinopoly. That when Trichinopoly fell into the hands of the Marathas, they should seize jewellery and other valuables and give up the fort to Safdar Ali, that the Marathas should not heed if Chandasahib were to offer them more; that all the Hindu princes on the Coromandel coast should be given back the territories they had owned prior to 1736; their enemies should be warned by Safdar Ali not to molest them.[1] According to this treaty, the Marathas left Arcot and went back to the bank of the Shivaganga, 125 cos away from Maratha territory.

The two articles of the treaty were divulged to the French, and they informed Chandasahib of this conspiracy against him. Thus alarmed, the first step Chandasahib took was to send his wife and children and jewellery to Pondicherry, and he himself went to consult Dumas, the French Governor. Chandasahib was fortunate in finding a shrewd politician like Dumas governing the settlement of Pondicherry. He gave a full undertaking to Chandasahib and on his advice, Chandasahib garrisoned the Trichinopoly fort and fully fortified it.

The Marathas, in turn, watched carefully the movements of Chandasahib. They had to raise money for their

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(1) Parasnis, op.cit., pp.68-9. MSS Satara Shahu's Daftar Rumal 85. Though the other contemporary authors are silent on this treaty, the terms of this treaty seem to be obvious. In the absence of this treaty, the Marathas would not have agreed to give the Nawabship of Arcot to Safdar Ali.

coming fight with Chandasahib. This gave Chandasahib more time to prepare himself.

The Marathas now entered into negotiations with Safdar Ali for the unpaid part of his tribute.[1] After two months they gave out that they were preparing for an action against Chandasahib at Trichinopoly. But in reality, they were preparing to swoop down on Tiruvannamalai during the Kartiki festival,[2] and they, numbering 5,000 horse, did so under the command of Fattesinh Bhosle and raided the surrounding country. They afterwards dispersed in small detachments of 50 to 100 horsemen and began plundering Vellimendu, Tindivanam, Kalasapakkam and other places.[3]

To prevent this, Safdar Ali could not openly fight this Maratha invasion. But he soon found the way. He sent a detachment of 2,000 horse under the command of Mir Gulam Hussain to attack the Marathas. Mir Gulam Hussain stopped at Mangalam, near Tiruvannamalai, opposite the Maratha encampment. The Marathas heard of this, surprised his camp and utterly routed him, capturing the convoy of treasure, which was being sent to Arcot. The investing force sent out detachments to raid places adjoining Gingee. The places including Tayanur, Paddapettai, Kalasapakkam and Tindivanam, were plundered and the people fled in all directions.[4] There-

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(1) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.134; MSS Satara Shahu's Daftar Rumal 95.
(2) Ibid., p.134, under date 17-9-1740.
(3) Ibid., p.134.
(4) Ibid., p.135. The famous hill in the district of South Arcot, sacred to Shiva.

after, they pillaged the country around Karaki, Kalladevi and Palakollai, some seven miles to the west of Venkatammalpettai. The people from all the surrounding country and even from Pansuti and Tiruviti left their homes and escaped to Cuddalore.[1] Reports of the destructive activities of the Marathas reached the foreign establishments like Porto Novo[2] and Pondicherry. But no one there dared to resist their advance. The Marathas, who had proceeded northwards, marched to Porto Novo, a Dutch occupation, and attacked it from the rear, and having overpowered the artillerymen, they captured the Dutch Deputy-Governor, his wife and children and , after receiving a large ransom from him, they released him.[3]

The Diarist Pillai gives some details about the capture of Porto Novo. According to him, on the 24th of December, 1740, a Saturday, two thousand Maratha horsemen left Tiruvannamalai. It seemed they were going to Trichinopoly, but they went southwards only till Tyaglung, ten miles away and turning eastwards, covered the fifty miles to Vridhachalam, which they reached at night. The fifty miles to Porto Novo, they covered in the morning, arriving there at mid-day. They

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(1) Pillai, op.cit., I, pp.135-36, under date 17-9-1740.
(2) Porto Novo--- The station was occupied by the Portuguese towards the close of the sixteenth century; later, the Dutch obtained a cowle for it from the Indian Governor of Gingee in 1643, with a short break of 1678-80. The place remained in continuous occupation of the Portuguese till 1825.
Srinivasachari, Ananda Ranga Pillai, p.3.
(3) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.139.

had come 110 miles in a day and a half and had robbed all the travellers they met on their route.[1] But when they found Porto Novo too strongly fortified, the Marathas turned to Nagapattam, where they saw six or seven ships loaded with clothes. Five hundred of the Maratha troops went along the river bank on the southern side of the town and five hundred went to the north part of the town, thus surrounding Nagapattam completely. They dispersed in small parties of three or four, entered into the town from all directions and began to plunder every house. The people in the houses were beaten and robbed of everything they had. To cover their nakedness, each was given a cubit length of cloth. Some were forced to hold their captors' horses. Others to carry their spoils. Meanwhile, the horsemen who had gone along the river bank, saw the ships and forced those who had taken refuge there to come out. The people were stripped of everything, some were wounded by arrows, and some severely whipped. Some jumped into the river to escape their foes and twelve were drowned. The Marathas siezed the craft and their cargoes.

After attacking the fort, at Porto Novo, five hundred horsemen next rode to the Dutch factory. The gates were shut against them. From the thousand mounted troops that were plundering the town, five hundred went to the north side of the factory. The factory was thus surrounded by

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(1) Pillai, *op.cit.*, I, pp.141-142.

a thousand horsemen: some of them broke down the wicket of the gate, others scaled the walls with rope ladders and got inside. The gate was broken down now and the Maratha horsemen rushed in. The inmates were captured and stripped naked, some were slashed by swords, others were whipped. Each was given two cubit lengths of cloth and driven out of the fort.[1]

The letter adds that, Austruc, the Deputy Governor, his wife and three daughters and seven or eight Dutchmen were made prisoners; the Marathas took with them their prisoners and their booty and made encampments at a place two miles outside the town. They now drove away the respectable inhabitants whom they had forced to act as carriers. The Europeans, however, were released only the next morning. They were taken back to the factory by a guard of sixty men who put their plundering hand on whatever had escaped their companions the day before. The Marathas collected from the factory one lakh of pagodas' worth of booty and from the town fifty thousand pagodas' worth, a total value of one lac and a half of pagodas.[2]

The Marathas, thus, during three or four months, continued their depredations, and they were encouraged wherever they went by the contribution made to them to purchase their forbearance. When they saw that no measures were taken against them, they recommenced operations immediately. At length, they assumed absolute dominion of those districts which formerly had only paid tribute.

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(1) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.144.
(2) Ibid., p.144.

While these raids were going on, the Marathas made elaborate preparations to attack Trichinopoly. Pratapsinh, the Raja of Tanjore, helped the Marathas, providing men, material and money with the intention of taking possession of Trichinopoly and thus rooting out Chandasahib.[12] In order to please the Marathas, there, and Shahu as well, Pratapsinh further sent valuable presents of jewellery to Raghuji, to his wife, to Fattesinh Bhosle and to Shahu, and sent his two agents, Timaji Raghunath and Gangappa to Raghuji on the 16th of January,[2] 1741, to conclude an agreement : that the Marathas should capture Trichinopoly and remove Chandasahib, and then Pratapsinh would readily give fifteen lacs cash, three lacs of which would be a personal nazar to Raja Shahu, two lacs to his Ranis, two lacs to Fattesinh and Raghuji, and eight lacs towards the expenses of the troops. This amount would be paid as follows:- Two lacs would be given immediately, three lacs would be brought by Annajilingo, five lacs would be secured and five lacs would be paid after eight days.[3]

Raghuji invested Trichinopoly in December, 1740, after having been joined by most of the Hindu Poligars and potentates. While this was being done, one detachment of Maratha soldiery marched into the Cuddalore territory and

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(1) MSS Satara Shahu's Daftar Rumal 24.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Parasnis, op.cit., p.70-71.
MSS Satara Shahu's Daftar Rumal 24.
Sardesai, op.cit., II, p.255.

pillaged the town of Tiruppapuliyur, then moved towards Sadras and plundered the town. But when they approached the Dutch fort, the 200 sepoys who manned the walls fired a volley on them and the Marathas were put to the rout with the loss of eight or ten men.[1]

Chandasahib, ever since he heard of the Marathas' expedition, against Dost Ali, had stored in the fort a great quantity of grain as a precautionary measure. But, later, imagining that the Marathas were meditating ~~the~~ expeditions into the other provinces, and thinking that they would not return and that his position was safe, sold his stores of grain. When Raghuji came to know of this, he decided to prolong the siege with the intention of starving Chandasahib and in the meantime tried to exact more money from Safdar Ali as chauth.[2]

While Raghuji was thus busy in the Karnatak, the Peshwa thought of keeping an eye on Raghuji's activities. He deputed to Arcot his trusted agent, Venkoji Shivdeo, who reported to the Peshwa regarding the situation of the Karnatak Nawab and Raghuji's activities. Venkoji Shivdeo wrote to the Peshwa that after Safdar Ali heard of Appasahib's death and pretended to be bankrupt and refused to pay the chauth, Venkoji impressed upon him that the chauth and sardeshmukhi belonged to the Peshwa and could not remain unpaid. He further told Safdar

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(1) Pillai, *op.cit.*, p.144; Orme, *op.cit.*, pp.43-44.
(2) *Satara Shahu's Daftar Rumal 85* (unpublished).

Ali that Raghuji and others were not concerned with this matter, because the chauth for the five or six years had been collected by the Peshwa. He said he would not stop demanding the payment. In his letter to the Peshwa, Venkoji referred to the secret treaty concluded between Safdar Ali Khan and Raghuji Bhosle. In that treaty, Raghuji had assured Safdar Ali of his help in case the Nizam invaded the Karnatak to exact from Safdar Ali sixty lacs due to the Nizam as arrears of tribute. Raghuji promised also to install Safdar Ali as the Nawab of Arcot. Venkoji further informed the Peshwa that Raghuji often wrote to the Nawab that the chauth was due to him and not to the Peshwa. He added that Appasahib was a terror to the Nawab. Venkoji advised the Peshwa that this was the time to oust the enemy (meaning Safdar Ali), that the Peshwa should act immediately and capture the Mamala of Trichinopoly for himself! Who else was mightier than the Peshwa? He then described Raghuji's treatment of Fattesinh, that the former had no regard for the latter, never listened to him and considered him a sardar of the fifth rank. The Peshwa's deputy suggested to him how he might curtail the Nawab's activities. He told him that should the matter of Arcot be discussed at a meeting between the Peshwa and the Nizam, the Peshwa should request the Nizam to send a letter to the subah of Arcot that the payment of chauth and sardeshmukhi should be paid to Balajirao just as it had been paid to his father, Bajirao I, for the last twelve years. If this was done, Venkoji continued, more money would be realised. He reminded the Peshwa that the place captured by Bajirao should not easily fall into the hands of others. He added that Raghuji Bhosle became jubilant on hearing of Chimaji Appa's death. Venkoji ended his despatch by saying that if this scheme regarding the Deccan subah succeeded, Arcot mamala would be of the Peshwa's.[1] But the Peshwa could not meet the Nizam and the proposed scheme came to nothing and Raghuji exacted the amount from Safdar Ali.

After this, Raghuji concentrated his attention on the blockade of Trichinopoly. The Maratha grip was so strong that Chandasahib could not hold the fort any longer. Pillai, the diarist, wrote (on the 15th of March, 1741), that the people in the fort were incapable of holding out any more, there was no safety there. People were starving for want of rice and other necessities of life. A stock of rice, discovered in a Pathan's house, was brought out and sold at the rate of a rupee a seer. Pillai continued that the leading men of the town, having exhausted their resources, deeply considered the matter and came to the conclusion that after the nine days of the Muharram, they must sally forth and fight to the last as there was no other alternative.[2]

To get out of such a perilous situation, Chandasahib decided to bribe the Marathas with a large sum, so that they might raise the siege. He accordingly wrote a

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 9 dt. 6-2-1741.
(2) Pillai, *op.cit.*, I, p.156; Orme, *op.cit.*, p.9.

pathetic letter to Safdar Ali, in which he stated in unequivocal terms, that he was so closely besieged by the Marathas that it was of no avail to hold out any longer and that if Safdar Ali and other kinsmen neglected to deal with the Marathas at once, they might regard him as lost forever.

Safdar Ali, thereupon, consulted Chandasahib's brother, Polur Mohammad, [1] and their wives and decided to collect 22 lacs of pagodas for the Marathas in order to facilitate the escape of Chandasahib and his men, and to persuade the Marathas to discontinue their operations. They accordingly, subscribed among themselves but their wives afterwards declined to pay their share; and the deal fell through. [2]

Thus Chandasahib's desperate effort to collect the money from his relatives failed. Then he summoned his brother, Bade Sahib, who was at Madura, for help. Bade Sahib marched with an army numbering 5,000 horse which was at Dindigul, Madura, Tinnevelly and other parts to help his brother and fight the Marathas. [3] When the Marathas approached with a body of two thousand cavalry to attack him near Dindigul,

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(1) Polur Muhammad was the brother of Chandasahib. His full name was Mahammad Ali Khan, the foujdar of Polur. (Srinivasachari, op.cit., p.80).

(2) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.158.

(3) Burhan, Tuzaki-walajahi, op.cit., I, pp.73-74.

he sallied out and after an engagement routed them. He next moved to Manalpurai, about seven miles to the west of Trichinopoly and there pitched his camp. On hearing this, Raghuji despatched Bhaskar Ram[1] against Badesahib in advance. The two encountered each other. Bhaskar was accompanied by a contingent of Fattesinh's party led by Haibat Rao Jadhav, Pandhare and Gorkhoji Bhapkar. The battle lasted for three days.[2] Two or three thousand Maratha horsemen fell; Badesahib's army suffered equal loss. This commander fought valiantly and fell covered with wounds; two from musket balls, two from arrows and one from a sword. When both he and Sadiq Sahib, the son-in-law of Badesahib's sister, and an officer of high rank in the army had fallen, the Mohammaden ranks gave way and fled. The Marathas, on going over the field of battle, found the corpses of the three persons mentioned above. Badesahib's dead body, however, was brought by the Marathas in triumph and sent in a palanquin to Chandasahib to Trichinopoly.[3] This event damped Chandasahib's spirit and in abject terror he became ready to surrender the fort. But in the meanwhile,

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(1) Bhaskar Pant Koltakar-- was a brilliant and able Sardar of Raghuji Bhosle who was slain in Bengal by Aliwardi Khan in 1745.

(2) Vaidya Daftar, III, pps. 16-17.
An account of the siege of Trichinopoly is well furnished by Nilkanth Raghunath, one of Raghujee's subordinates, who writes from Kolar in the Karnatak to Vishwanath Bhat Vaidya at Satara on the 26th April,1741.
Shri G.S. Sardesai has given the full translation of this letter in Modern Review, December 1943, pp. 449-50.

(3) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.160. Orme gives the figure as 3,000 horse and 7,000 foot on the sideof Badesahib. (History of Indostan, I, p.44).

Raghuji ordered the poligars, the Kallar of the Marvan Tondiman and the Pindarees to scale the walls of the fort and they did it simultaneously from all quarters.' Chandasahib seeing that his life was in danger, sued for truce and at mid-night of the same day, he repaired to the Maratha camp and together with his son, Abidsahib, his son-in law, Khan Bahadur, and Sharifsahib, and offered four lacs[1] to obtain his release. But before terms could be concluded, Raghuji disarmed them and kept them in honourable custody in his camp. The fort was occupied by the Marathas. Raghuji planted Fattesinh's flag at an hour after sunset on Saturday, the Ram Navami day (14th of March, 1741).[2] Orme gives the date of delivery of the fort as the 26th of March, 1741,[3] and Grant Duff, who has probably borrowed from Orme, speaks of the same date of surrender of the fort.[4] In the old Madras records, the date is recorded as the 13th of March, 1741,[5] which is also wrong. Burhan[6] is silent on the date. So the correct date of delivery of the fort is the 14th of March, 1741.[7]

Raghuji had no distinct orders from the Chhatrapati for garrisoning the fort of Trichinopoly with his own men. So he was compelled to yield to Fattesinh's pressure.

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(1) Pillai, under date 30-3-1741 states that Chandasahib agreed to pay twelve lacs of rupees to the Marathas. This is wrong. Letters in the Vaidya Daftar state seven lakhs. (Pillai, op.cit., I, pps.161-162).
(2) Vaidya Daftar, III, pps.16-17.
(3) Orme, op.cit., I, p.44.
(4) Grant Duff, op.cit., II, p.5.
(5) Love, op.cit., II, p.
(6) Burhan, Tuzaki-walajahi, op.cit., I, pps.73-74.
(7) Vaidya Daftar, III, pps.16-17. According to the Marathi Calendar Ramnawami in that year was on the 14th March,1741. Parasnis, op.cit., p.

Fattesinh appointed Murarirao as the commander of the place; Raghuji, therefore, completely withdrew from these matters.[1]

Thus, the Marathas took possession of the Trichinopoly fort and Chandasahib was made a prisoner. Raghuji lost no time in taking advantage of Chandasahib's captivity. Raghuji was in dire need of money. He saw the only source in Chandasahib and his son, Abid Ali, who were prisoners in his hands. But Chandasahib could not meet with the Maratha demands for a seven-lacs ransom. The son and the father were brought to Nagpur under the close and able guard of Captain Bhaskar f75 Pant Koltaker. Thus the imprisonment of Chandasahib to such a distance from the Karnatak, removed the only leader deemed capable of exciting any interesting commotion.[2]

The Tanjore King, for the time being, was free from the trouble of Chandasahib and the Karnatak was freed from all internal danger. Bhaskar Pant took the father and f75 son from Nagpur to Berar and not to Satara--- for it was feared at Satata that the Peshwa might claim a share in the ransom for which the captives were constantly pressed.[3]

While the operations to capture Trichinopoly were being conducted, Raghuji Bhosle also tackled the French who had given refuge to the family of Chandasahib. Raghuji ~~sen~~

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(1) Vaidya Daftar, III, p.16-17.
(2) Orme, op.cit., I, p.45.
(3) Vaidya Daftar, III, p.17.
Sardesai, op.cit., II, p.256.

sent an envoy with a letter to the French Governor, Dumas.

M. Dumas was fully aware of the danger of the Marathas' presence in the Karnatak. He had completed the repair of the fort of Pondicherry and erected new defences. He kept ready a force of 5,000 Muhammadans and a body of European infantry, 1,200 in number. The former had been paraded and drilled in the European fashion. He also ordered back to harbour the French ships that had set sail and drilled them in the various land operations of warfare. Stores of all sorts including grain, he likewise continued to accumulate.[1]

As expected, when an envoy came to Dumas, he received the envoy in a manner befitting his dignity, showed him all the stores, garrison and paraded the soldiers drilled in European fashion. This made a deep impression on the mind of the envoy and with a written reply from M. Dumas, he returned to the Maratha camp. Raghuji's strong letter and the spirited reply to it from the French Governor, Dumas, make very interesting reading.

Raghuji Bhosle makes a strong claim! He argues that the French forty years ago had agreed to pay a certain annual tribute to the Marathas. This agreement was made with Shivaji the Great.[2] He informs Dumas that the

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(1) Malleson, op.cit., p.87.

(2) Francis Martin, purchased a plot of ground on the sea coast from Sher Khan Lodi and in April, 1674 began the French colony with some sixty Europeans. It was called Pondicherry "The French had got their pentagonal fort at Pondicherry ready but not without the consent of King of Siazier(Jingi)" Dagh Register of 1676, dt. 27-10-1676, p.278, quoted by Balkrishna, op.cit., I, p.275.

Maratha army has arrived in those parts and that he, Raghuji Bhosle, has orders to capture Trichinopoly and Gingee and to garrison them and to exact tribute from the Europeanstowns, on the sea coast. He reproaches Dumas for not having paid the tribute and for taking under his protection the wife and son of Chandasahib with his elephants, jewels and horses and treasure. These, he must give up to the Marathas and pay them the tribute or Raghuji Bhosle will force them to do so. To
f 123 terrify Dumas, he reminds him of the fate of Bassain, mentions that his army requires money and adds that the Maratha ships will arrive soon.

To this, Dumas makes a spirited reply. The French nation has never been subject to any tribute. Were he to inform the French King that the French have agreed to pay tribute, he would lose his head. They have held the land only on condition that the pagodas and the religion of the people should not be molested. He defends himself by pointing out that the Mughals have always been friendly to the French and that he cannot, therefore, give up the relative of Chandasahib. He points out to Raghuji Bhosle, that he (Bhosle) being a noble man will understand that he (Dumas) cannot act contrary to his own honour and that all the Frenchmen in India would die to defend the wife of Chandasahib and his son. Towards the end of his letter he recommends himself to Almighty
f 123 God and concludes : "I have heard what has happened at Bassain

but that place was not defended by Frenchmen."[1]

Dumas, the diplomat, did not fail to give some presents for Raghuji while handing over his reply to the letter. The envoy returned to the Maratha camp with six bottles of French whiskey.[2] Raghuji was so charmed by the presents of the bottles, that he soon became disposed to forget all his anger against the French. He gave the bottles to his wife, and she found the bottles so much to her liking that she insisted on others being procured whatever the cost. Thus the French calmed Raghuji's wrath against them by supplying him with more bottles of whiskey and they became friends. When Shahu Maharaja heard of this he rebuked Raghuji saying that the kingdom was sold for wine.[3]

The Marathas also in return sent some presents to the French in token of their friendship. The envoy was given a state reception with a salute of eleven guns and were brought in Palanquins, and by ~~the~~ way of reciprocity, the French also after some days sent presents to the Marathas at Jegadeyu. But the bearers found that they had left the place and heard that they were approaching the Krishna.[4]

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(1) Memoire dans les Archives de la campagnie des Indus.
Malleson, op.cit., pps.86-87.
Kincaid and Parasnis, History of the Maratha people, II, pps. 277-79.

(2) Malleson, op.cit., pps. 92-93, says that thirty bottles were sent.

(3) The incident of the bottles is referred to in a letter in Khare, Aitihasik Lekha Sangraha, VIII, No.3292, p.4439.

(4) Pillai, under dt. 24-5-1741 informs the departure of the Marathas.

The Marathas started for the Karnatak in the month of January, 1740 and returned to Poona in the next year, in the month of May, 1741. The achievements of Raghuji and Fattesinh raised them in public estimation among the Marathas. They brought vast treasures. The two leaders were received by Shahu at Satara with encomiums. Shahu was highly gratified that his cousin, Pratapsinh of Tanjore was freed from danger of his enemies, and conferred upon Raghuji, the Mokasa of Berar, and Gondwana right up to the frontiers of Cuttack.[1]

In conclusion, one may point out that the Marathas entered into the Karnatak without much profit to themselves or even to their enemies. They came as conquerors, laid waste the Karnatak and gathered a vast treasure. But they fell out among themselves and destroyed the existing Government in that territory. The Peshwa acted against the interest of the State, by sending his envoy to Safdar Ali with the demand for the chauth which no doubt he intended to keep for himself. He knew full well that Shahu Maharaja had expressly sent Raghuji Bhosle into the Karnatak; obviously, the Marathas' policy in the Karnatak was not a strong one and the enemy Safdar Ali was emboldened to resist Raghuji. Furthermore, the relations between the two Maratha commanders in the Karnatak viz. Raghuji Bhosle and Fattesinh Bhosle, were straitened. For Raghuji treated Fattesinh as a fifth rank Sardar and Fattesinh, on the

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(1) ~~Rajwade, op.cit., VI, p.~~ MSS Satara Shahu Daftar Rumal 85
Nagpurkar, Bhoslechi Bakhar, pps.39-41.
Sardesai, op.cit., II, p.257.
Ibid., Marathi Riyasat-Madhya Vibhag II, p.83.

other hand, did not support Raghuji Bhosle heartily. As a result of this, the capture of Trichinopoly was delayed and the Marathas could not find opportunity enough, later on, to seize Gingee (knowing that he could not expect any wholehearted support from Fattesinh Bhosle and the Peshwa because of their differences). Raghuji decided to abandon the campaign against the French. The fault was, as it very often is, the fault of the head of the State, namely, Shahu's.

The result was that the Maratha campaign in the Karnatak was a desultory campaign. The Maratha power had not been established. The Muslim power had been destroyed. No stable government was found. The Marathas could not do it so because they were quarrelling among themselves, and the Muhammadans, because they were not powerful enough. The Marathas had established a reputation as warriors of the first rank, but that is all that they could establish. The people in their terror turned to the foreigners whom they felt would be able to provide them strong and stable Government.

Shahu had neither a definite plan for the expansion of his kingdom nor could he forsee the far-reaching results of his Sardars' action. He took things as they came. His order to Raghuji Bhosle was to "to chastise Chandakhan and to restore the Maharaja's brother to his throne." The order
10 was complied with and Chandakhan was brought to Satara and imprisoned there for seven years. He bothered neither about Chandasahib nor about consolidation of conquered territory in

the Karnatak. It was suggested to Shahu by a member of Raghuji's party that Kopal would make a fine capital for the newly conquered territory, if it were garrisoned, but it seems that this suggestion was disregarded. So also Shahu lost the opportunity , having refused the Senapatiship to Ghorpade. Murarirao could have managed the affairs of the Deccan, keeping the French and the English aloof from the same. For all these new changes, his traditional motto: "Not to deviate from the old and not to do anything new"[1] came in the way.

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(1) Patre Yadi Vagaire, L. 67-69.
Sardesai, Madhya Vibhag II, p.171.

Chapter III.

Babuji Naik's Expedition Into The Karnatak

By the Maratha treaty Safdar Ali resumed the Nawabship of Arcot. Chandasahib's removal from the Karnatak left Safdar Ali no enemy. All that was left now was to get the Nizam's sanction to his Nawabship. This he could have easily obtained by paying the Nizam the arrears of tribute amounting to Rs.70 lakhs; however, he wanted to evade payment, and to clear himself of the huge arrears of tribute, pleaded poverty, to which he pretended to be reduced by the Maratha incursion. It was true that the whole province at that time was suffering from the effects of this incursion. But Safdar Ali had enough money in his treasury to pay the Nizam's dues. Since he resolved not to pay, he took necessary measures to avoid the consequences. On the advice of his Prime Minister, Mir Asad, he transferred his residence from Arcot to Vellore, and sent all his treasures, jewels, women and children to Madras.[1] From Vellore he paid many visits to Madras to see his family, and these journeys were reported to the Nizam as a proof of his intention to proceed from thence to Mecca by sea.[2]

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(1) Love, Vestiges of Old Madras, II, pp.282-4; Malleson, History of the French in India, pp.103-4. Srinivasachari, Ananda Ranga Pillai, p.19.

(2) Orme, British Military Transactions in Indostan, I, p.45.

Safdar Ali, however, had no real intention of going to Mecca. He wanted to remain in the Karnatak, and to administer his kingdom. The people of that province were eking out a miserable existence after the Maratha incursion. Post-war reconstruction measures were essential for their uplift and it was the ruler's duty to see to their welfare. But Safdar Ali taxed his subjects for the arrears of revenue which he had to pay to the Marathas as tribute. This made him extremely unpopular. Besides, the nobles and the courtiers took these measures seriously and tried to resist. Both English and French letters note the prevailing disobedience to and the defiance of Safdar Ali's orders: " each Muhammadan noble acts as his own master and assumes sovereign powers in his forts and territories, we foresee no end to these disorders."[1] The most persistent of the foes of Safdar Ali was his cousin, Murtaza Ali of Vellore.[2] He took the lead in plotting against Safdar Ali. A pitiless nemesis had raised an enemy in his own family. To narrate this episode we must now turn to the Jagir of Vellore.

Ridar Ali Khan[3] inherited the Jagir and Vellore Fort from his father. Gulam Murtaza Ali Khan, his younger

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(1) Despatch of the Pondicherry Council to the French Company, dt.1-10-1741. (Calendar of Madras Records, 1740-41, p.8, Introduction).

(2) Malleson, op.cit., p.104. "Murtaza Ali was a man well-known for his cowardice, his cruelty, his wealth, and his parsimony."

(3) Ridar Ali Khan was the son of Gulam Ali Khan, Killedar of Vellore, the Nawab Dost Ali Khan was the second son of Gulam Ali Khan.

brother, who had married a sister of Nawab Safdar Ali Khan, got possession of the fort for a year through his wife's influence. On the expiry of the stipulated period, Safdar Ali Khan earnestly requested Murtaza Ali Khan to restore the fort to the rightful owner. But it was not entrusted to Rida Ali Khan who had the right to it by the will of his father.[1]

To settle the matter and to persuade his brother-in-law, Safdar Ali himself went to Fort Vellore and was a guest of his sister.[2] Muhammad Hussain Khan Tahir, Safdar Ali's dismissed Diwan, in his hatred and enemity, advised Gulam Murtaza Ali Khan and kindled in him the desire for the rulership of the Arcot. To achieve this, he instigated Murtaza Ali Khan to murder Nawab Safdar Ali Khan. Gulam Murtaza Ali Khan accepted this plan.[3] There was nothing, according to Orme, in Murtaza Ali's mind that would stop him from the perpetration of crime by which avarice, ambition or vindictiveness could be gratified.[4]

Murtaza Ali Khan greedy for the Nawabship, took his wife into confidence and pictured to her the happiness when he would become the Nawab. The lady's tender heart

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(1) Tuzak-i-Walajahi of Burhanibn Hasan -- translated into English by Dr.S.Muhammad Hussayn Nainar, I, pp.76-77.
(2) Ibid., p.77.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Orme, op.cit., I, p.46.

became sufficiently cruel to slay her own brother. On the advice of her husband, she poisoned the soup she used to send him under her seal every night.[1] But the poison did not produce its mortal effect. So Husain Khan Tahir sent Hasan Zaman Khan, the nephew of Gulam Murtaza Ali Khan, Mir Tayyib and others to murder Safdar Ali. They killed him on the 15th Shaban of 1155 A.H. (2nd September,1742).[2] After this exhibition of avarice and ambition, Murtaza Ali

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(1) *Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary*, I, p.202.

(2) *Ibid.*, pp.202-3.
Pillai gives the date of Safdar Ali's murder as the 13th of October,1742.
Malleson, *op.cit.*, p.104, gives the date as September 2nd, 1742.
Burhan, *op.cit.*, I, pp.78-9, gives the last movements before Safdar Ali's death: The Nawab, when he recovered consciousness, was very much concerned, and distracted at his own helplessness in view of the eggression of the enemy. Suddenly they rushed in. There was no weapon at hand. With the spittoon that was available, he struck Hasan Zaman Khan who got a severe wound on his forehead. Immediately, Mir Tayyib , his companion wounded him with the sword in return. Nawab Safdar Ali Khan seeing the crowd of enemies, ran out through a back door, with the idea of escaping from that danger, where unexpectedly, a bolt struck him severely on the back and removed the skin and flesh. He jumped out even in that condition. Immediately, the hostile group accomplished their work -- in brief, they killed him for no reason."
Letters from Fort St. George, dt. 8-1-1742, under the date 16-10-1742, letter addressed to the Bombay Council, says, "On the 2nd of the last month our Nawab, Subdar Ali Cawn, was assassinated in the fort of Vellore by the treachery of Murtaza Ally Cawn, the Killedar of that part who was also his uncle's son and brother-in-law having married the Nawab's sister.

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at once imprisoned Mir Assadulla Khan, the Dewan of Safdar Ali, in the fort of Vellore. He then proclaimed himself the Nawab of Arcot in the month of November,1742. The troops acknowledged him as Nawab of the Karnatak in the hope that they would get the full amount of arrears due to them since Safdar Ali had constantly evaded their demands.[1]

In this manner did an unexpected and sudden revolution come about. The agitation caused by this incident began to subside and the country began to awaken from the first shock of Safdar Ali's death. But this revolution did not favour Murtaza Ali for long. People began to express their feelings against him. Several important officers of the Karnatak had similar feelings,[2] and they now made a united demand for the payment of the arrears of pay.[3] At the same time, they appealed to Murarirao, the Governor of Trichinopoly, to declare war against him.[4] To add to this calamity, Murtaza Ali's army broke out in open mutiny: demanding payment of arrears.[5] He realised the danger and escaped from Arcot during the

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(1) Orme, op.cit., I, p.50.
(2) Ibid,
(3) Burhan, op.cit., I, p.80.
Murtaza Khan ruled for six months; then Husayn Khan Tahir became treacherous against him also. They incited the group of sepoys to claim the pay due to them from Safdar Ali Khan and made them sit at the door of Darul-amarah, for this trick, they thought would induce the soldiers to nominate Muhammad Husayn Khan Tahir to the Throne."
(4) Malleson, op.cit., p.104.
(5) Orme, op.cit., I, p.50.

night, with the object of saving his life in the guise of a woman and came to Vellore on horse without having been intercepted.[1] Vellore Fort was in Mir Asad's possession, a Dewan of Safdar Ali. When he heard of Murtaza Ali's plight, he started with 3,000 mounted men and carried out depredations in the villages surrounding Arcot, and made Vazhudavur his headquarters.[2] Thus he took the opportunity of the misrule to enrich himself.

In Arcot, when the plight of Murtaza Ali was discovered, the officers declared the son of Safdar Ali, an infant who was in Madras with his mother as Nawab of the Karnatak mansad. In his absence, they appointed a dewan (as the caretaker of the Government) in consultation with the friends of his family.[3] The infant son of Safdar Ali with his mother was brought from Madras to Wandiwash where they were joined by Safdar Hussain Khan and a body of 5,000 horse. From Wandiwash they marched to the banks of the Tiruvakkarai river, west of Vazhudavur, where they hoisted their standard. The mounted force, which followed them, pillaged the towns and villages during the march, setting fire to the houses and plundering the inhabitants of

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(1) *Ibid.*, I, p.5. Burhan, *op.cit.*, p.80.
(2) Pillai, *op.cit.*, I, p.209, under date 5-1-1743.
(3) Orme, *op.cit.*, I, p.50.

everything they possessed.[1]

The appointment of an infant to this position did not tend to the tranquillity of the province. Every nobleman assumed an independent position. The horsemen occupying the fort of Vazhudavur made frequent excursions, and spread desolation through all the adjoining hamlets and villages, Owing to these continued plunderings, the country was wofully drained of its resources and the inhabitants, hungry and naked, having lost their all, fled in all directions. In Pillai's opinion the havoc previously committed by the Marathas was as nothing compared with this. It is true that they plundered and pillaged but the people managed to save at least something from their hands and so continued to eke out a living but this time the country had been utterly laid waste.[2]

Thus the Karnatak remained without any real master and the Marathas had now an opportunity to establish themselves in the country. Domestic affairs and petty feuds, however, kept them busy in their own kingdom.

It was the Nizam who took the chance of entering the Karnatak. He had been greatly distressed,

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(1) Pillai, op.cit., I, p.209.
(2) Ibid., p.209, entry for 2nd February,1743,

when he heard of the fall of Trichinopoly in the year 1741. He could not give his attention immediately to these affairs, as he was at war with his rebel son, Nasir Jang, who had asked the Nizam to remain at Delhi, leaving to him the sole management of the Deccan. This issue was settled on the 23rd of July,1741, on the battlefield near Daulatabad.[1]

Being thus free, he started for the Karnatak from Golconda in the beginning of the year 1743; and arrived at Arcot in the month of March.[2] He came with an overwhelming force of 70,000 horse and foot. With him were his three sons, Nasir Jang (Muhammad Said Khan, and Jamal-ud-din Khan), sons of Abdur Nabikhan, the Nawab of Cuddapah, and 12 to 14 poligars who with their armies had joined him. Distinguished Marathas like Raja Chandrasen and Raja Nimbalkar were with the Nizam. His camp occupied an area of about sixteen square miles.[3]

This vast army descended into the Karnatak without meeting with any opposition. Here the Nizam learnt that the Government of the country was completely completely paralysed and that corruption and bribery were

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(1) Tarikh-i-Fathiyah (quoted in "Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah", by Usuf Hussain Khan, pp.236-41).
(2) Orme, op.cit., I, p.51.
Orme says that his force he thought to have consisted of 80,000 horse and 200,000 foot. The descriptive figure given by the Diarist is probable.
(3) Pillai, op.cit., I, pp.214-15.

rampant in the country and peace had to be restored in the country. Further he had received a complaint against Himatkhan, the foujdar of Karnool, but when he surrendered, the Nizam forgave him his past conduct and pardoned him on the assurance of better conduct in the future.[1]

The Nizam proceeded towards Arcot. Here he noticed with surprise that the commander of every district had assumed the title of Nawab and had given to the officers of his retinue the same names as distinguished the persons who were in the highest positions at the court of the Subah. One day after having received the homage of several of these little lords, Nizam-ul-Mulk said that he had that day seen no less than eighteen Nawabs, whereas he had always imagined that there was but one in all the southern provinces. He then turned to his guards, and ordered them to scourge the first person who for the future, should in his presence assume the title of Nawab.[2]

This was the beginning of the new order of Nizam-ul-Mulk. Secondly, he wanted to change the Nawab of Arcot.

When the Nawab of Arcot, the young son of Safdar Ali, heard of the Nizam's arrival, he came to pay

as he old enough to have a will of his own?

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(1) Hadiqatu'l- Alam, II, p.174 (quoted by Yusuf Husain Khan in "Nizamu'l-Mulk Asaf Jah", p.252.

(2) Orme, op.cit., I, p.51.
Wilks, Historical Sketches of the South India, I, p.156.

homage to Asaf Jah. Nizam-ul-Mulk then appointed one of his chief officers, Khoja Abdulla Khan, to govern the province.[1]

When the Nizam had established law and order in Arcot he went to Trichinopoly at the head of an immense army. Murarirao of Gooty was ruling there. English records state that the town of Trichinopoly was surrounded at some distance by the Nizam's forces under the command of Khwaja Abdulla Khan, Raja Chandrasen, Raja Janoji, Mir-Asad, Shaikh Hatfulla Khan.[2]

The siege was continued for six months. When Murarirao learnt of this danger he applied to Shahu for help.[3] But this time the Maratha forces under Balajirao were engaged in Bundelkhand and Bengal and Shahu could not spare Murarirao any forces.[4] But still Murarirao could delay the evacuation of the fort by giving excuses to the Nizam. Thus six months passed, but as no help came from Satara, Murarirao had to accede to the Nizam's demands for Trichinopoly. This agreement of the Nizam with Murarirao took place on the 29th August.[5] Thereafter Trichinopoly

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(1) Orme, op.cit., I, p.51.
(2) Fort St. George,
(3) Diary and Consultation Book, 1743, dated 28-3-1743.
(4) Sardesai, Madhya Vibhag, II, p.85.
(5) Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, p.257.
(5) Parasnis, Itihas Sangrah Aitihas-Sthale. Trichinopoly Sardesai, op.cit., II, p.258. Pillai, op.cit., I, pp. 235-36; Orme, op.cit., I, p.55; Wilks, op.cit., p.255; Duff, History of the Marathas, I, p.435. When the French received intelligence of this surrender, there were great rejoicings at Pondicherry. Pillai, op.cit., I, p.236.

was lost to the Marathas forever;though Gooty was retained by Murarirao by permission of the Nizam.

During the siege of Trichinopoly the Nizam's attention was invited by the foreigners; on his arrival into the Karnatak the English and the French sent presents to the Nizam in the hope of gaining his favour for their commercial and political interests on the Coromandel coast. The French had obtained a footing in Karaikal and ? Pondicherry/which had become centres of pilgrimage for the Muslims of the Karnatak. The French Governor, Dumas, had given shelter to the families of Nawab **Dost** Ali Khan and Chanda Sahib, and his refusal to re-surrender the families of Chandasahib and other officers had gained for himself and for the French nation a high reputation all over India. Nizam-ul-Mulk had then sent him a **letter** of appreciation, accompanied with a robe of honour as a sign of his favour, stating "you are worthy of this favour and I assure you will always remain so."[1]

On the other hand Nawab Safdar Ali had sent his family and infant son to the English at Madras, as narrated before, for protection and had recompensed the English for their hospitality by granting them the gift of

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(1) *Correspondence du conseil superieur de Pondichery*, III, quoted by Khan, *op.cit.*, p.242.

five villages adjoining Fort St. George and the right of coining Arcot rupees and pagodas in the same way as the country mints. Permission had also been given to the English to set up their own mint~~a~~at Chintadripetta.[1]

The two companies, English and French, did not now lose the opportunity to secure a further grant of land and more political power from the Nizam at the time of his visit to the Karnatak. At the consultation held on 24th February,1743, the council at Madras decided to send presents,[2] and on the 1st March,1743, it was decided to make out a list to the amount of thirteen thousand pagodas or thereabouts. This was presented by Mr. Eyre, a leader of the deputation sent to meet the Nizam along with Five hundred Gold Mohurs, five hundred pagodas in rupees and Fanams and pagodas.[3]

The Nizam in return sent a horse and sirpan to the President.[4] Thereafter the Nizam stayed in the Karnatak till the end of March,1744, enjoying the hospitality and the offerings of the foreign companies. During his stay, Asaf Jah did his best to restore peace and order — the crying need of the province; with characteristic energy he sent officers touring in the countryside

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(1) Love, *op.cit.*, p.284.

(2) *Diary and Consultation Book*, 1743.

(3) A list of presents and its cost are mentioned in detailed in the Records of Fort St. George, *Diary and Consultation Book*, 1743, pp.62 & 82. Concave glasses too were presented. Vide note dated 25th April,1743.
Khan, *op.cit.*, pp.254-61.

(4) Monday,2nd May,1743, *Diary & Consultation Book*,1743. The English remained in Trichinopoly in the Darbar of Nizam-ul-Mulk from 28th March,1743 to 18th April,1743.

to reorganise the administration. This work was entrusted to Khwaja Abdulla Khan, who was sent to St. Thome with one thousand horse and three thousand foot along with Mir Asad Khan, the minister of the late Nawab Safdar Ali. On their visit the council of Fort St. George gave suitable presents worth seven or eight hundred pagodas and in return Governor of Fort St. George was honoured with a dress of honour.[1]

The Nizam also thought of improving the economic condition of the province and realising more revenues. In this task Dewan Puranchand proved to be very useful. He managed to raise the revenues of the Carnatic first to 35, then to 40 lakhs and finally to 45 lakhs. Khwaja Nizamattullah Khan also contributed much to effecting the settlement of the revenues of the province. Puranchand induced some rich merchants of the Karnatak to stand security for the payment of the alloted money as a reward for the services of Khwaja Nizamattullah whose presence in the Karnatak **ensured** law and **order**, so necessary for the merchants. Nizam-ul-Mulk invited him to his camp, conversed with him for about two hours, presented him with an elephant and handah and raised his salary to 2,000 rupees.[2]

After this interview the Nizam returned to a place in the province called Gundecotah at a distance

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(1) Diary & Consultation Book, 1743.
(2) Pillai, op.cit., III, p.432.

of about eight days journey from Arcot. He appointed Nawabs to Condanore, Golconda~~h~~, Corrapah and Arcot. The last was given to Khwaja Abdulla Khan; but unfortunately he died the night he received his commission.[1] Thereafter, the Nizam conferred the Nawabship on Anwaru'd-din Khan, another of his officers and late Nawab of Chicacole.[2] This experienced soldier was appointed to succeed Khwaja Abdulla Khan as temporary Governoreand guardian to the son of Safdar Ali, until the latter should attain majority. The Nizam returned to Golconda in the month of February,1744, leaving the ~~el~~ entire Karnatak under the guardianship of his able and trusted chief, Anwaruddin Khan.

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(1) Khwaja Abdulla Khan was appointed the Nawab of Karnatak, the second day he rose at dawn, attended to the call of nature and sat as usual on the chawki (a raised seat) to get ready for the early morning prayer and performed his ablutions. While he was doing these in the prescribed order, and when he had finished the washing of his left foot, the feet of his life slipped from the chain of firmness all of a sudden and he fell on his face in eternal prostration. (Burhan's Tuzaki-walajahi-Nainar, I, p.52) But writers like Orme and Love said that it was foul play on the part of Anwaruddin Khan and his party, who benefitted most from this wicked deed.

(2) Love, op.cit., I, p.29

(2) Anwaru'ddin Khan-- son of Anwar, and the commander of 500 horse came to Ah'bad where Gaziodin Khan, the soubah of southern provinces gave him a post of considerable trust and profit in the city of Surat. After the death of Gaziodin, Nizam-ul-Mulk appointed him as the Nawab of Yelore and Rajahmudry countries, there he ruled from 1732, for seven successive years, with most ample delegated sway, with other four more southerly provinces. Anwaru'ddin's administration of Rajahmundry and Chicacole was deemed to be vigorous and severe and his energy actively seconded by Rustum Khan --
Orme, op.cit., I, p.53.
A descriptive and Historical Account of the Godavary District in the Presidency of Madras, 1878, p.223.

Although peace and tranquillity was established in the Karnatak, the real enemy of the state, Murtaza Ali Khan, was not crushed. He was forming his own plan to recapture the Nawabship of the Karnatak and soon an opportunity to murder the young Nawab presented itself to him. The wedding-ceremony of one of Safdar Ali's relations was to be held in the month of June,1744, in the Arcot Fort.[1] All were invited, even Murtaza Ali Khan. On the approach of Murtaza Ali Khan, Said Mohammad, Safdar Ali's son, received him with due respect. While Said Mohammad bowed, an Afghan soldier (who had been in Safdar Ali's service) stabbed him in the heart. Immediately, on the spot, the murderer and his accomplices were cut to pieces and searched by the guards of the murdered Nawab. In the turban of one of these men was found a note signed and sealed by Murtaza Ali Khan, with a promise of two thousand rupees for the accomplishment of the wicked mission.[2] In the confusion that followed, Murtaza Ali, escorted by a body of cavalry, escaped to Vellore.

When Nizam-ul-Mulk received intelligence of Muhammad Said Khan's murder, he became angry and severely reproached Anwaruddin Khan for his gross negligence of the young Nawab and upbraided him for failing to fulfil the promise he had made when he had committed him to his charge.[3] But

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(1) Orme, op.cit., I, p.56.
(2) St. George Records. Despatches to England, 1743-46, p.22.
(3) Ibid.

favourite as he was, the Nizam made him the permanent Nawab of Arcot, under whose rule and protection, he hoped to increase the splendour of that country.[1]

The Maratha Incursion

While Nizam-ul-Mulk was busy setting right the Karnatak province, we learn from Pillai, that the Marathas in small batches continued their usual practice of collecting the revenue. They attacked Keladi with a vast army and destroyed Surbhipur. Then they penetrated into the Kubasa province. The Naik of Keladi fought with them but later came to an understanding with them and they went away beyond the limit of the principality.[2]

Such small skirmishes did not change the Nizam's programme nor did they disturb the country's political and economic condition. The people of the period knew well these skirmishes. Moreover, such small batches were often defeated by the local powers. The Nizam could not prevent these Maratha raids. It seems that it was his intention to cow the Nawab of Arcot which he did without coming into conflict with the Marathas.

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(1) Nainar, *Burahn's Tuzakiwalajahi*, (Eng. Tr.), I, p.53.
Orme, *op.cit.*, I, p.61.

(2) *Keladi Nrapavijayam*, pp.200-201.

The English were afraid of the Maratha raids. They used to obtain secret information from their spies and when such important news was collected the president used to communicate it to the councillors at the meeting. At one such meeting, held on Thursday, 6th January, 1743, the President related the news about the Arcot Nawab's success against the Marathas and therefore he said they must adopt suitable measures to protect their trade.[1] The same Records mention that some of the merchants in the black town having received news that the Marathas were plundering the country about Metchlepatam and Ingeram, it had been agreed to order the master of the sloop "Porto Bello" to proceed with the treasure to Vizagapattam.[2]

At this time the young Peshwa, Balaji Bajirao, was very busy with domestic affairs. After his assumption to the Peshwa gadi, he was surrounded by many difficulties. Due to Bajirao's expensive campaign the treasury was empty,,and the government was soon face to face a financial crisis. But the young Peshwa found a method for the speedy acquisition of money. In 1741, he ordered Murarirao Ghorpade, who was in possession of Trichinopoly, to levy contributions from the surrounding country and to remit to

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(1) Srinivasachari, "Murari Rao Ghorpade." I.H.Q., p.557.
(2) Diary and Consultation Book 1743, p.6.

him Rs. 20,000 a year from the revenues of Arcot.[1] Further, on the plea of strained finances, he got from Shahu the grant of all the country acquired from the Portuguese, including Bassain, and the revenue collection from all the territory to the north of the Narmada, except Gujrat.[2]

The Marathas at this time were in a better position to ennunciate a plan for the conquest of South India first. But Babuji Naik, on his failure to obtain for himself the Peshwaship, tried to harrass the Peshwa, demanding an immediate payment of the debt -- which was cleared by the Diwan Mahadaji Pant.[3] Raghuji Bhosle was another Maratha chieftain whom the Peshwa tackled with courage and confidence.

Raghuji Bhosle, finding his attempts to help Babuji Naik's claim to get the Peshwaship abortive, returned to Nagpur. He was informed there of the political changes in Bengal and of the request for help from Mir Habib, a deputy Nawab of Orissa, who had been attacked by Aliwardi Khan, the Nawab of Bengal.[4] Bhaskar Ram, a brave commandant, started on Dasara day of 1741, with about ten thousand troopers to assist Mir Habib. The position of Aliwardi Khan was

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(1) Grant Duff, *op.cit.*, II, p.6.
(2) Rajwade, *Marathyancha Itihasachi Sadhane*, II, p.92.
Sinha, *Rise of the Peshwas*, p.192.
(3) Rajwade, *op.cit.*, I, (Peshwa Shakawali), p.92.
Bajirao I owed thirty six thousand of Babuji Naik.
Sardesai, *Madhya Vibhag*, II p.13.
(4) Sarkar, Fall of Mughal Empire, I, pps.88-89.

precarious and as a result he asked for help from the Emperor. The Emperor called upon Balajirao Peshwa for his help against Raghuji. But in return the Peshwa wrote a letter asking the Emperor to grant him the chawth of Bundelkhand, Malwa and Allahabad. The Emperor seized the opportunity. He at once agreed to the Peshwa's proposal and as an inducement ordered Aliwardi Khan to pay the Peshwa's expenses. And thus to chastise Raghuji the Peshwa got ready to fight with a member of his own kingdom at the instigation of a third party.[1]

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The hostile attitude shown towards each other by Balajirao and Raghuji Bhosle was maintained till Shahu's interference in the matter. He ordered both of them to repair to Satara at once and an agreement of reconciliation was signed on 31st August,1743, in the presence of Shahu.[2] It would certainly have been better if the Peshwa, instead of making a show of enmity towards Raghuji, had reconciled himself with him before the intervention of Shahu. It may be true that the Peshwa Balajirao was trying to get control over all the Sardars and to consolidate all the Maratha power. He would then be able to carry out the policy of the Maratha state in the name of the Chhatrapati! But at the same time we cannot leave out of consideration the weakness of Balajirao in extending his co-operation to the Muslims -- deadly enemies of the Maratha state -- to put down a Sardar owing allegiance

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(1) Rajwade, op.cit., III, p.217.
(2) Rajwade, op.cit., II, pp.98-99.
Chitnis Bakhar, p.79.

to the Chhatrapati to whose fold both belonged. The repetition of the same policy we witness in the destruction of Angria's fleet. Balajirao obtained active help from the English, again a bitter enemy of the Maratha Empire, and sowed the seeds of the decline of the Maratha power in his own time. In the present case he did not follow the precedent of the great Shivaji, who unwillingly killed Chandrarao More without interference from any third party.

Sardesai says that Raghuji desired on the other hand like many others before him or after, to carve out an independent sphere of action for himself without interference from the Peshwa.[1] But in no place did Raghuji defy the Peshwa's orders. Rather he strengthened his relations with the Peshwa and called himself Balajirao's subordinate.[2] Probably Raghuji thought of inflicting a crushing defeat on the Peshwa only when the Peshwa first attacked the rear position of his army. He thought that after this defeat King Shahu would be compelled to expel him (Balajirao) from the Peshwaship and thus fulfil his (Raghuji's) cherished desire of giving the robes of Peshwaship to Babuji Naik. For those were the days of the survival of the fittest. The idea, if it had originated in the mind of Raghuji, was not new. There

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(1) Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, p.219.
(2) Nagpurkar Bakhar, Nagpur's History, p.

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was a precedent. Shivaji had removed his first Peshwa, Shamraj Pant, from the Peshwaship on his defeat by the Siddi in 1662,[1] and Moropant Pingale, a renowned Sardar was invested with the robes of Peshwaship.

While these domestic feuds were going on, news of the Nizam's entry into the Karnatak, and the capture of Trichinopoly put Shahu Raja in a dilemma. The Nizam had chosen a favourable time when Balajirao and Raghuji Bhosle, the two stalwarts and competent sardars of the Maratha state, were marching against each other. Besides these two, there were two other chieftains of some renown in the court, on whom unfortunately Shahu could not rely. These were Fatesinh Bhosle and Babuji Naik. Fatesinh had exhibited his bravery in the first and second expeditions in the Karnatak. But in the words of one of the sardars "As he was not satisfied at home, how would he consent to go on this expedition?"[2] In Babuji Naik also he saw no power strong enough to oppose a great enemy like the Nizam. He was a mercenary, He was wealthy and Shahu was in debt. Only for money would Babuji Naik agree to acquire the Karnatak mamala; and now a fine opportunity offered itself to Babuji Naik. The Peshwa was engaged with Raghuji and in his absence the Nizam entered the Karnatak, with sweet words, Babuji Naik pushed his claims through Shahu's queens. He argued that the debt of

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(1) Sardesai, Marathi Riyasat ~~Madhya Vibhag~~, II, p.269.
(2) Patreyadi Vagiare, p. 74.
Sardesai, Madhya Vibhag II p.87

Sakwarbai (the elder queen of Shahu) could not be discharged unless he was allowed to invade the Karnatak.

Accordingly Shahu in a weak moment signed a pact assigning the Karnatak Mamala to Babuji Naik and issued orders to that effect on 19-6-1743. He ordered that the Karnatak province including the Bijapur, the Bhaganagar territory and the territory that lay between Tungabhadra and Rameshwar, which was one of the King's personal estates, should be assigned to Babuji Rao Sadashiv for five years to collect chawth and sardeshmukhi. In return Babuji Naik was required to pay 7 lakhs of rupees to the government per year. He had undertaken to pay 14 lakhs of rupees, the two years' collection of the revenue and in addition **five** lakhs of rupees due from Tanjore. Thus he had consented to pay 19 lakhs of rupees in all. Furthermore, Shahu ordered that this assigned territory should also be ruled by Babuji Naik. He added that he was proud of Babuji Naik and assured him that he could rely on Shahu.[1]

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XL, 28.
The details of the pact are as under:-

"700,000	San Isane
700,000	San Salas
500,000	On account of ~~Ghandawar~~ Tanjore.
1,900,000	

Out of this the amount paid by you in this year, is as follows:-

150,000	in cash on 19-6-1743.
5,000	on account of Sirpau given to you.
1,146,500	On behalf of Worli Damaji Gaikawad's brother, Jaysingh and Kadanji Gaikwad.
1,301,500	

Out of 19 lacs the balance of Rs.598,500 out of which the amount onaaccount of Tanjore will be deducted.

The mamala has been assigned to you from this year. You have made the payment of the revenue collection of two years as agreed So the pact is signed on the condition that the payment of the revenue collection for this year should be made in this order."

(continued on next page)

$ Shahu served a two-fold purpose by this proclamation. Firstly, he planned to get rid of the debt, and secondly, he gave a chance to Babuji Naik to prove his ability as a sardar of the Peshwa's rank. On receipt of the order Babuji Naik started a grand preparation for the Karnatak campaign and by the end of 1743 prepared to start for the Karnatak.

The Maratha force under Babuji Naik probably must have started their march and came to the bank of the river Krishna. The inhabitants of the province had the usual dread of the Maratha campaigns. The East India Company's records state that the Nizam upon his arriving at the other end of the river Krishna on his way to Golcondah, came to know of the Maratha march. Thereupon he paused a little and went back three days' journey to a place called Pocatore. The Marathas soon afterwards crossed the river and encamped within a few miles of the Nizam. There were minor skirmishes between the parties sent out to forage, but nothing of great importance happened.[1]

Soon the Nizam arranged to oppose them. To this effect he issued orders to Khwaja Nizamatulla Khan, the Governor of the Karnatak, to march with the army to prevent

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(contd. from the preceding page)
Thirteen lakhs one thousand five hundred.
The balance of Rs.598,500/- only must be paid.

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[1] Diary & Consultation Book, 1744, p.38, dt. 4-1-1744.

the Marathas coming through the pass of Trichinopoly to seize it.[1] But before they were opposed, the Maratha force began to ravage the country. This action had very much alarmed the country, so much so that all the inhabitants of Arcot and the towns adjacent to it, left their hearths and homes, and as usual, came to take refuge at Pondicherry with money and other effects. The Marathas, however, advanced along the bank of the river Krishna and came within fifteen miles of Nizam-ul-Mulk's camp and after small skirmishes made a treaty declaring they would soon retire.[2]

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(1) It seems that Shahu had demanded from the Nizam, Trichinopoly to be returned to the Marathas besides Chauth. The Nizam, however, had refused them, so, Shahu sent a force of seventy thousand under Babuji Naik with the explicit orders to possess the fort by assault. It was apprehended by the English that the Marathas would endeavour to possess themselves of it by force of arms.
Fort St. George, Diary & Consultation Book, 1745, p.3.
Burhan, Tuzaki-Walajahi, I, p.112, says that Pandit Pradhan has sent two lakhs of horses under the leadership of Babu Naik, noting in the company's record about the probable force of seventy thousand seems to be correct.

(2) Letters from Fort St. George, 1744, p.7, dated 10-4-1744.
A despatch dated 10-4-1744 from Fort St. George to Fort William states that the army of about forty thousand (of Marathas) met Nizam-ul-Mulk near the banks of the Krishna on his return to Golconda, about fifteen days after all matters between them were settled and he entertained twenty thousand of that body in his own pay, the rest took their route northwards.
Letters from Fort St. George, 1744, p.26.

But they did not do so. After the Nizam's retirement at Golcondah they started their usual operations. But these were very dull. Even so it was suspected that the Marathas had designs of recovering Trichinopoly.[1] This action was prevented as the need of money and provisions was acute. So they invested Matchlepatam and the adjacent parts.[2] The alarming news of these Maratha repercations reached Ingeram.[3] The Britishers there were also alarmed. Soon, however, they heard of the unsuccessful attempt to plunder by the Marathas and of their northward march.[4]

While marching northward they frightened a vessel of the English company at Ingeram and plundered Salem and Nagapatam. These two cities were later surrounded by the Tanjore Marathas.[5] In the same month the Marathas returned from Poona with a considerable army and put the province into the greatest confusion.[6]

After this, the Maratha army, under the

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(1) Diary & Consultation Book 1744, p.47.
(2) Ibid., p.51, dt. 20-2-1744
(3) Ibid., p.59.
(4) Ibid., p.79.
(5) Diary & Consultation Book 1744, p.80.
The same news was despatched in a letter to Fort St. David stating that the Marathas had entered the Mysore territory and plundered Salem of a large quantity of cloth.
(6) Ibid., p.124.

command of Babuji Naik, encamped at Basawapatam.[1] By this time, due to the incessant Maratha penetration, the petty sardars and Talukdaras were in distress. They could neither defeat the Marathas nor oppose their penetration. The Nawab Anwaruddin decided to deliver a final blow to the Marathas who had encamped at Basawapatam and accordingly he sent for several faujdars and Tarafdars and sardars. They readily responded and joined the army of Anwaruddin.[2] Soon the Nawab himself set out to join his forces with those of the subhas of Cuddapah and Cundanore (Karnul). A detachment from the Nizam's army had already set out under the command of Said Laskar Khan to oppose the Marathas and to assist the ally. It would meet the others at the passes.[3] But the Mahomedans dread of the Maratha warriors, even under the command of Babuji Naik, was so great that the allies despatched messengers to offer a large sum of money.[4] This was, of course, rejected as a battle was to take place.

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(1) Basawapatam the fort was built by one Kongana Nayak, under Vijayanagara rule; and his son, Hanumappa Nayak and his successor held the state till they were dispossessed by Ranadulla Khan in 1636 when they went over to Tarikere. The Mughals captured it and later it came under the rule of the Marathas and Hyder Ali. It is situated in the Chinnagiri Taluq of the Mysore State.
Burhan, op.cit., I, p.114.

(2) Nainar, Burhan's Tuzaki-Walajahi, I, p.112.

(3) Diary & Consultation Book 1744, p.212.

(4) Ibid.,

The First Battle Of Basawapatam:-

The allied forces and the main army consisted of sixty-nine thousand horse.[1] Burhan thus eloquently describes the battle. "The Marathas under Babuji Naik according to their tradition attacked like wolves. A fierce battle raged for a week. The strength of the Muslim force was greater than that of the Marathas, thrice the tide of battle ebbed to and fro, now one party, now the other, gaining the upper hand. Desperate defence was opposed to obstinate attack from morn till noon when the superiority of the Nawab's numbers began to tell, and after disputing every inch of the ground with most determined valour and resolution, Babuji Naik was compelled to withdraw from the field on the eighth day."

The Second Encounter (about the 15th February,1745):-

But peace was not made. Both the camps were in a state of preparation. Babuji Naik and the Marathas who did not know of the defeat and retreat, would not give an easy victory to the Muslims. On the other hand, the Muslims

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(1) Details given by Burhan as below:-
- i) Foujdar of Cuddapah with three thousand horses.
- ii) Anwaruddin and his son -- twenty thousand horses.
- iii) The tarafdar of Karnool with two thousand.
- iv) The ruler of Savanur with one thousand five hundred.
- v) The Sipahdar of Sira with one thousand five hundred.
- vi) The Sardar of Bednur with six thousand.
- vii) The Chief of Mysore with nine thousand.

who had measured the strength of Babuji Naik, would not come to terms with the Naik by paying him money, that they had been eager to pay before commencement of hostilities. The two parties, now well prepared, came face to face for a second time near Trichinopoly.[1] A plan of attack was now concerted by the two commanders and the following morning was fixed for its execution in which it was reported that the son-in-law of Babuji Naik, the Maratha general was taken prisoner.[2] Babuji Naik at once resumed hostilities and took the offensive.

As soon as hostilities were actively resumed several actions took place, in most of which the Marathas were successful, frequently driving the enemy back to their camp. But due to an enormous disparity in numbers, the Muslims resolutely meeting their pursuers, compelled the Marathas to retire quicker than they had advanced.[3]

Anwaruddin's commission was now fulfilled: he had driven Babuji Naik out of the Karnatak. But during their retreat the Marathas defended themselves so successfully that after several futile attempts the Muslims drew off.

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(1) Burhan's Tuzak-i-Walajahi, I, p.112.

(2) Diary & Consultation Book, 1745, p.58, under dt. 11-3-1745.

(3) This took place about 15th February,1745. Intelligence now reached the British that the Marathas were still determined on retaking Trichinopoly and would take their route to Trichinopoly through the Bidnur country.

This gave the Marathas a chance to plunder some of the towns to the south of Arcot in the month of April,1745.[1] Probably in the month of May,1745, they recrossed the Krishna,[2] and came to Satara.

Karnatak Mamala Discussed In Satara:-

On Babuji Naik's return to Satara from the Karnatak, the question of the re-assignment of the Karnatak Mamala was raised again; it was discussed at the Darbar of Shahu Maharaja. At the meeting Dewrao and Govindrao Chitnis, Balbhat Vaidya -- a mediatory of Raghuji Bhosle -- opened the talk of the Karnatak Mamala with Shahu. The collection of the Karnatak revenue, including Tanjore, for two years came to Rupees nineteen lakhs, the Tanjore share being four lakhs and that of the Karnatak fifteen lakhs. Consenting to this amount, the Maharaja Shahu should assign the Mamala of Karnatak including Tanjore to Raghuji who should pass a document for the payment of the same amount to Shahu.

Seeing that the Karnatak Mamala was to be assigned to Raghuji, Fatesinh Baba sent Ramaji Pant, as his representative to negotiate with Shahu for the same and have it assigned to himself.

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(1) Diary & Consultation Book 1745, dt.15-4-1745, p.69.
(2) Ibid., dt.21-5-1745, p.92.

Ramaji Pant, on behalf of Fattesinh offered to pay Rupees twenty lakhs for the deal, i.e. one lakh more than Raghuji's offer to which Raghuji 's representative willingly consented. The Maharaja accepted the offer of Fattesinh and ordered that eighteen lakhs of rupees should be given in cash and for the remaining two lakhs a document should be taken from Krishnaji Naik. He further ordered that the forces of Fattesinh, Raghuji and Esaji Bhosle and of Maharaja should embark upon the campaign. But the matter did not take final shape.[1]

These abortive attempts were foiled by the offer from Babuji Naik tacitly supported by the Rani. But Shahu assigned **Chauth** and sardeshmukhi of Trichinopoly to Fattesinh[2] and ordered Naik not to **attack** that territory. Babuji Naik started on a further campaign after the rainy season of 1745.

Third Battle Of Basawapatam:-

Babuji Naik did not despair of success. He renewed his activities, collected an army and started again for the Karnatak after the rains as usual, probably in the

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(1) Purandare Daftar, I, 155, pp.105-106.
Nana Purandare reported the gist of the discussion from Satara to Sadashivrao Bhau at Poona in a letter dated 5-6-1745.

(2) MSSM Shahu Daftar Rumal 16. Letter dated 23rd March,1745, appendix B, p. 445

month of October,1745.

Hearing of this, Nizam-ul-Mulk despatched a letter to the Nawab of Arcot whose camp was at Trichinopoly, directing him immediately to repair to Arcot and from there to march and join the Subhas of Cuddapah and Cundanore in order to checkmate the Marathas who were gathering a number of troops with the design of invading the Karnatak. The Nawab had therefore come to terms with the Tanjoreans and, leaving his son Muhfuse Khan in these parts, set out for Arcot.[1]

Accordingly, while he camped near Kalburga in the month of December,1745, he asked Abdul Khair Khan, one of his sardars, to go to the rescue of the Nawab of Savanur and to check the advance of Babuji Naik. But for reasons best known to himself the Khan declined to go. This refusal vexed the Nizam.[2] Immediately after this, the Nizam contacted Hidayat Mohidin Khan and Sultanji Nimbalkar. After getting them all, he personally examined the troops of the former on the north side of the Bhima and ordered both Khan and Nimbalkar to retire to their respective camps.[3]

Probably the Nizam wanted to send them against Babuji Naik in a few days. Similarly the Peshwa Bal-

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(1) Diary & Consultation Book 1745, p.191, dt.25-11-1745.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 10, dt. 30-12-1745.
(3) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 11.

ajirao was also troubled by the advance of Babuji Naik into the Karnatak. He deputed his Vakil, Raghunath Ganesh, to find out the Nizam's plans. On reaching the Nizam's campaat Kalburga, Raghunath Ganesh wrote to the Peshwa that the advance of Babuji Naik was causing great anxiety to the Nizam.[1] He further stated that the Nizam had interviews with influential sardars in order to learn about Babuji Naik's movements.[2] Raghunath Ganesh mentioned that he wanted to see the Nizam to convince the latter that the Peshwa was to be trusted. He concluded by remarking that the Naik's name was on the lips of everyone in the Nizam's camp.[3]

In a second interview with Raghunath Ganesh, the Nizam expressed his fear to him that Antaji Shivdeo's visit to Babuji Naik evidently meant that the Peshwa and the Naik were allies. This fear was dispelled by Baghunath Ganesh who informed the Nizam that Antaji Shivdeo had really been sent to report on the movements of the Peshwa's troops and that Antaji's visit to Babuji Naik was a mere formality.[4] However, the Nizam and the Peshwa could not make a common cause of attacking Babuji Naik. They both were only thinking of driving him out of the Karnatak.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 12.
(2) By this time the Naik had sent his agent to the Nizam to get a conciliatory reply from him, who was however, determined not to compromise with the Naik: Beshwa Daftar, XXV, 13.
(3) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 15.
(4) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, p.17. Antaji Shivdeo was the Peshwa's vakil sent to Arcot. He met Babuji Naik near Arcot in the month of December,1745.

In the meantime Babuji Naik, who had a bitter experience on the last two occasions, thought of obtaining help from his friends. He accordingly wrote to them to join him immediately. He knew that Nasir Jang was marching towards Aurangabad and that the forces from Aurangabad had already set out against him. Therefore he wanted his allies to rally round him.[1]

In the month of February,1746, Babuji Naik and Nasir Jang had crossed the country of Sira and were marching towards Srirangapatam. The distance between the camps of Nasir Jang and Babuji Naik was 7 to 8 cos (14-16 miles).[2]

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Now, on the Nizam's instigation, the different chiefs of the Karnatak had joined together to oppose Babuji Naik. The two parties faced each other on the field of Basawapatam. The Nawabs of Savanur, Arcot and other Nawabs were all in high spirits, vigorously conducting the war and hoping to rout out the enemy. Babuji Naik also came to fight in full martial array. After a fierce battle, lasting 72 hours, Babuji Naik and his friends were routed. The defeated soldiers retreated rapidly in the direction of Poona where they hoped to obtain refuge. The Nawab celebrated his victory with great feasting and returned after rewarding his sardars

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(1) *Aitihasik Lekh Vagaire*, 42, p.31.
(2) *Peshwa Daftar*, XXV.
(3) Burhan, op.cit., I, p.114.

and soldiers. He permitted them to depart with their armies.[1]

Thus Babuji Naik was routed and his camp plundered. He could not pay his troops. They demanded payment and threatened to revolt against him if they were not paid. He therefore immediately returned to Satara and informed the Maharaja that he was in difficulties on account of debts and arrears of the army. His honour and life were at stake and hence he requested the King to pay him five or seven lakhs of rupees and thereby save him from the critical situation.[2] Thereupon the King burst out angrily: "what you do, must be done by the order of the Darbar. You should take written orders. We would have sent armies and generals from this place to punish those chieftains who rose in rebellion. Why did you increase your army and guards without orders? You, a subha of the Maharaja, have allowed yourself to suffer an ignominious defeat at the hands of the chieftains and have brought down shame upon the Maharattas. After all, whatever has happened, has happened. It will be possible to wipe out the disgrace by appointing another man as Subha."[3]

Even after he had entreated of King Shahu for two days in vain, Babuji Naik was left without a satisfactory reply. In despair he decided to commit suicide and took poison (arsenic). The King learnt of it in the morning and sent some milk that he had touched with his own hand to the Naik. Babuji Naik was made to drink that milk and it is said

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(1) Burhan, op.cit., I, p.114.
(2) Chitnis, op.cit., pp.110-111.
The battle probably took place in the month of February, 1746.
(3) Chitnis, op.cit., pp.110-111.
Sinha, op.cit., pp.126-127.

that the effects of the poison disappeared. Then the King saw him and gave him some advice. Shahu later settled his affairs and quieted the tumult. Yeshwantrao Potnis was ordered to take charge of the Karnatak. The Naik's difficulties were also removed. He was provided with enough cash and kind to discharge his debts.

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Chapter IV

CONTEST FOR THE KARNATAK MAMALA AND SADASHIVRAO BHAU'S MARCH INTO THE KARNATAK

Although defeated and thrown into confusion, the bankrupt Babuji Naik could not give up the idea of collecting money from the Maratha territories, at least that due from the Nizam. With this purpose he set out to meet the Nizam who was then at Aurangabad. On reaching the Nizam's camp, in the second week of July, 1746 (1), Babuji Naik tried to persuade the Nizam to pay these dues. This matter, as well as the conversation which ensued, was communicated to the Peshwa by his vakil, Naro Ram, resident at the court of the Nizam. He wrote on the 23rd July, 1746, that the Naik's brother, Abaji Naik had also arrived there. They saw the Nizam and requested him to remit to them all dues from Arcot which were not received by them, or at least one lakh, of the entire amount. Secondly, they requested him to assign a Jagir in payment of their services to him. They also requested the assignment of kind, either in the name of Harbaji or Devakrishna, their two sons. Thirdly, they requested that the Mamalat dues from the Karnatak, for the coming year should be paid up in advance that year. Thereupon, the Nizam replied that the dues from Arcot would be handed over either there or at the place regarding which orders would be issued. And he issued such orders. As for the Jahagir, he intended to assign to them some Jagir for which, however, he asked them to see him (the Nizam) after the rainy season. As regards the mamalat dues he said that it would not be possible to pay them just then, that they should visit Satara first, have it assigned to them and should then come back (1). The Nizam thereafter told the Naik brothers that they had many enemies at Satara. After the rainy season, all their demands would be satisfied. Thus the Nizam spoke quite sweetly. He saw the Naik twice but gradually lost his faith in the Naik. At this, the Naik felt dejected (2).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar XXV, 21, 22.

The Naik returned to his tent and thought of pressing hard his demand with the Nizam, as he had done at Poona, and Satara, the previous year, by resorting to fast. But his associates dissuaded him from such a course, pointing out the disgrace of such an action. He was badly off financially. In the town he could not get any loan. He, therefore, sold some dining utensils and lampstands. The two hundred horsemen who threatened him with revolt, and also the Aurangabad bankers who were demanding money, were promised payment out of the revenue from Arcot. Three and a half lakhs were due from Arcot but Babuji Naik promised seven lakhs (1). But how long would the Naik brothers remain in the same state ? At last in utter disappointment they resolved to end their lives. The immediate reason was that Shahu sent pressing orders for the payment due in the month Jeshta according to the previous years' agreement, and rebuked them for not returning to Satara (2).

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(1) Ibid., p. 22.
(2) Ibid., p. 23.

This had an immediate effect on the Naik brothers. Both starved on the 20th July, till the evening and decided to use different methods to end their lives. Accordingly Abaji took a packet of arsenic in his hand and Babuji Naik became ready to thrust a dagger into his belly. This news reached the ear of Atmaram Joshi, of Belgaumpura, a relative and the well-wisher of the Naik brothers. He immediately approached the Naik brothers and tried to prevent them from their contemplated decision but was slapped by Babuji Naik, the elder brother. When the Nizam came to know of this, he became furious and ordered Durgakuli Khan, the naik's mediator, to tell the Naik to get out of Aurangabad (3).

Accordingly the Naik brothers left the place on the 22nd and they then disbanded the greater part of their forces, giving them false promises of payment. They made similar promises to the bankers including Sidba Naik and Thorat, (to pay from Arcot ~~Share~~ Revenue). Raghuji Bhosle who was in the Nizam's camp, tried to convince the Naik brothers with the assurance that he could give them assignments after reaching Satara (1).

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(1) Ibid., p. 22.
(2) Aitihasik lekh, 48.
(3) Peshwa Daftar XXV, p. 23.

But Babuji Naik placed no reliance on him and continued his ill-planned activities. We learn from Nago Ram, the Peshwa's vakil, with Abdul Majid Khan, that Babuji Naik, on the 17th September, marched from Nargund to Manoli determined not to return to Satara unless Shahu despatched Sarkarkuns to call him.

When he heard this, the Peshwa, wrote to his Vakil, Raghunath Ganesh, to contact Said Lashkar Khan, the Diwan of the Nizam, and to tell him to drive away the Naik. Raghunath Ganesh, thereupon, interviewed Said Lashkar Khan and related to him the present activities of the Naik (2). He further reminded Said Lashkar Khan of the payment made to the Naik by the Nizam the previous year, and asked him to compel the latter to withdraw the previous order of payment of the amount to Babuji Naik and that only if the Naik went with the army he would receive the amount. Otherwise, that amount belonged to the King, that the Sardars should be ordered to oppose the Naik as they did last year. Upon this, Said Lashkar Khan said "be it so" (1).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar XXV, 23, p. 24.

(2) Ibid., 28, p. 31.
Said Lashkar Khan inquired of Raghunath Ganesh about the present condition of the Naik, whereupon, he replied: "Babuji Naik is at Nargund with seven to eight hundred horsemen. Abaji Naik is at Satara. Two years' payments amounting to ten lakhs of rupees are due from the Naik to the Maharaja. But of this amount not a single pie has been yet paid. Due to these arrears the bankers are always threatening Abaji Naik. It is improbable that the King will assign the mamala to Babuji Naik unless he receives the dues from the latter. For want of funds it is difficult for him to raise an army. The Naik is not a suitable sardar. The King Shahu has still retained Balajirao at Satara with the view of entrusting certain important tasks to him. The King has sent for the Naik. But still he hesitates to repair to Satara.

Babuji Naik goes on a hunger strike

Thus the enemies of Babuji Naik actively opposed him. But no one could stop his movements. From Nargunda he went to Baramati and remained there till October, 1746, and during that time Abaji stayed at Satara (2). The Naik had often been called by the Maharaja. So he determined to go to Satara in a pitiable condition. He reached Satara in the first week of November, 1746. And about the further developments Balaji Rao, who was at Satara, wrote to Ramchandra Baba. He wrote that Babuji Naik came to see the Maharaja and remained quiet for five days watched the transactions that were going on against his will. Then he went on hunger strike, sitting at the door of the Maharaja's palace. Fifteen days passed. The Maharaja had decided not to take anything from anyone and give it to another.

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(1) Ibid., pp. 31-32.
(2) Aitihasik Lekh, 49 dt. 21-10-1746.

Various schemes were suggested in vain. The younger queen on account of the revilings of the elder queen, earnestly interceded on Babuji Naik's behalf and a promise for assigning nine parganas to him was made. But even that had not been finally decided. Still the Naik remained on hunger strike and the Maharaja was annoyed (1).

But this threat of a fast had the desired effect on Shahu. At last the Maharaja decided to meet the demands of Babuji Naik. He therefore called for the meeting of Yamaji Pant and Ganabalala, Yashwantrao Deorao, Nagogirao, Appa Chitnis Sukhanand Sukal, Shivaji Pant Lakhmoji and the other sardars and ordered them to draft an agreement which would satisfy Babuji Naik. Thereupon they sat together with the Maharaja and viewed the whole situation in all its aspects, and requested the Maharaja to counsel them. The Maharaja advised them to compel Babuji Naik to give up his fast (2).

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(1) Babuji Naik came to Satara probably on 4th November, 1746, and after observing the movements in Satara for eight days, he must have gone on hunger strike from 12th November, 1746. We learn from A.L. Sangrah (L.53) that on 27-11-1746, fifteen days passed for his action and the same continued in the month of December, 1746. (Aitihasik Lekh Sangrah 53) Radhabai, the grand-mother of Balajirao asked Nanasahib in letters dated 11-11-1746, to intercede for and save the life of Abaji and Babuji Naik, who started fasting. (Peshwa Dafter XL, 43). This shows that he must have been on hunger strike from the first week of November, 1746.

(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 2, p. 2.
Before the assembly, the king narrated how he came to know Babuji Naik through Bhiubai and said that he had promised the Naik not to withdraw the mamala from him. But he showed himself faithless inspite of the warning and only brought disgrace on himself.

Having resolved among themselves they asked the Naik to let them know whether he wanted to retain the mamala. Thereupon Babuji narrated that Pant Pradhan being a mighty sardar had stayed in Satara for two years. He neither cared nor listened to anybody and gathering ten thousand troops went away. He refused to admit any debt to the Maharaja. Babuji Naik told the assembly that he was not as daring as the Pradhan was. He expected nothing else but the clearing of the debt of fifty lakhs of rupees by King Shahu. He had lost no courage to take the mamala. He threatened the assembly that if anybody dared to get the mamala assigned to himself before the debt was paid he would commit suicide (1). Thereupon the maharaja was acquainted with the situation and postponed decision of the matter for two days. They all dispersed. The Maharaja gave up the idea of assigning the mamala to Raghoji Bhosle and Fattesinh Baba. In short the Maharaja wanted to reconcile himself with Babuji Naik by either assigning the Mamala to him or clearing the debt (2). Accordingly for the year 1747, the Karnatak mamala was assigned to Babuji Naik once again(3).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, p.3.
(2) Ibid., XXVIII, 3. 13th April, 1731.
(3) The settlement between Shahu and Sambhaji allowed the latter to collect the chauth of Subah Bijapur and the territory beyond the Krishna and the Panchganga and forbade him to collect the chauth from the district north of the Krishna. Since then Sambhaji Raje continued to collect the revenue of that territory by his own Sardars.
MSS. Shahu Satara Daftar (Parasnis Sangrah). The details of this treaty, are found in Kavye Itihas Sangraha Patre Yadi, 417, Shahu Roznishi, 176, dt. 13-5-31.

Was the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao in the know of this ? He was equally anxious to obtain the Karnatak mamala for himself, since he saw the great wealth brought by Fattesinh Bhosle and Raghuji from the Karnatak. But his preoccupation with Jaysinh at Dholpur in May 1741 and his meeting with the Nizam at Edlabad in January, 1741, and his conflict with Raghuji and lastly his expedition to Bhilas (from November, 20th, 1744 to August, 1745) did not permit him to pay attention to the Karnatak affair. But in the year 1745, he was free and came to Satara with the intention of obtaining an assignment of the Karnatak for himself.

In the same year Babuji Naik had obtained the mamalat belonging to Sambhaji in the Karnatak for himself and agreed to make proper payments. But he could not pay the dues (as he failed in his operations in the Karnatak), Sambhaji exasperated by the failure of Babuji Naik to pay him repaired to Satara and complained to Shahu in 1746. The Peshwa Balaji Bajirao who was at this time at Satara had been attempting since 1745 to capture the Karnatak field for his activities. He began by diplomatic moves to oppose Babuji Naik in the Karnatak. These moves of his did not affect in the least Babuji Naik's movements in the Karnatak; and so he became nervous. But soon Sambhaji's opportune arrival renewed his hopes. He determined to win over Sambhaji and to obtain his willing consent to his collection of the chauth from the territory under Sambhaji's control. With Sambhaji he intrigued to secure the fulfilment of his ambitions in the Karnatak.

Firstly, he won over the Nizam's minister Saiyadlashkar Khan by sending to him his personal envoy and through him tried to nullify all the efforts made by the Naik to improve his position either at the Nizam's court or anywhere in the Karnatak. He immediately obtained a report on the condition of the territory under Sambhaji's rule through Nagoram, his personal envoy. The envoy wrote that the territory was without a master as Sambhaji's claim was not acknowledged by anybody in the territory. But Sambhaji was undisturbed. However, there was a possibility of restoring order if Nana Sahib undertook the responsibility. The envoy added that the people in the territory beyond the Tungabhadra hoped for good days if these arrangements came in force (1). To Balaji Bajirao this report gave hopes of the success of his plan and roused him to action. He wasted no time but met Sambhaji at once at Satara. Sambhaji by this time had lodged with Shahu a strong complaint against Babuji Naik. He embarrassed Shahu with the demand for his dues of the revenue collected. Thereupon Shahu made an agreement with Sambhaji, promising to issue bonds of Rs. 4½ lakhs on behalf of Babuji Naik, and asked Balajirao to stand security for Babuji Naik in this transaction.(2)To this Balajirao who had instigated Sambhaji willingly gave his consent; in fact this was a mere show and the whole drama was staged by the shrewd Peshwa to gain the Karnatak mamala for himself, by exciting the cupidity of Sambhaji. Soon Babuji Naik came to Satara and the agreement was ratified with the due approval of Shahu. By this, the Maharaja got separated the talukas of Savanur belonging to Sambhaji Raje and in order not to have any trouble caused to this territory by the Naik, the Maharaja took an oath by Sambhaji's throat and promised to give to Sambhaji all the amount due from Babuji Naik. Thus the Maharaja made an agreement; Raje sided with Balaji Rao and wisely advised Shahu to consent to the transfer of the mamalat of Bidhur and Savanur from Babuji Naik to the Peshwa (1).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 29 dt. 29-9-1746.
(2) Sardesai, Kulkarni and Kale, Aitihasik Patravyahar, 49 dt. 29-10-1746.

Thus the Peshwa's diplomacy bore fruit. In Shahu's eyes, Babuji Naik lacked vigour and character, because of his total failure in collecting the revenue. So he agreed to the proposal of the Peshwa. The Peshwa planned to send Sadashiurao Bhau into the Karnatak when the Karnatak mamala was assigned to him. He therefore summoned Pillaji Jadhav, his trusted friend and the sardar and related to him the happenings in the Court. On 1-12-1746, he wrote that the talukas belonging to Sambhaji Raje and the principalities of Bidnur, Savanur and Bankapur etc. had been assigned to him. An agreement had been arrived at to the effect that Babuji Naik should not enter into these territories. Dues were to be collected from these territories by the Peshwa. He stressed the fact that troops must go into that province to collect the dues and for that purpose he decided to send Shri Sadoba there. The Maharaja would issue orders to that effect in three or four days' time. He told Pillaji that he must accompany Bhau as he had not led any expedition, and there was no one else. He directed him to go with troops and Bhau to Naras-Saraswati (Gangapur?)(1).

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(1) Itihasik Patravyavahar, 33. This was written by the Peshwa. to Ramchandra Baba.

But Pillaji Jadhav was engaged in the Janjira affair and could not return; so Bhau accompanied Mahadoba Purandare and the young Sakharam (2) Bapu into the Karnatak. Sadashivrao Bhau was born in 1730; his mother died leaving behind the child of twenty five days. Afterwards this motherless child was brought up by Radhabai, the wife of Balaji Vishwanath. It seems that Bhau at the age of twelve, was well conversant with every branch of knowledge imparted at that time.

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(1) Gangapur is in the Satara District.

(2) Sakharam Bapu:- Sakharam Bapu was born in very respectable family. His grand father Mahadji Yamaji had served Sambhaji and then Shahu during his captivity due to his noble services of Shahu became pleased and granted Hivare as Inam. After his death, the whole grant was assigned to Nimbaji Bhagwant, the elder brother of Sakharam, Bhagwant. They were three brothers. In 1765 they got divided. Sakharam served under Mahadaji Purandare as Shibdar and then after the murder of Narayanrao became famous taking the active part in the conspiracy of the Barabhai. B.I.S.M. Quarterly Vol. VII, 1927, pp.85-86.

Bhau, the son of the stalwart Chimaji-appa was born at a time when Bajirao (1) was at the height of his glorious career. He had heard thrilling stories of the exciting expeditions of Bajirao against his enemies. He had heard of the movements of Bajirao who had at one time entered the Gujarat to collect dues (2) and to conquer (3) the same, if possible; who at another time led an offensive expedition against the Nizam which terminated in the treaty of Bhopal (4), and who, the third time, appeared before Delhi and frightened the emperor (5). He must have also heard how his father won the battle of ~~America~~ Amgera (6) and crushed Daya Bahadur utterly, how Sidisat was killed in open battle (7), and lastly, with what strenous efforts and
72 courage he captured Bassein (8). The last event that must have impressed the mind of Bhau, was the disastrous conquest of Delhi by Nadir Shah (9). All these happenings developed in him that brilliance of intellect and independence of character by which he had distinguished himself in the early part of his career. His outspoken, resolute nature impressed Shahu

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(1) Eitihasik Patra Vyavahar, 56.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, X 67, XII, 42.
(3) Surat Factory Diary, p. 164: Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. I, part I, p. 312.
(4) Peshwa Daftar, XV 66.
(5) Ibid., 37, 47.
(6) Ibid., XIII, 15, 17, 23, 26, 27.
(7) Ibid., 192 and XXXIII, 397, 402.
(8) Forrest, Maratha Series, pp. 40-41, Consultation dt. 7-5-1739.
(9) Peshwa Daftar, XV 71-76: XXX, 225-26, 229; Rajwade, op.cit., VI, 131, 133-4, 137.

and Balaji Rao. At the time of this expedition Bhau was 16 years old. Mahadji Purandare accompanied him as an adviser, as also a brilliant clerk by name Sakharam Pant Bokil.

Bhau started on the expedition on 5-12-1746 (1). Bahu was in constant correspondence with the Peshwa giving him an account of his doings, and Balaji Rao when he heard the news, used to communicate the same to his adviser, Ramachandra Baba (1). He wrote to him that Bhau after departing from Satara reached Kittur which was then forcibly occupied by the looters; he captured it and restored it to Narayan Rao Ghorpade, a former possessor. Afterwards he proceeded to Sondha. The previous treaty with the Savanur Nawab was to be a? cancelled. The Nawab of Sondha had pleaded earnestly. The agents were gone to Bidnur. Their plan was that, firstly, the affairs with Savanur were to be settled. After Sondha, Bidnur was to be tackled next, and at last all the pathans were to be gathered. If the Naik entered in it he should be driven out(2).

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(1) Ramchandra Baba: He was a Kulkarni of Arvali village in Sawantwadi State. He escaped to Satara due to the fraud committed by him. He stayed with Kacheshwarbaba the Rajguru The Peshwa seeing his efficiency in clerical as well as in soldiery employed him under him. Afterwards he was appointed as the Dewan of Ranoji Shinde. After the death of Ranoji, due to the difference of opinion between Sayappa and him, he left that service and joined Sadashivrao Bhau. Rajwade, op.cit., II, p. 114.

(2) Patre Yadi Vagaire, 78, p. 74.

Although Balaji Bajirao's plan of sending Sadashivrao Bhau into the Karnatak was the beginning of his new policy he was at the same time, very particular in seeing that the Nizam, the erstwhile enemy of the Marathas did not upset his plan. He therefore watched Bhau's march into the Karnatak with much anxiety. He left Satara after Bhau's departure when he heard that Nasirsing was following Bhau (1). He managed to get information of the Nizam's movements from his agent Raghunath Ganesh, posted at the Nizam's court (2). Balaji Bajirao was more perturbed when he read that Nasir Jang had been ordered to be prepared for the march; it was uncertain whether he was to be sent to Berar or the Karnatak (3). The Nizam did not remain inactive. He marched towards the Karnatak in order to check the Maratha advance. His subtle brain conceived the brilliant idea of putting an obstacle in the path of the Marathas. One Rustum Pandhare was in the service of the Nizam and his son was fighting under Bhau. The Nizam took advantage of the situation. He ordered Rustum Pandhare to see his son and bring him to his knees (4). When the Peshwa heard this, he became more perturbed, he dedided to succour Bhau. But strife broke out between the King and the Peshwa. The King served a dismissal order on the Peshwa through Govind Rao Chitnis; the Peshwa boldly faced the ordeal. He became more cautious. He promptly informed the King of the issues at stake and his plan to counteract them.

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(1) Aitihasik Patravyavahar, 65, 59.
(2) Peshwa Daftar XXV, 10.
(3) Ibid., XXVIII, 31 dt.
(4) Ibid., XXV, 45, p. 49.

As for Babuji Naik's complaint, he said,he was ready to give any undertaking needed, that he would never encroach upon the province definitely set apart for him. At that time Sadashivrao Bhau was in the south; the Nizam was obstructing the Maratha operations in that quarter. But it was his request to the Maharaja to let him go and to despatch Pillaji Jadhav to succour Bhau and then he would immediately return to carry out whatever his highness wished (1). But the reconciliation took a long time and so the Peshwa could not go to the aid of Bhau. In the meantime the Nizam obtained news of Bhau's force. One Bagaji Pant, an intelligent officer of the Nizam estimated Bhau's troops at about twenty thousand (2); just like the Nizam, Babuji Naik was also at this time in the Karnatak.

The Naik wanted to attack Bhau, when he was engaged in Savanur (3). Even though Bhau's enemies were planning to obstruct his march, Bhau undeterred marched with his troops to Sondha and Bidnur (4) and compelled the chiefs of the places to pay the annual dues; Bhau's Rozkird (Diary) furnishes us with some details of the transactions that took place in the Karnatak from the 2nd January, 1747 to 27th January, 1747 (1). During this period Bhau distributed some articles and petty presents to his subordinates. On coming into the neighbourhood of Savanur, he was busy for some time in collecting dues from refractory dependents. He collected thus till 31st March, 1747, Rs.31,000 in cash and secured promises of Rs.29,250 (2). It seems, from the Rozkird, that Bhau was bent upon concluding this campaign to the financial advantage of the Marathas. All his campaigns filled the coffers of the Peshwa. From the opening of this campaign no strong opposition was met with. The Maratha army marched into the districts, resumed collecting and then headed towards Savanur (3).

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(1) Aitihasik Patravyavahar 65 n. Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, p. 266.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 46, dt. 16-3-1747.
(3) Ibid., 47, dt. 27-3-1747. Addressed to the Peshwa. In this letter the Naik's activities against Bhau are fully detailed.
(4) Patre Yadi Vagaire, 77 dt. 21-2-1747.

Savanur is a town in the modern District~~of~~ of Dharwar, situated to the South-east of Dharwar town. In the 18th century the family of the Nawab ruled over it, nominally subject to the Nizam. About 1747 this Nawab of Savanur ruled over the territory which lies between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra, and he was considered one of the most powerful chiefs of the Karnatak. Even so, Bhau Sahib did not spare him. His bravery and anxiety for money would not allow him to return to Satara sparing the Nawab of Savanur. On arriving in the vicinity of Savanur, Bhau levied tribute from Dharwar. The ruling Nawab, Abdul Nagib Khan, could no longer ignore the loss of his authority over these places. Equipped with an efficient force, the Nawab took the field to oppose the Marathas. Well aware of the consequences of an open fight, Bhau did not attack the Nawab. He was more cautious than daring and therefore he would not measure his strength unless compelled by force of circumstances. He took care to exhibit the strength of his force; and he saw the desired effect. The Nawab saw the demonstration, was greatly frightened and opened a talk for conciliation. Bhau did not lose this opportunity. He consulted his associates and settled on a compromise of his dues. He must have probably thought that the Marathas' permanent sway could not be established though the vast territory governed by the Nawab was conquered (1). Therefore, to hammer out a treaty, a meeting between the Savanur Nawab and Bhausahib was arranged. This news was communicated by Balajirao to Ramchandra Baba on 6-4-1747. About Bhau's meeting with the Nawab he says that "Savanur Nawab and Bhau met together and Bhau would return within fifteen days" (2). At the meeting the Nawab agreed to the Maratha terms and a treaty was concluded between them. On 26-4-1747 Bhau Sahib made an entry in his Rozkird that Abdul Nabikhan had paid an amount of Rs.4825/- on account of Khana to Bhau Sahib (1). According to the treaty, out of the territory comprising 36 Talukas, 14 Talukas, namely, Badami, Pachhapur, Kittur, Dharwar, Nawal-Gund, Parasgad Dambal, Kod, as well as Talukas of Gokak, Yadwad, Torgul, Giriand Halyal and Harihar in Sandapur pargana and others were brought under the sway of the Peshwa; the Talukas like Misrikot, Hubli Bankapur, Hangal, Kundagoal, Rane-Bidnur and Kod numbering 22 were allowed to remain in the Nawab's possession along with the forts of Belgaum, Bankapur and Targal (2) for which he had agreed to pay a tribute of Rs.75,000/- (Rupees Seventy five thousand per year (3). While dealing with the Savanur Nawab, Bhau's conduct was throughout marked by prudence. He avoided unnecessary expenditure. His success dismayed the chiefs of Bidnur and Sondha and they wrote conciliatory letters promising Bhau Sahib the payment of tributes due to him. These tributes were estimated at their true value. Due to the continued presence of the Maratha army in the field, Bhau, during his stay in the vicinity of Savanur till 28-4-1747, received dues estimated at Rs.150,000/- from the chiefs of Bidnur and Sondha (1). While terms for a peaceful settlement were being discussed with the Savanur Nawab, the Maratha army was not idle in the field. Leaving the work of collecting dues as fixed from the Savanur Nawab with Siledar Anandrao and Balvantrao Appaji Kalgutkar (2), Bhau ordered his force in the meeting of March, 1747, to lay waste the territory of Bassavappa Nayak of Keladi. This prince had always opposed the ambitions of the Marathas and had allied himself with the Muslim polegars who were bitterly hostile to the Maratha demands. Basavappa Nayak was to be shown what a dangerous game he was playing in allying himself with the Muslim chieftains. The Marathas therefore attacked the principality but the "attack was repulsed with courage and bravery" (3). However, he sent a vakil to the Marathas to seek terms and conceded to the Maratha demands. Bhau did not prolong his stay in the Karnatak. He made a return march to Poona early in the month of May, 1747. During his halt on the bank of the Krishna, he wrote to Antaji Narayan on 3-5-1747, about the payment of his troops. He informed

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(1) MSS. Rumal No. 34 Appendix pp. 384-85
(2) Sadashiv Bhau's Rozkird, Rumal No. 34, MSS Appendix p. 385
(3) MSS Ibid., Appendix p. 386

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(1) Modak, Kolhapur and Karnatak State, p. 179.
(2) Patre Yadi Vagaire, pp. 61-62, No. 68.

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(1) *MSS. Rozkird* appendix, p.390

(2) Modak, *Kolhapur and Karnatak State*, p. 180: Rajwade, *op.cit*., II, p. The ceded districts seem not to have passed at once into the hands of the Marathas, as Gokak was taken by the Peshwa on his return from the expedition into the southern Karnatak in A.D. 1754; and later on Bagalkot is mentioned as having been similarly taken.

(3) *MSS Bhau's Rozkird*, Appendix p.388; entry on 18-4-1747, in the Rozkird.

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(1) Ibid., pp.388-389.

(2) MSS Rozkird, Appendix p.388 ~~and~~ Keladi. In Mysore near Simoga situated on the latitude 14.13° and longitude 75.6°.

(3) Keladi Nrapavijayam, pp. 200-201. This seems to be incorrect as Bhau's Rozkird (MSS) shows the collection of the tribute from the chief of Bednur (MSS Rozkird Appendix I pp387-88). Bednur was the capital of the Keladi chiefs after 1640 (Mysore Gazetteer, new edi. V, p. 1301).

Antaji that their troops had come marching to the bank of the Krishna. They must be disbanded on reaching Poona. He said that he had written to Poona about the amount required for the payments at their disbanding. In reply he had been asked to issue bills for Rupees fifty thousand assuring the collection of the same amount at Poona. Therefore, it was advisable, he said, that the Peshwa should keep the amount ready. If not, Antaji should pay the amount to the soldiers according to their bills. He told him to take it for granted that he had issued the bills. Finally, he directed Antaji to see that the people were not handicapped for want of money (1). While Bhau was in the South, the Peshwa was not unaware of the veiled hostility of the Nizam towards the Peshwa. He kept himself well-informed of happenings at the Nizam's court. On 12th May, 1747, the Peshwa wrote to Ramchandra Baba to communicate to the Maharaja that their forces had come to Pandharpur. Bhau was at Savanur while the Nizam was on the bank of the Wanjara river; Nawab Nasirjang with his army went to Sira and marched to Serirangapatam. He had intended to attack Bhau but he could not do so owing to the nearing of the end of the fair season. Bhau had started hurriedly for Poona and had come to

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 52.

Pandharpur (1).

Result of the Karnatak Campaign

The attempt make by Bhau Sahib had produced the impression necessary to establish the Maratha claims over the southern tracts. This made the Peshwa determine not to lose the advantage of the ground thus won but to consolidate his gains and to make a further advance. The parties anxious to dominate at the court were bidding against each other for the Peshwa's co-operation, and the young Peshwa was too shrewd not to perceive the advantage such a situation gave him. The Peshwa judged that the time had come for a soldier to lead its myriads of horsemen for conquest. When he entered the Karnatak, the situation, though full of promise was bristling with difficulties. It was handled by young Bhau with bold imagination and consummate skill. During the campaign, he had established beyond challenge the Maratha supremacy in the southern territory by defeating the Savanur Nawab and paved the way for a further advance. The letter quoted above shows that the drafts were taken by Sadashivrao Bhau in the name of Poona Bankers; from Bhau's Rozkird it can be seen that Bhau in all realised an amount of Rs.160,000/-(1) in this campaign and the debit side of the account shows the expenditure of Rs.20,000/- (2). Thus Bhau gained much at the first stroke and the purpose of Balajirao in achieving the mamalat for himself was accomplished to some extent.

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(1) *Purandare Daftar* I, 62 p. 115.

(2) Ananda Ranga Pillai, *op.cit.*, iii, p. 246, under dt. 2-12-1747 remarked about this expedition thus: "This morning I interpreted to the Governor (of Pondicherry) a letter received from Arcot; It says "The Maratha chief Sadashivrao, Chimaji Appa's son is marching against Nasirjang with 60,000 horse, when this news reached Nasir Jang's camp, runners were despatched to Nizam-ul-mulk at Arcot. Pillai, *op.cit.*, iii p. 246. This of course is incorrect. Sinha took this evidence as his basis and concluded that "at the beginning of December '47 Sadashiv Rao was still in the Karnatak and must have come back by the end of the year 1747 or beginning of 1748". This is also incorrect. Sinha, *op.cit.*, p. 141.

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(1) MSS Bhau Rozkird Rummal No. 34 Appendix A pp. 389 and 392
(2) Ibid., Appendix A pp 389 - 392.

CHAPTER V

FURTHER ACTIVITIES OF BABUJI NAIK (1747-50)

The activities of Bhau's army in the Karnatak were against the interest of Babuji Naik. In fact, he had shown no material gain in the last years' undertaking but his undying hope of acquiring more money out of future transactions had not disappeared. Therefore he could not tolerate this new project of the Peshwa. He now decided to obtain the assignment of the new territory to himself. He had his own methods of approach. He informed Shahu of his desire and undertook the fast as usual. Shahu being a man of conciliatory disposition wanted to avert of the constant threat of "Brahma Hatya". He soon acceded to the demands of Babuji Naik, assigning the Karnatak mamala to him once again (1).

To this act Balaji Bajirao could not express his resentment openly, nor he could oppose Babuji Naik on the battle field. So he secretly instigated the Nizam who had cordial relations with him at this time. When the Nizam heard of the silence of Balajirao on this matter he was greatly surprised.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 42.

But Nasir Jang, the Nizam's son took this new assignment as a challenge to his supremacy in the Karnatak and made a grand preparation to march against Raghuji Bhonsle and Babuji Naik (1), who intended to proceed to the Karnatak. Before leaving for the Karnatak campaign the Naik first repaired to Baramati (2), his home town. The Naik had decided this time, to do his best to collect the money, pay off the Maharaja's debt and thus gain his lost reputation. To effect this, he wanted to woo the Nizam and to nip the opposition in the bud. Therefore he must have probably asked his agent Krishnaji Raghunath to approach the Nizam. The Nizam assigned the five lakhs out of the Arcot revenue to Babuji Naik, who in turn entrusted this work to Krishnaji Raghunath from Arcot. He collected one and half lakhs of Rupees and approached the Nizam on 30-1-1747 through Kassim (3) Khan the Nizam's sardar to secure the Nizam's consent to the entry of Babuji Naik in the Karnatak to collect the remaining amount.

Thus the ground was well prepared by the Naik's agent. The Nizam thereupon was willing to grant asked the interview to the Naik in his camp at Yadgiri on the bank of Bhima.(4) But as ~~B.~~ Babuji Naik was at Satara by this time he could not meet the Nizam till 19-2-1747. The Nizam became impatient and is reported to have remarked that he could have gone to other places after giving a decision on the Naik's affair (1).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 42.
(2) Ibid., XXV, 43.
(3) Ibid., 44.
(4) MSS Peshwa Daftar Rumal 7 Appendix B. pp. 447-48.

Babuji Naik who was at Satara collected the necessary forces and set out to see the Nizam, whose camp was at this time at Vaghangira; The Naik met the Nizam on 13-3-1747. In the conversation that followed the Nizam expressed his desire to pay the previous year's arrears of the revenue of Arcot, and Cuddapah, Karnool, Adoni and that years' assignment to him. But insisted on his returning to Satara without advancing any further into that province. On the contrary, the Naik proposed to make a campaign after receiving the arrears from the Nizam into the territories of Harpanhalli, Chitaldurg, Devdurg and even alight upon Gingee to collect enough money from there. With the collection of this amount it was his intention to clear off the debt, the Government dues and to pay the army that served under him. But the Nizam did not agree to his proposal and when he became adamant Nasir Jang took offence (2).

The Naik however, thereafter remained three days with the Nizam, then took the Nizam's permission to proceed. Before Naik's departure from his camp, the Nizam paid him one lakh of rupees in cash and Nasir Jang also paid one lakh and settled the mamalat for six lakhs (1). He then left the Nizam's camp and encamped in the paragana of Talikot.

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(1) Ibid., XXVIII, 32.
(2) Ibid., XXV, 46.

With the money in hand Babuji Naik thought of pacifying Nasir Jang, for his entry in the Karnatak. So instead of marching towards Savanur he proceeded to the Tungabhadra and from there he despatched Govind Ram his another Vakil of his with a Hundi to see Nasir Jang. The Vakil presented the hundi to Nasir Jang on 30-3-1747 (2). But Nasir Jang was not pacified. Thus fortune did not favour the Naik at all. The disappointed Naik came to Raydurga in the month of April 1747 with a force of 4 to 5 thousand cavalry.

Series of calamities fell upon the Naik one after another. A new refractory chief in the person of Murarirao Ghorpade rose against him. Firstly he had been instigated by Balajirao and secondly he could not tolerate the Naik's activities in the Karnatak as he thought the Karnatak was a field reserved for his own activity. When he heard of the Naik's descent into the Karnatak, he planned to oppose the Naik (3).

Babuji ~~B.~~ Naik who was at Raidurga intended to seek the help of the chief of Chickhalapur in ransacking Bidnur.

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(1) Ibid., 47.
(2) Ibid., 49.
(3)

But Murarirao Ghorpade decided to trouble the Naik. He knew that Babuji Naik, had only four hundred men. He tried to ally himself with army chief the Naik might be fighting. It was probable that Babuji Naik would attack Bidnur; in that case Murarirao would help the chief of Bidnur and if the Naik turned to Chickbalapur for help Murarirao Ghorpade might take the help of the Mysore Dalvay. But he was at the same time afraid that Nasir Jang would side with Babuji Naik. Therefore the Peshwa's agent, Govind Khanderao who was expecting the Naik's defeat advised the Prime Minister to write either to Nasir Jang or the Nizam requesting them not to aid Babuji Naik against Murarirao Ghorpade (1). This, the Peshwa did immediately. Thus once again Balajirao incited the Nizam against Babuji Naik.

The Naik did not suspect the machinations against him. But decided not to hurt either Murarirao Ghorpade or Nasir Jung and to carry the war into the enemy's territory. In the beginning of May 1747, he planned to capture the Kanamadi fort (2). After crossing the river Vedkati, Babuji arrived at the Kanamadi fort, in the first assault he took possession of two fortresses lying near the fort. He now cast his covetous eyes on the fort. The Kanamade fort being an ordinary one, was not well garrisoned. Nearly forty soldiers were in it. Out of them a few took to heels leaving behind about 30 soldiers only.

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(1) Ibid., 51: Letter addressed to the Peshwa by his agent Govind Khandereo in the Nizam's court.

(2) Kanamadi fort is at a distance of 24 miles from Sisa.

When, therefore, the Naik attacked the fort on 4-5-47, it could not stand a siege of even one day. The Naik attempted to take the place by escalade. Abaji Naik, his brother also joined him; ~~their~~ but the first attempt made was beaten back. Their two ladders were hurled down and their ranks were thinned by a withering fire. Utterly discomfited Abaji was dirven back and lost nearly twenty five men dead and wounded. The Naik and his men well equipped with ladders again rushed to the wall, climbed the rampart and attacked the garrison, thereupon the soldiers in the fort hauled down their flag preferring defeat and imprisonment to the death. The Naik then stripped the prisoners if everything and allowed them to go away with only a small piece of cloth worn round their loins. Afterwards the Naik lodged himself in the fort (1). Ghorpade, its owner had named the Kanamadi fort Shivgiri and Babuji Naik renamed it Shidha-swargiri. Further he had asked one Hari Pant to enlist in his service two hundred men to garrison the fort. But he did not succeed (1).

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(1) The capture of the Kanamadi fort was only possible because its owner Subharao Ghorpade, the brother of Murarirao Ghorpade was away helping the Dalvai of Mysore to fight the English.

But some how putting the fort in order he now planned to surprise the fort of Madak Sire, belonging also to Ghorpade. This fort was six miles south of Sira. Babuji Naik on 7-5-47 pitched his camp before the fort within pistol shot distance of it and made preparations to attack the fort. Over confident by first victory, he did not care to know the real position of the fort. This strong fort was well-garrisoned and was stored with provisions, and ammunition. Unaware of the consequences Babuji Naik stormed the fort but the garrison welcomed him with a tremendous fire from cannons and small arms. He was completely surprised and driven away with the heavy loss of over forty soldiers dead and wounded. After this the Naik retreated and came back and encamped at a distance of 1½ miles (2).

Now his only work was to appease Nasir Jang and obtain a footing in the Karnatak. But to oppose the claim of Babuji Naik and to break all his relations became the policy of Nasir Jang. The Naik, however, despatched his agent with hundi to Nasir Jang. While Nasir Jang lay encamped at Sira, the Naik's envoy met him, On 5-5-1747, Nasir Jang thereupon got annoyed with the Naik. He reminded his envoy of the pack concluded between the Naik and Asaf Jah, Thus;"the Naik should not cross the Tungabhadra and he has done so, within a period of one month he should return back through the territory of Raidurg, Chitradurg and Harpanhali." Instead of this Nasir Jang proceeded, the Naik came upto Sira, invaded the territory and captured the fort, which was against the pact. Asaf Jah would blame him. After expressing his surprise regarding the attitude of Babuji Naik Nasir Jang ordered his envoy to see the Naik and to advise him to return to Satara.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 62, dt. 19-5-1747.
(2) Ibid., 55.

Accordingly the envoy with his body guard Umarkhan Jamadar, met the Naik on 7-5-1747. By this time the Naik had already been defeated at Madak Sire. The envoy Govind from Nasir Jant tried to pursuade him to go back to Satara. Thereupon the Naik expressed his earnest desire to encamp in the Karnatak in order to better his deteriorated position, and sent back those envoys requesting Nasir Jang to that effect (1).

Nasir Jang received them on 10-5-1747 but when he heard this request ~~waxed~~, he ~~ak~~ waxed at them and ordered them to tell the Naik to leave Karnatak. Otherwise he would be driven away by force (2). The next day Nasir Jang ordered his men to get ready and the envoys started out to see the Naik on 12-5-1747.

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(1) Ibid., 56, p. 60.
(2) Ibid.

The Naik in the meantime shifted from Modak Sire and halted near Ratnagiri covering a distance of 8 miles and on the next day he encamped to the south of Ratnagiri. The distance between the Naik and Nasir Jang was 16 miles.

In order not to allow safe passage to the Naik Nasir Jang prepared for the trial of arms. On 11-7-1747 he despatched his zanana to the fort of Sira and issued express orders to his forces to lodge their heavy belongings in that fort. Afterwards, he distributed the arms and ammunition among his sardars and strengthened the rear and the Van of his army. Cannons were removed to the fort, and got ready to pour fire on the Naik on 13-5-47. But in the evening of that day an envoy from the Naik came to Nasir Jang's camp. He repeatedly urged Nasir Jang to permit the Naik to stay in the Karnatak. But Nasir Jang after resenting the entry of the Naik into the Karnatak declared, that he should quit the province soon otherwise forces would be sent against him (1). The envoy was warned thus and Nasir Jang started his march against Babuji Naik and encamped at Madhur. (in sira) The Naik had not lost any opportunity to appease the Nawab. He honoured the Nawab's envoys who came to see him, gave them the dresses with a letter to the Nawab on the 15th of May, 1747. In it the Naik had begged the Nawab's permission to allow him to spend the monsoon in the Karnatak and had hinted, that his immediate return to Satara would bring disgrace upon him and further emphasized that if he were not allowed to stay there, the money promised by the Nizam should be paid to him in cash by the Nawab. On receipt of this sum the soldiers would be paid then dues and on completion of this task he would return. The Nawab did not agree and desired Babuji Naik to leave the Karnatak without delay and unconditionally but this warning of the Nawab went unheeded.

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(1) *Ibid.*, 57.

Now the Naik became obsequious; seeing that all efforts had proved abortive, he despatched his envoys, Baburao Ketkar and Govindrao Vakil to seek the goodwill of the Nawab. The Nawab at this time was marching towards the Naik, probably expecting an attack from him. But contrary to this, the two envoys from the Naik again saw him on 16-5-1747 (1). On the night of that day the two envoys were taken into closet by the Nawab, and during the course of the talk, the Nawab reminded them of the Naik's agreement with Asaf Jah not to cross the river Tungbhadra. But inspite of this, the Naik had plundered the territory of Sira and Seringapatam due to which the collection of the Government revenue was hampered. Inspite of constant complaints against him, he had remained in the Karnatak instead of returning to Satara; the Naik would never be allowed to stay in the Karnatak (1). With this warning they were sent away. On the next day i.e. on 17-5-1747, the envoys had a talk with Raghunath Ganesh, the Peshwa's agent with the Nawab. This talk throws much light on the Babuji Naik's character. They pointed out to Raghunath Ganesh that Babuji Naik was an obstinate person. He could only survive by remaining on friendly terms with the Nawab. But he was very irresolute and wavering by nature. With such a nature he could never hope to defeat the enemy. The envoys declared that they would advise Babuji Naik to return to Satara, otherwise he would be ruined. For unaided he could not terminate the affair successfully (2). At the same time they tried to appease Nasir Jang. The resolute Nawab turned a deaf ear to these overtures, and peremptorily demanded the withdrawal of the Naik's forces from the territory south of the Tungabhadra, non-compliance with which he threatened, would be followed by drastic action. This warning was of course communicated to the Naik by his envoys. So Babuji Naik, yielding to the threat broke up his camp on 17th-5-1747 and marched to the north, hoping probably to renew his efforts in the Karnatak in concert with Raghuji Bhosle (1).

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(1) Ibid., 59.

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(1) *Ibid.*, 60.
(2) *Ibid.*, 60, p. 65.

Thus Babuji Naik was reduced to a pitiable condition. He had now reached on the same day the north side of Ratangiri hill. Here he thought of seeking the customary interview with the Nawab before his retirement. Accordingly he sent his written petition to the Nawab with Govindrao Vakil on 18-5-1747. Govindrao gave the peititon to the Nawab at Mandudi. But unfortunately for Babuji Naik the Nawab had received two days earlier a petition from Subharao whose Kanamadi fort Babuji Naik had captured. He had written to the Nawab asking for justice. Moved therefore by friendship with Subharao and with the Peshwa, the Nawab decided to drive the Naik out of the Karnatak (2), greatly displeased, he turned down the petition (3) of the Naik, decided to end the correspondence and to join the force of Subharao. Subharao Ghorpade the brother of Murarirao was helping the Dalavai of Mysore in the seige of Devanapalli with his one thousand troops; after its capture by the Mysoreans, Subharao returned to his native place and met his mother Laxmibai at Madaksire. Here he was acquainted with the situation that arose after the capture of Kanamadi by the Naik. The enraged Subharao left at once on 18-5-1747 (4) with his troops to meet the Nawab. When the Nawab heard of Subharao's arrival, he sent one elephant ahead and received him in a manner befitting to his position. Govindrao Vakil had left the Nawab's place when the meeting took place. They decided to take joint action against the Naik. When the news of this secretly reached the Naik, he got upset and on 19-5-1747, he encamped below Kanamadi (1). Abaji Naik was with him. They tried to obtain reinforcements from among the people of the fort and the surrounding district and thus to prepare for the expected seige (2). But the people refused to help. So at last the Naik thought of removing the treasure from the fort. Inspite of the opposition of the people in the fort the Naik managed to get into the fort, took whatever he could lay hands on immediately returned to the camp (3). He was so greatly threatened by the joint forces of the Nawab and Subharao Ghorpade that, in the early morning of 20-5-1747 he evacuated the fortress of Kanamadi and he made a camp at a distance of 24 miles near Pamsandar Palegars' village (4).

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(1) Ibid., 60.
(2) Ibid., 61.
(3) Ibid., 63.
(4) Ibid., 65, p. 72.

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Doubtful rendering

About four in the evening, the Nawab came to the foot of the fort. The jubilant Ghorpade ordered his people to get into the fort and they hoisted their standard. The Nawab examined the fortress. It was a mile and half in circumference and ~~diagonal~~ decagonal in shape; its walls rose thirty to forty five feet from the ground. They were built of black stones and about five feet thick deriving their strength from the situation among the swamps. At each corner of the decagon there were four sided bastions which could be mounted with Artillery. It could be fortified with a strong garrison. When the Nawab arrived at the foot of the fortress he climbed to the fort with Subharao and fortified the Thana with his own soldiers and declared this occupation of the fortress with a volley of twelve cannons. This action of the Nawab disappointed Subharao Ghorpade (1).

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(1) Ibid.
(2) Ibid., p. 73.
(3) Ibid.,
(4) Ibid., 65. — p 73 bottom

How is this date calculated
[illegible] 20

With a view to pursue the Naik closely the Nawab left the fort and on 21-5-1747 came to the village where the Naik's camp was formerly situated. The Naik left that village earlier after collecting the revenue of seven hundred rupees. On hearing this the enraged Nawab collected the amount of two thousand rupees from the villagers as a tribute and covering a distance of twenty four miles came to Malkanur in the territory of Chitradurga on 22-5-1747 (2). Where the Naik had his camp. But the Naik had left that place earlier so the Nawab on 22-5-1747 returned to the fort and restored it to Subharao Ghorpade (3). The Nawab afterwards came to the Kanamadi fort.

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(1) Ibid., 66, p. 74.
(2) Ibid., 67, p. 76.
(3) Ibid., 66.

on 22-5-47. The Naik was encamped at Jajarmadali; when he learnt that the Nawab was pursuing him, instead of collecting the revenue from the surrounding villages he sent his agent Balaji Hari to see Dilawarkhan, the chief of sira, and to obtain the sum of tribute due from him. The Naik's former action of setting (1) the fire to the market, dreaded the Nawab of Sira. He received the agent in the traditional manner and sent him off with highly valuable dresses and a letter. In the ~~d~~ meantime Nasir Jang's army moved into the vicinity of Kalyandurg on 23-5-47 in persuit of the Naik (2).

On 24-5-1747 the Naik passed Raydurg on his left. But the Nawab also marched and encamped at a distance of sixteen miles from the Naik's camp. The Naik at this time was in a precarious condition. His people were deserting him. He could neither return to Satara as the Nawab expected nor could he stay in the Karnatak. So once again on 23-5-1747 the kindling hope of reconciliation (with the Nawab) inspired the Naik to despatch his agent the Nawab with a petition. But the Nawab did not care to ~~t~~ look into it. The fury of the Nawab increased and the rift between them widened. Now all his hopes of quartering in the Karnatak during the monsoon were frustated. ~~The Nawab Nasir Jang at this time received the news of the advance of Nadirshah's forces upon Delhi, so he had requisitioned to hurry towards Aurangabad (3).~~

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(1) Ibid., XXV, 67.
(2) Previously the Naik had set fire to the market at Sira.
~~(3) Peshwar Daftar, XXV, 68.~~

Due to his miserable plight, the Naik failed to realise money from the Karnatak. He therefore thought of obtaining the money amounting to one lakh thirty thousand 170 which was due from Muzaffar Jang, the Governor of Adoni and 171 Bijapur and sent his agent Vyankatrao to get the amount from him. This shows that he had set out to "replenish his purse rather than to complete his conquest."

The Naik at the same time was in debt to the extent of ninety thousand to one Naro-yadav Bhide, who was accompanying him. He pressed him for the immediate payment so the Naik assigned to him the sum of fifty thousand on Adoni. But Muzaffar Jang the Governor of Adoni assigned the same amount on Raichur. The chief of Raichur paid the amount and he asked the Naik to obtain the Hundi from Muzaffar Jang. But Muzaffar Jang flatly refused to pay the amount intending to pick a quarrel with the Naik. But when he saw that the Naik was being deserted by his forces and thus losing his influence Muzaffar Jang cooled down (1).

Thus paralysed by difficulties and after vainly seeking help from the Nizam the luckless Naik at last turned to his lieutanants. The Naik now directed his mind towards the capture of the forts of Yelur and Bedur. These two strong fortresses are situated in the territory of Serirangapatam. The Naik had his covetous eyes upon them for the last three years, One Shankaraji Pant a brahmin inhabitant of Sira was in the service of the Naik. He taking his abode in the vicinity of these fortresses, corrupted the commandants. These are separated by a distance of 3 miles only.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 68.

In this year the Naik despatched Shankaraji along with a brahmin inhabitant of that place asking them to collect the 'Berads' of that province and to try to occupy the fortresses by which time they would receive reinforcement from him. Shankaraji made every preparation he even spent money, and attacked the fortresses on 22-7-1747 with the help of four to five thousand Berads. The garrison that sill remained uncorrupted resisted the attack in vain. The loss was of hundred lives to both the fortresses and the fortresses were captured. Those fortresses had in them an ample supply of water, ammunition and rice (1).

These victories seemed to indicate that fortune was favouring the Naik. Soon the commanders of these fortresses took possession of the fort of Sidgad, belonging to ~~B.~~ Babuji Naik and the Naik occupied Kanamadi. These four fortresses belonged to Mysore (2).

Now the Naiks' activities in the month of May, 1747 had come to a close with his crossing of the Tungabhadra on the 27th May 1747.(3).

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(1) Peshwa Dafter, XXVIII, 42.
(2) Ibid., XXVII, 70.
(3) Ibid., XXV, 71.

The movements of the Naik's forces in the Karnatak ruined ~~received~~ the revenue system of that territory and neither Sambhaji nor Nasir Jang could get any payment. He overran the territory and the poligars inhabiting it, refused to pay the revenue to anybody. Returning from the Karnatak the Naik encamped at Naldurg in the month of June 4. And despatched a communication on 26-6-1747 asking one Gopalrao Keshav to join him immediately with his forces (1), probably intending to encamp in the Karnatak during the monsoon. His attempts to obtain Karnatak mamala for himself were foiled by Sambhaji's timely presence in the capital.

Sambhaji being greatly offended by the Naik's activities had thought of seeking the intervention of Shahu. He therefore came to Satara and started Chhatrapati persistantly. Thereupon in order to end the matter one Keshevarao was sent to call back Babuji Naik. But had he repaired to Satara there would have been a friction between the Naik and Sambhaji to Shahu advised Babuji Naik to go directly to Baramali. He therefore went to Baramali and Abaji Naik alone repaired to Satara (2). Sambhaji's verdict was unalterable. Besides, the Naik had no credit among the bankers on account of the previous years' transactions, secondly it was decided that Babuji Naik should not enter the territory belonging to Kolhapur. If the

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(1) Ibid., 72.
(2) Ibid., XXVI, 13.

Naik were to go with a big force, the Savanur Nawab, Murarirao and the brave Pathans would not give him an easy ingress into the Karnatak (1). Thus the combination of many allies blocked the way of Babuji Naik.

Sambhaji's meeting with the Chhatrapati did not bring him money in cash and Shahu did not brush aside Babuji Naik's claim of the Karnatak mamala as Sambhaji desired . On the contrary Babuji Naik molested the territory of Maharaja of Pannahla. So the disappointed Sambhaji thinking that his visit to Satara had ended in friction opened negotiations with the Nizam as a retaliatory measure to Babuji Naik's annual expedition into the Karnatak and the Nawab on his part despatched letters to Sidhoji Ghorpade and Sambhaji to the same effect (2).

But the Naik as usual started on his annual expedition after the Dasara of 1747. Antaji Shivdeo joined the Naik with his force. The Naik encamped at Sanjivel, two miles away from Bijapur. He had with him a force of five thousand. He could not collect more. The soldiers declined to join his army although they were invited several times. The Naik retained the the services of Senaji Bhapkar. At this time the Naik received a letter from Raghoji.Bhosle reminding him of the deeds of Bajirao I who brought the Nizam to his knees; and asked him to collect more forces in order to inflict a similar defeat on the Nizam. But the Naiks preparations for the year were quite inadequate, and could bring him nothing but disgrace.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVI, 13.
(2) Ibid., 16.

This brings us to the end of December 1747. Now Babuji Naik became indigrant. His fortunes had never been at so low an ebb as they were at this time. But still he tried to prove that he was a great force and decided with resolute mind to face the future.

The Peshwa took the opportunity of the Naik's failing fortune. He tried to become the master of the situation. At the beginning of 1748. He discussed the general situation in the Karnatak with Ramchandra Baba. But again in the month of March 1748 he heard that Murarirao and gijabai, the wife of Sambhaji of Kolhapur were at one (1) regarding the management of this province in the south, though the former was warned not to interfere with it. Shahu and his senior queen also desired that the Peshwa should not be allowed to have anything to do in the south (2).

Soon after the queen Jijabai of Kolhapur won over the support of Sadashiv Bhau against repairing losses inflicted by Babuji Naik in the Karnatak (3).

[In the meantime the tumult over the succession to the Satara throne arose in which the Peshwa and Babuji Naik took an active part. With the death of Shahu and with the end of

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVI, 29.
(2) MSS. Peshwa Daftar, ~~Appendix B. p.~~ Rumal No. 7 the letter was written by Ramchandra Bawa from Kolhapur
(3) Peshwa Daftar, XXVI, 232, dt.

Sakawarbai his wife who cast herself on the bier of Shahu the dissension subsided. The spiritless Ram Raja was enthroned and then every important general became free to do as he wished.] In June 1748 Babuji Naik thought of working under Ramchandra Baba who would easily obtain the mamala of the ~~Kamatak~~ Karnatak for him that year. He looked to Fattesinh Bhosle for help but did not receive any.Fattesinh's attitude was also indifferent one. He did not support him whole heartedly. Still Babuji Naik tried with concerted efforts to secure the Karnatak for himself (1). Tumult over the succession to Satara Gadi arose. The Naik also became sure of obtaining Karnatak mamala for himself. But in this project, the Naik could not succeed as it was foiled by the Peshwa's agent Trimbak Sadashiv Purandare who was at Satara. So also, due to the efforts of Ramchandra Balva, Vyenkatrao Moreshwar and Banaji Madhav, the Peshwa skilfully managed to checkmate his various rivals like Babuji Naik, the Pratinidhi and Murarirao Ghorpade and effect some order. At last the Peshwa completely out manoeuvred Babuji Naik and seemed the mamala of the Karnatak for himself in December, 1750. (2).

Thus the Naik, a thorn in the Peshwa's side, who was claiming all power in the Karnatak was deprived of all such pretentions in the future and the management of the Karnatak was taken over by the Peshwa (3).

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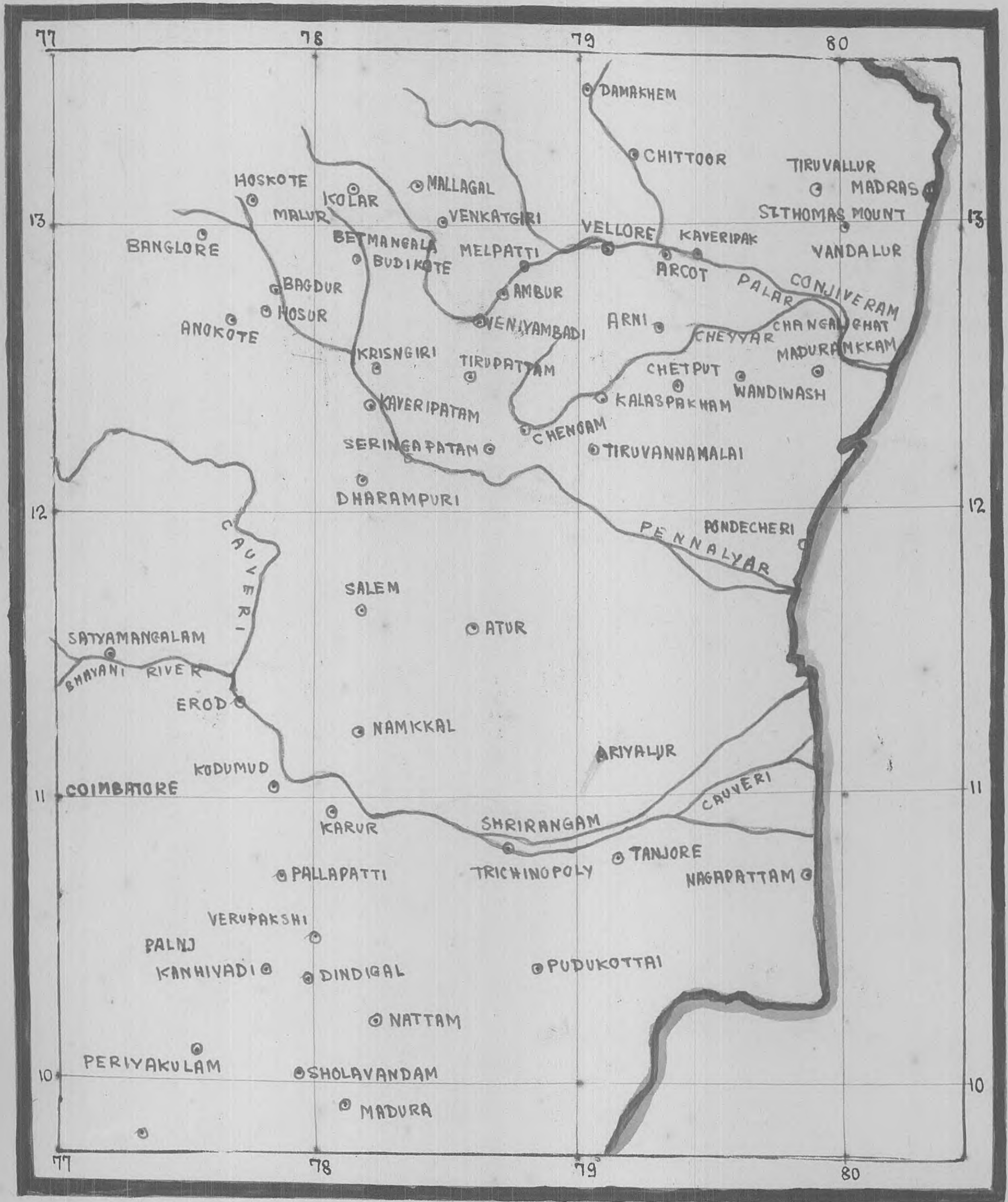
(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 36.
(2) Ibid., 63.
(3) Sardesai, The New History of the Marathas, II, p. 292.

It is not easy to describe Babuji Naik's character without prejudice. Had he carried his pronounced hostility to the Peshwa to its legitimate end and fought with him on the battlefield he might have claimed a good deal of our sympathy. But he declined to cross swords with the Peshwa preferring rather to request mercy, which he repaid by copious abuse, when he was no longer in danger.

When we come to judge his career is the Karnatak, we cannot but condemn much that was evil in it. He came into the field for his own interest. His courage at Kanamadi is obliterated by his craven retreat at Madakgiri we cannot help reading with contempt his appeal to the Nizam for allowing him to stay, in the Karnatak for that season. His fall was due to his desertion by his chosen favourites. His financial feats clearly show that Babuji Naik was cunning, grasping, and avaricious; who can say from how many helpless wretches and by what dire exactious, his fortune was accumulated.

This is the dark side of the picture. He never established his reputation as a soldier. While dealing with the Nizam, he exhibited signs of personal weakness in his conduct. The plan of campaign which he proposed against the poligars in the Karnatak does not bring credit to his power of organisation and his talent as a general.. Throughout his campaign he was opposed by many enemies but he could not triumph even over one.

As regards Babuji Naik himself, it is true that his influence was waning, when he was defeated thrice in the Karnatak, he had also lost his credit amongst the Bankers. At a defined period in his career this change for the worse became manifest and it was due in a greater degree to his own faults and failings.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SHOLAVANDAM
MADURA
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TO ILLUSTRATE

THE MARATHA RELATIONS WITH THE ENGLISH AND THE FRENCH. A.D.1740-60.

Chapter VI

EUROPEAN CONFLICT AND MARATHA INTEREST IN THE KARNATAK 1747-50

Anwar-uddin Khan, the founder of the second Walajahi dynasty, was appointed Nawab by the Nizam after the murder of the infant Nawab and he took charge at Arcot in April, 1744(1)He maintained a dignified court and in order to remove any suspicion of guilt from himself, and at the same time to exhibit his own resentment of the murder of the boy, he removed all the Afghans from service in the city of Arcot and other places in Payanghat and dealt so vigourously with them that in a short period there was not known even the name of Afghan in Payanghat (2).

Thus he restored peace but still the administration was not very efficient on account of the turbulence of the poligars. He was therefore not held in great esteem by the people. (3) Besides, Anwaru'd-din Khan was, unlike the previous Nawab, a stranger to the Europeans of the coast, and did not know the exact conditions in the European settlements on the Coromandel.

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(1) Orme, British Military Transactions in Indostan, I, p. 61.
(2) Burhan, Tuzaki-Walajahi, I, op.cit., p. 111.
(3) Love, Vestiges of Old Madras, Vol. II, p. 288. Papiya Brahman, in his "History of the Carnatic", wrote of this Government as being "the most spiritless, covetous, severe and unjust among all the rulers of the Carnatic province;that the whole body of superior, inferior and nearer rank of subjects in the province, continually lamented for having so bad a Government over them (C.S. Shrinivaschari, Ananda Ranga Pillai, p. 24 and Vegnettes from the History of Walajahi Dynasty, pp. 13-14; Orme, op.cit., p. 61.

But soon he found himself amidst the tangled politics of the foreigners. War was now declared between Great Britain and France. At this time Dupleix, the French Governor, was in charge of Pondicherry. He first thought of arranging a general neutrality, (1) for he had a far lesser naval force at his command as compared with that of the English. And his fear came true, when the squadron of English men-of-war appeared in the Indian Sea (2). Luck, however, gave him a hand. Anwaru'd-din arrived at Pondicherry, accompanied by his dewan Sampat Rai and other chiefs, in order to adopt some measures to raise contributions from the European settlements (3).

Dupleix prevailed on Nawab Anwaru'd-din Khan to insist on the English Governor of Madras that ships of war should not engage in any hostilities against the French possessions in the territories of Arcot (4). This had an immediate effect. In March 1745, the English received a letter from Anwaru'd-din, the Nawab of Arcot, directing the two nations to live at peace and forbidding their squadrons to engage off the Indian coast for 'the end of these things will not be good' (1). The Nawab repeated his injunction in a second letter to the Madras council which was received on the 14th July, 1745 (2); thus the French were saved from the delicate position in which they had been pleased.

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(1) Dodwell, Dupleix & Clive, p. 5.

(2) Orme, op.cit., p. 61.

(3) Dodwell, Madras Despatches, 1744-55, p. 19, quoted by C.S.Srinivasachari in his "Vignettes from the History of Valajahi Dynasty, p. 15.

(4) Orme, History, op.cit., p. 61.

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But soon after, a French ~~w~~ squadron under the command of de la Bourdounais arrived on the Coromandal coast. Dupleix and La Bourdounais had chalked out a two-fold plan - the destruction of the English squadron and the capture of Madras. He first attempted to capture Madras. Accordingly he appeared with his ships and a part of the Pondicherry garrison at Madras on 4/15 September, 1746; surrendered to him, after two Englishmen and four others had been killed by the fire of the besiegers (3), on the 21st September, 1746. Thrice before la Bourdounais formed the siege, Nawab Anwaru'd-din in the letters to Dupleix expressed great surprise and asked him to raise the siege of Madras immediately (4). But Dupleix returned an answer promising to put the Nawab in possession of Madras when it should be taken (5).

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(1) Madras Cons., March 4, 1745.

(2) Srinivasachari, Vignettes from the History, op.cit., p.15.

(3) Love, Vestiges of Old Madras, II, 425; Dodwell, Dupleix & Clive, p. 14; Cambridge History, V, p. 121.

(4) Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai, II, pp. 285, 291 and 311.

(5) Orme, History, op.cit., p. 69.

This promise did not satisfy the Nawab. He therefore deputed his son Mahfuz Khan to expel the French garrison from the conquered town. Mahfuz Khan encamped in the neighbourhood of Madras with 10,000 men with the intention of investing the town from all sides. The French in Madras had equally prepared to defend the town. On 22nd October, 1746, a skirmish took place between a body of 400 French soldiers and Mahfuz Khan's army. Mahfuz Khan sustained a defeat (1). Immediately after this he quitted the camp and took possession of St. Thome, a town situated about four miles to the south of Madras. On the 24th October, 1746, the French detachment attacked the enemy with their bayonets and firearms, inflicting a crushing defeat upon Mahfuz Khan (2).

This battle is regarded by Malleson as one of the most memorable of Indian battles (3), being the first of its kind, that proved to the surpirse of both parties, the absolute and overwhelming superiority of the disciplined European soldiery to the Asiatic rival. It reversed the positions of the Nawab and the French Governor and was the first step to the conquest of Hindustan by an European power. In consequence every subsequent battle of the Europeans with the Indians was half won before it had been fought.

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(1) Ibid., p. 76.

(2), Ibid., pp. 76-77; Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai, III, pp. 101-102.

(3) Malleson, History of the French in India, pp. 195-196; Decisive battles of India, 4th ed., pp. 14-17. Orme says that the French by this battle broke through the charm of the timorous opinion about the courage and bravery of the Muhammadan troops, by defeating a whole army with a single battalion (Orme, op.cit., I, p. 78). The same opinion of the significance of the battle is expressed by Dupleix himself in his own memoirs. (Mill, History of British India, III, p. 52.)

What about Tipu's campaign?

After Mahfuz Khan's defeat, it was decided that Muhammad Ali, the third son of the Nawab, should go to the aid of the English at Fort St. David on the condition agreed to that the English would pay a part of the expenses of maintaining his army (1). When Dupleix came to know this he took precautions against a possible combination against him. He devised a plan against the Nawab, whereby, as he thought, he would foment the Carnatic trouble. In accordance with this idea, he wrote to Raghuji Bhosle, to Shahu and to the Peshwa to release Chandasahib from captivity and, complaining of the misrule of Anwaru'd-din Khan in the country, stressed the urgency of their interference in the Karnatak. These letters were despatched early in December, 1746 (2).

But after this move Dupleix did not rest. As a precautionary measure he further wrote a letter to the Nizam on 12th November 1746, informing him of the doings of Mahfuz

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(1) Orme, ~~History~~, op.cit., I, p. 80.

(2) Pillai, op.cit., III, p. 140. C.S. Shrinivasachari, Vignettes from the History, p. 16. Dupleix further wrote, "As regards the amount for which Chandasahib holds himself liable, I will endeavour to collect it, as your agent, ... Without my help he would not be able to collect a cash." (Pillai, op.cit., III, p. 140.)

Khan in (supposed) defiance of his father's authority; the defeats sustained by him in two battles; the taking of Madras by the French, under the authority of Anwaru'd-din, Khan; the capture of the French vessels by the English and their tricks. A similar letter was written to Imam Sahib, also a friend of the French at the Nizam's court, requesting him to explain the situation to the Nizam (1). Besides, Dupleix had always clearly perceived the necessity of winning over the good will of the Poligar chiefs who formed the feudal backbone of the Karnatak administration (2).

The Nawab, furious with Dupleix, sent his elder son, Mahfuz Khan, once again against Madras, which was in the possession of the French. He despatched his younger son Muhammad Ali, with 2,500 horse to ravage the Pondicherry district and to assist the English force at Fort St. David (3). De la Bourdounais with 1,700 men came and attacked Fort St. David on the 10th December, 1746, but his attack failed because of the incompetence of their captain and of the indiscipline of their officers. They withdrew immediately with twelve Europeans killed and 120 wounded (4). Dupleix seemed to have concluded from this attack that the Moghul troops supported by the English were too much for him and proceeded to seek peace with the Nawab (1). Dupleix, with great lavishness, offered terms of peace to Mahfuz Khan. At the same time Mahfuz Khan received orders from his father to accommodate with the French in order to avert further devastation of the country which was already ruined owing to the failure of rains, and the collection of taxes had become very difficult in consequence. Therefore after some negotiations peace was made (2). The conditions of the peace were: i) The town of Chennapatam should be handed over to the English Company: ii) An undertaking must be given, that, thereafter, there would be no repetition of such insubordination in the country of the Carnatic: iii) Compensation must be made to the "Sarkar" for the expenses incurred in this expedition. M. Dupleix in abject submission, accepted the first two conditions, A few days after, Mahfuz Khan went to Pondicherry, wherek he was received with pomp and much respect (3).

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(1) Pillai, ~~Diary~~, *op.cit.*, ~~part~~ III, pp. 101-102.
(2) Shrinivasachari, *Vignettes from the History*, *op.cit.*, p.17.
(3) *Fort St. David Cons.*, December, 3, 1746.
(4) Dodwell, *Dupleix & Clive*, p. 121.

After this, Anwar-ud-din divided (4) the Carnatic Subah among his sons. He appointed Muhammad Ali to the charge of Conjeevaram and its adjoining talukas. Muhfuz Khan was entrusted with Trichinopoly. Abdulwahab Khan and Najibuddwala were entrusted with the Talukas of Nellore and South Arcot respectively (1). The Nawab and his sons were not inclined to attack the French as they first intended to do. They were inclined more and more to compromise with Dupleix partly because the Nawab was overwhelmed with debts and thoroughly wearied and partly because the Nizam had ordered the Nawab to withdraw from the struggle (2).

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(1) Orme, *op.cit.*, p. 85; Mills, *op.cit.*, III, p. 69.
(2) Orme, *op.cit.*, I, p. 87: *Burhan's Tuzak-i-Walajahi*, I, *op.cit.*, p. 126.
(3) Orme, *op.cit.*, p. 87; Mills, *op.cit.*, p. 69.
(4) It seems that it was the Nawab's intention that his sons should not quarrel for the Nawabship after his demise. With this motive he had divided the Karnatic Subah.

Thus was Dupleix able to make a treaty with the Nawab (3). But for this treaty he would have been reduced to extremity. His supplies could not reach him; there was the British blockade by sea, and by the Nawab's army on land.

Once rid of the Nawab, Dupleix could centre his attention on the siege of St. David. Now a favourable opportunity to destroy Fort St. David was eagerly siezed. The French army which proceeded to sieze St. David, made a determined attack on Cuddalore in June, 1748, but it was firmly repulsed by Major Stringer Lawrence (4). Soon English preponderance was restored by the arrival of Admiral Boscawen with an overwhelming force in August, 1748 (5). On September, the 6th, Boscawen moved on Pondicherry to sieze it. The siege was pushed forward with little energy and less skill, as Admiral Boscawen was without evidence?

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(1) *Burhan's Tuzak-i-Walajahi, op.cit.*, I, p. 127.
(2) Pillai, *op.cit.*, III, pp. 271-73.
(3) Orme, *Military Transactions of the British in Indostan,* I, p. 87.
(4) *Ibid.*, I, p. 93.
(5) *Ibid.*, I, p. 100. Admiral Boscawen arrived at Fort St. David on 29th July, and the preparations had been made at Fort St. David to enable Boscawen to proceed to action without delay and on the 8th August the army began to march.

experience of military operations. The result was that the English were obliged to raise the siege (1), and on October, 17th they retired, thoroughly disheartened, to Fort St. David (2). Dupleix at once sent messengers to inform the native princes of his successful defence of Pondicherry against the most formidable army that had ever landed on the shores of India. The fame of his exploits reached Delhi, and throughout the Peninsula, men believed that the soldiers of France were superior to those of England (3).

Early in December, 1748, news came that a cessation of hostilities had been proclaimed in Europe. The treaty itself, under which there was to be mutual restitution of conquests, was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle on October, 18th, 1748, and accordingly Madras was restored to the English in August, 1749. After this, each side, partly from motives of economy, partly from a desire to gain some material advantage, resolved to employ its troops as merceneries in the quarrels of the native princes. The English were the first to draw the sword (4). The first venture of the English was in favour of a native prince Shahaji or Kuttu Raja of Tanjore. With no greater inducement than a promise of a trifling settlement on the Coromandel coast, Shahaji or Kuttu Raja, a dispossessed claimant to the throne of Tanjore, six years after his expulsion, sent an envoy to Pondicherry for help against the usurper Pratap. Failing there, he went to Fort St. David (1) in 1749 to seek the help of the English. He offered to pay their expenses and cede Devikotta and the adjoining territory to the English on condition that they reinstated him on his lost throne (2). This offer was willingly accepted by the English at Fort St. David (3). With this ostensible object, the English undertook two expeditions. They had no quarrel with the lawful sovereign of Tanjore, Pratapsinh, under whose rule Tanjore had enjoyed peace and prosperity. As a matter of fact, in 1747, Pratap and the English had planned to take Karikal (4). But, at this time, for the reasons stated above, they could not resist the tempting offer (5).

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(1) Orme, op.cit., p. 108. On 6th October, 1748, the English troops began to march to Fort St. David.
(2) Ibid., p. 108. On review of the state of the army, it was found, that during the siege there had perished in action all 1065 Europeans.
(3) Orme, op.cit., I, p.110.
(4) Ibid, p. 111.

In the first attack, the fort Devicotta, was gallantly defended by the forces of Tanjore and it seemed that the English would fail. But during the second attack the news of Anwaru'd-din's death in the battle of Ambur and thereafter the quick march of Chandasahib and Muzaffar Khan disheartened the Tanjoreans and they agreed to grant to the English the fort of Devicottah, and some amount towards the expenses of the war, and to pay to Kuttu Raja a pension of Rs. 40,000 (1). The English had gained Devikotta. They therefore helped Shahuji no more. Thereafter the English and the King of Tanjore exchanged letters of friendship between them in 1750.

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(1) Fort St. George, Country Correspondence, 1749.

(2) Fort St. David, Consultations, 10th April, 1749;

(3) St. George Country Correspondence, 1749, p.83. The President writes, "I have determined to assist the king of Tanjore now in this place to put him in possession of his lawful Kingdom of which he has been unjustly deprived and it is with no small pleasure I hear that he is your favourite".

(4) Orme, History of Indostan, I, p. 112. "They determined however that the capture of Devikotta, not the restoration of Shahuji should be their first object." Memoirs of Lord Clive, I, ch. V.

(5) Fort St. George, Country Correspondence, 1748, p. 19.

While the English were occupied with the unimportant conquest of Devicotta, the French had engaged in transactions of the highest moment; and a great revolution was accomplished in the south of India wherein fristly, the English and the French appeared on the scene, each supporting one of the rival claimants, and afterwards, their rivalry extended to all the neighbouring potentates and split them into two hostile camps. The Peshwa Balaji Bajirao sent his trusted agent Shamrao Yadaw to report the actual state of affairs. Many severe engagements took place. The whole of the Karnatak was astir with the din of war. Murarirao Ghorpade and Nandraj of Mysore figured prominently in these battles on the side of the French. The field of activity was for a time at the direction of Arcot and Pondicherry. How this happened it is now necessary to explain.

The Nizam in his last days intended to appoint Muzaffar Jang, who was at that time a Governor of Bijapur, as his successor. This shows that he was not on good terms with Nasir,

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(1) The Marathi inscription does not speak of succession in this connection.

Jang. In order to keep him away, the Nizam thought of sending him into the Karnatak towards Arcot. In the first week of January, 1747, the Nizam accordingly ordered his army to be ready, and after a personal inspection, he appointed Nasir Jang as its commandant and ordered him (Nasir Jang) with four siledars, to proceed to Arcot, with twenty elephants and many camels (2). In addition to this, Asaf Jah had supplied him with materials and a large army, and ordered Bahadur Khan, the Nawab of Karnul, and Abdul Nabi Khan, the Nawab of Cuddapah and other landlords to join Nasir Jang with their forces. With utter dissatisfaction Nasir Jang related this to the Peshwa's Vakil and expressed that he wanted to see the Peshwa before he left for Arcot (3).

But neither he saw the Peshwa nor he proceeded into the Karnatak, as the Nizam fell ill in the month of May (4), of the same year. Moreover, the Nizam recovered soon. In order to checkmate the French and the English on the Coromandel coast the Nizam himself moved very slowly towards the Karnatak.

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(1) The Nizam had six sons and five daughters. His sons were:- 1) Ghazui-ddin Khan Firuz Jang: 2) Nizamu'd-Daulah Nasir Jang: 3) Salabat Jang: 4) Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur Asad Jang: (Nizamu'l-Mulk Asaf Jahii): 5) Basalat Jang: 6) Mughal Ali Khan, the second, third and fourth became Nizams. Hidayat Muhid Din Khan Muzaffar Jang was the son of his favourite daughter, Khairun Nisa Begum, who was married to Muta-Wassil Khan Rustam Jang (Tarikh-i-Fathiyah, Hadiqatu-i-Alam, II, p. 181.

(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 31.

(3) Aitihasik Patravyavahar, 65, 59.
The Peshwa's vakil with the Nizam reported to the Peshwa that the people had joined the Nizam's army under compulsion. There was no Maratha sardar in the army. Both the Nawabs of Cuddapah and Karnul sided with Muzaffar Jang.

(4) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 36.

From his movements (1) it seems that he was not very particular about reaching on the Coromandel Coast. This is proved by the positions of the various sardars in the army of the Nizam. It is interesting to note the Nizam's doings in the march. On 19-12-1747, the Nizam ~~zam~~ encamped on the Bhima and decided to make a demonstration of his artillery. He then ordered that one hundred and fifty elephants be brought face to face with the artillery and in order to give entertainment to the women in his Harem, the artillery men were ordered open fire on the elephants. The result was that some of the elephants remained on the spot and many ran away. This he had repeated five or six times from 4 p.m. till twilight in the evening.

[illegible] Janoji Nimbalkar was at Tuljapur, Bahirji Salgar reached the Nizam's camp with 150 troops. Rajaji Thorat, the son of Subhavji Thorat Parnerkar, also came to the camp with 125 troops, the Nawab brought the troops belonging to Hidayat
149 Mohidin Khan to the bank of the Bhima, inspected them and ordered them to go back to their camps (2).

Thus passed one year and it seems that the Nizam could not reach the Coromandel Coast due to some indisposition. Naro Vithal, the Peshwa's vakil in the Nizam's camp wrote to the Peshwa (3) that the Nizam and Nasir Jang returned again to Paithan. From there they would go to Surat. The envoy of the

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 36.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 39.
(3) Ibid.,

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Nizam was attacked and wounded by some of the Deccani troops on the way at Nakshtrawadi and they carried away his horse. After some time Hidayat Mohidin Khan came into the city of Aurangabad with his thousand troops. Both, the Nizam and Hidayat Mohidin Khan, got amazed at this deed" (1).

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The Nizam did not remain inactive for long. He started his postal arrangements through the villages Jeur and Belapur and sent messengers to issue injunctions to the villagers for the supply of foodgrains, as the Nawab Nasir Jang was to march by the village (2). Immediately Nasir Jang made a preparation to march into the Karnatak and raised an army to that effect (3). But this was cancelled owing to the news received in the capital regarding the illness of the Emperor Muhammad Shah of Delhi (4).

So with the intention of proceeding to Delhi (5),

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 43, 44, dt. 19-1-48.
(2) Ibid., XXVIII, 45.
(3) Ibid., 46.
(4) Ibid., 47. Emperor Muhammad Shah, was the son of Prince Jahan Shah, one of the sons of Bahadur Shah. He was crowned by the two Sayyid Brothers in Sept., 1719. He contrived to bring about the fall of the Sayyids and asserted his personal independence in 1721; he reigned nearly thirty years and died in April, 1748, being succeeded by his son, Ahmad Shah I.
(5) Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk led a chequered life, from 1712 to 1723, playing, however, a prominent part as a leader of the Turani Party and in the reaction against the Dominion of Sayyid brothers, and he became Wazir to the Emperor Muhammad Shah in 1721-23. Then he gave up his office and retired to the Deccan where he founded almost independent state. (Briggs, The Nizam, I; Gribble, A History of the Deccan, I & II). When Nizamul-Mulk had retired to the Deccan, Ghaziuddin Khan the elder son of the Nizam had established his position at the court as the natural leader of the Turani Party. In order to retain the same position in his family and to continue to lead the court in the name of Turani Party. After the death of Muhammad Shah, the Nizam perhaps thought of

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the Nizam held consultations with Nasir Jang, Saidlashkar Khan, Said Sarif Khan and Hidayat Muhiyuddin Khan, sitting till noon on 7th February, 1748 and at the end, he put Nasir Jang and Hidayat Muhiyuddin Khan in charge of the Subahs of Aurangabad and Burhanpur and Hyderabad respectively; and afterwards, he intended to start for Delhi on 15th February, 1748. In the meantime Lakshman Khandagala one of his sardars came to the city with one thousand troops and met the Nizam on 7-2-1748. The Pathans of Cuddapah and Karnool followed Nasir Jang who was given accommodation in the city of Aurangabad. Diwan Puranchanda was honoured with the mansab of five thousand (1). But owing to his deteriorating health, the Nizam could not start for Delhi, as he had intended to. Only Saidlashkar Khan left Aurangabad and marched to Nasik.(2).

In the last days of the Nizam, the elder son Gaziu-ddin was in Delhi and Nasir Jang was in the Deccan. But

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from Nasir Jang's letter to his brother Ghaziuddin who was ousted from the post of Paymaster (Amirul-umara) after the death of the Emperor Muhammad Shah. (Peshwa Daftar, II, 13).

(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 73.

(2) Ibid., 74. Nasir Jang's rebellion against his father, Asaf Jah, took place in 1741, when the latter was in Delhi. Nasir Jang was defeated at Daulatabad and carried prisoner to Aurangabad. Due to this sort of behaviour of Nasir Jang, the Nizam-ul-Mulk must have thought of Muzaffar Jang as his successor.

the latter had many a time raised the banner of revolt against his father. This made ~~him~~ the Nizam furious and he always tried to keep him away. The handsome and brilliant Muzaffar Jang, his daughter's son, was his favourite, and it was his desire that Muzaffar Jang should succeed him as the Subdar of the Deccan.

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Accordingly he made necessary arrangements and obtained a farman from Delhi ~~of~~ approving the Subahdarship of Muzaffar Jang (1). At the time of the Nizam's death Muzaffar Jang was governing Bijapur and Adone: The Nizam died on 21st, May, 1748 (2): Immediately Nasir Jang, who was present at the death-bed, bribed the chief Sardars and with their help seized the Nizam: Nasir Jang was proclaimed the Subhedar of the Deccan and continued to be so from June, 1748, to 5th December, 1750, on which day he was murdered.

When the news of the Nizam's death reached South India, Ananda Ranga Pillai predicted that anarchy in the whole of southern India would be the result. And this came true. On the eve of the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, confusion reigned in the Deccan and it threatened to spread to the Karnatak. At this time Chandasahib was the captive of the Marathas in Satara. Muzaffar Jang did not give up his claims to the Nizami without a struggle. He went to Satara in person to enlist the help of the Marathas and met Chandasahib of whose reputation he was fully cognisant (2). They came to an understanding. They agreed to take Maratha help in their endeavour and accordingly Chanda Sahib communicated the full details of their plans to Dupleix, with whom he had maintained a constant correspondence through his wife. Another correspondence between the Maratha bankers revealed that the wily Chanda Sahib since his captivity was all the while planning to get money from the bankers at Pondicherry, Hyderabad and even at Poona. After three years' confinement in Berar he was brought to Poona.

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(1) Martineau, Dupleix et l'Inde Francaise, III, p. 83. Malleson, op.cit., p. 235: But there is no contemporary record to support claim.

(2) Rajwade, Marathyancha Itihasachi Sadhane, VIII, L, 172, p. 202. Varying dates are given for the death of the Nizam. Orme states that the Nizam's age at the time of his death was 104: this was~~k~~ blindly quoted by Grant Duff, History of the Marathas, II, p. 18). Manucci gives the birth date of the Nizam as 11th August, 1671, and states that he died at the age of 77 on the above stated date (Storia de Mogor, Vol. IV, 14); see foot note given by Srinivasachari in his "Vignettes from the History, of Walajahi Dynasty, p. 23.

A letter addressed to Ramaji Malhar Barve dt. 5th September, 1744 (3), describes well the arrangements made to

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(1) Public Despatches to England, Jan. 33, 1746: Pillai, op.cit., V, p. 41: Dupleix observed then there will be war, and the Marathas will engage all the stronger.

(2) Malleson, The Rise of the French, op.cit., p. 236: Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1942 paper on Chanda Sahib by C.S. Srinivasachari.

(3) Vadya Daftar, IV, pp.29-30. "On behalf of Raghuji a deed of guarantee was executed. Raghuji Bhosle has delivered Chandasahib to you on receiving from you one and half lacs. You now require a guarantee for his safe custody. We therefore undertake to deliver Chandasahib to Shamji Govind Takle (The Peshwa's vakil at Nizam's court), near Aurangabad within two months from this date (5th September, 1744). The paper is signed by the three guarantors": Sardesai, in Modern Review, December, 1943.

bring him to Poona: "Balavantrao Koner, Vithoba Naik Wakade and Vishwanath Bhat Vaidya undertake to hand over Chanda Sahib to Shamji Takale, the father-in-law of Ramaji Malhar Barve; Shamji Takale is to receive him near Aurangabad within two months and to pay one lac of rupees to Ramji Malhar Barve with interest; this sum Ranji M. Barve will pay to Raghuji Bhosle as the ransom for Chandasahib. If he is not handed over, Ramji M. Barve is to enjoy the Mamalat of Chandasahib's territory by the contract."

The other letter dated 6-9-1744 (1), addressed to Raghuji Bhosle Senasahib Subha gives the details of the ransom of 7½ lacs which Raghuji Bhosle was to receive from the three persons mentioned above who gave an undertaking to Ramchandra Malhar for the payment. According to that letter, Raghuji agreed to accept 7½ lacs, 4½ lacs for Chanda Sahib and 3 lacs for Abid Ali. The Bankers of Satara advanced the amount to Raghuji and took charge of the prisoner. They removed him to the Satara fort towards the end of the year 1744. He wrote constantly to Dupleix at Pondicherry to pay him the amount as a loan on the security of jewellery that had been left in French custody. But it seems he received no money from the French Governor. He then made friends with the Peshwa and tried to obtain his release through him. But he did not succeed.

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(1) Vaidya Daftar, IV, pp. 30-31.

He had to wait for a favourable opportunity. It came with the demise of Nizam-ul-Mulk on the 21st May, 1748 (1). Due to the death of the Nizam, Dupleix predicted the stir in the Deccan. He wanted to profit by this occasion by siding the claimant. So by this time Dupleix had written to Chandasahib to negotiate only for his release and not for troops and showed his readiness to stand guarantee for the ransom of 7½ lacs.

The Marathas soon agreed and accordingly in the year 1748, Chandasahib was released and given an escort of three thousand troops (2). The news soon reached the south that Chandasahib had reached the river Krishna with an army of the Marathas (3). But ~~where~~ when his brother heard of his release he immediately reported it to the English (4). At this time, Nawab Anwaru'd-din Khan, being in need of money had resolved to attack Tanjore with a force of over 7,000 men with a view to collecting the tribute. But when he heard of Chandasahib's approach into the Karnatak, he returned to Arcot by way of Gingee and as usual sent his family for safety to Trichinopoly fort. Afterwards, he settled all arrears of pay due to his sepoys and horse men and after further preparations encamped with Mahfuz Khan, the Diwan Sampati Rai and Hussain Sahib Tahir, and Killedar of Amburgadh (5) at Ranipet. Now the Killedar

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(1) Rajwade, *op.cit.*, VIII, 172.
(2) Wilks, *op.cit.*, I, p. 256.
(3) Pillai, *op.cit.*, V, pp. 75, 96, 103 & 176.
(4) *Fort St.* ~~Geor~~ *Country Correspondence*, 1748, p. 65.
(5) Srinivasachari, *op.cit.*, p. 26.

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had persuaded the Nawab to encamp before his fort, in the plain, with a treacherous motive (1). Anwaru'd-din also sought the help of Nasir Jang who sent Said Laskhar Khan, and Abdul Raja Khan in the month of August, 1749 (2).

Chandasahid advanced through the Damalcherry Pass to the northwest of Chittore. Muzaffar Jang joined him with 30,000 troops (3). French troops also came to their assistance (4), as Chandasahib had ceded a part of Arcot country to M. Dupleix. A fierce battle took place at Ambur, on 3-8-1749 (5). Anwaru'din was killed. Muhammad Najib-ulla Khan and the Nawab's son were taken prisoners by the enemy; and his younger son Muhammad Ali fled to Trichinopoly (6). Chandasahib then marched to Arcot where he was proclaimed the ? Nawab of the Deccan (7). They remained there five weeks, natic enjoying their newly assumed dignities and seeking the means of supporting them (8); at the same time, all the chiefs of districts, governors of forts, and other leading nobles were forced to pay tribute (9).

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(1) Burhan's Tuzaki-Walajahi, op.cit., I, p. 139.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 83.
(3) Dodwell, Dupleix and Clive, p. 37.
(4) Ibid., p. 37.
(5) The battle of Ambur was of very great significance in the History of South India. The different contemporary accounts of the battle and of the events that led to it are examined with the help of the narratives of Orme, Panbayya (Papaiya) Brahmin, Narayan Pillai and Barhanu'ddin by Srinivasachari "The climacteric of the battle of Ambur", I.H.C. Prooceedings, XX.
(6) Orme, ~~Hxx~~ op.cit., I, p. 132. Dodwell, Dupleix and Clive, p.38.
(7) Memoirs pours Dupleix, p. 46, quoted by Malleson, p.239. Sirnivasachari, Vignettes from the History, p. 29; Orme, op.cit., 135. (8) Dodwell, op.cit., p. 38.
(9) Orme, op.cit., I, p. 133.

~~At~~ After having thus established their authority as sovereigns they proceeded on 14th September, 1749, with the largest part of their army and with the French battalion to Pondicherry and made their entry into the city with great pomp (1). Dupleix thought that his plan had borne fruit and advised Chandasahib that he must next attack Trichinopoly wherein Muhammad Ali had taken refuge so that the possibility of a rival might be eliminated. The latter agreed to this and left Pondicherry for Trichinopoly on the 28th of October, 1749. But financial difficulties came in the way and to solve them, Chandasahib lingered on the way and extorted 3 lacs of rupees from the poligars. This took the best part of a month (3). Their united forces turned up to repeat the operation of collecting revenue in Tanjore (4).

Chandasahib and Muzaffar Jang in order to replenish their purses, rather than to complete their conquests, lay seige to Tanjore in the second week of December, 1749 (5). Chandasahib demanded that the expenses of the expedition amounting to 40 million rupees be paid. The king could not pay such a great sum. Therefore, the wily Tanjorean kept them in parley for the time being with sweet words, and deceived him till such time as his correspondence with Muhammad Ali and Nasir Jang to hasten to his succour bore fruit (1). The king Pratap, also wrote to the English for assistance against his enemies (2).

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(1) Lettres edifiantes et Curienses, Vol. II, pp.719 ff. (Adi Aime-Mentine) quoted by Dodwell, op.cit., p.39; Orme, History of Indostan, Vol. I, p. 131.
(2) Srinivasachari, Ananda Ranga Pillai, p. 146.
(3) Public Despatches to England, February, 12, 1750.
(4) Dodwell, Dupleix and Clive, p. 44.
(5) Dupleix deplored the action of Chandasahib in attacking the king of Tanjore, who belonged to the same family as the Chhatrapati, since a French contingent had accompanied the armies of Chandasahib and Muzaffar Jang. He hastened to warn Chandasahib that his enterprise against Tanjore was likely to endanger his (Dupleix's) friendship with the Marathas. Pillai, op.cit., VI, pp.362-63. does not confirm, demand was 70 lakhs (b) which 40 territory to be [illegible]

In the meantime the French attacked the Tanjore very vigorously and carried one of the gates of the town. This brought the king to his knees (3). The Raja, aware of the situation, concluded a treaty on the 21st December, 1749, by which he agreed to pay Chandasahib 7 crores of rupees and ceded to the French company the sovereignity of 81 villages (4).

Before this, early in December, 1749, Dupleix had received letters both from Nasir Jang and from Muhammad Ali for reconciliation. But it was of no use. Soon the news arrived that Nasir Jang, the Subedar was marching to attack Muzaffar Jang and Chandasahib (5). Nasir Jang was greatly perturbed over Muzaffar Jang's doings in the Karnatak. He spoke to the Peshwa's vakil about his relations with Bajirao I,and said he expected the friendship of the Peshwa in this connection and wished to meet him. He mentioned that he had written to the Peshwa. He added that he had suspected that all the officers in the court would side with Muzaffar Jang (1).

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(1) Pillai, op.cit., VI, p. 435. [illegible]
(2) Orme, History of Indostan, I, pp. 134-135.
(3) Malleson, op.cit., p. 248.
(4) "I depend on you alone for the defence of me and my kingdom and leave everything to your good management", Fort St. George, Country Correspondence, 1751, p. 6.
(5) Orme, op.cit., I, p. 136.

But he could not proceed to the Karnatak as he was expecting the Imperial firman of the subahdari in Deccan in his name. Fortunately, he soon received it with great pomp and rejoicings on Monday, the 21st August, 1749 (2).

After this, Nasir Jang was free to punish Muzaffar

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(1) *Peshwa Daftar*, XXV, 80. He was incredibly perturbed over the advance of Muzaffar Jang in the Karnatak. The graphic picture of the state of his mind drawn by Raghunath Ganesh is worthy of note.

(2) *Peshwa Daftar*, XXV, 83, dt. 23-8-1749. The extant version of the Emperor Ahmed Shahi's Firman granting to Nasir Jang is to this effect: "After the death of your father, Asaf Jah, you wrote to me requesting the grant of the Deccan subah. As I have never regarded with favour my servants in the Deccan, I graciously received your petition and commanded the six subas of the Deccan to be given to you, the chief of my servants. All killedars, Jagirdars, Mansabdars and other people of the country shall obey your orders. Treat with justice the cultivators, the merchants (both those dwelling there and those from other countries) and the rest of the inhabitants. Do not oppressed the poor. But punish those who plunder them. Let each attend to his own affairs, and let the country be ruled with justice. Pillai, *op.cit.*, V, p. 247. Yusuf Hussain Khan, *Why was Nasir Jang summoned to Delhi*, *Islamic Culture*, XVII, p. 64. The firman must have been written in Persian, which as was usual in such cases, the diarist must have translated into Tamil for his own use. A copy of the Firman, written and signed in the customary form was sent to Dupleix by Khwaja Nimatullah Khan, Nawab of Rajahmundry, and a partisan of Nasir Jang in order to induce the former to give up the policy of supporting Musaffar Jang's cause.

Jang. For that he resumed the talks with the Peshwa's Vakil (1). But he could not get any help from the Peshwa. So Nasir Jang did not ponder over the project. He mobilized his army for an expedition to the south with a view to establishing his authority there. He applied to Raghuji Bhosle for a body of the Maratha troops (2), for which he readily ceded some territory. Thereupon, Raghuji's son, Janoji Bhosle, joined Nasir Jang with his force of 30,000 horse. Nasir Jang descended into the Karnatak.

When Nasir Jang descended into the south, all the Mughal dependents and tributaries in the Karnatak flocked to his banner. In course of time, Murari Rao, the Raja of Mysore, the Nawabs of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Savanur, Muhammad Ali, and his ally the English, all joined Nasir Jang. This mighty combination naturally disheartened Chandasahib and Muzaffar Jang, and they hastened back from Tanjore and managed to reach Pondicherry with great difficulty (3).

When Nasir Jang reached the Changama Pass, in March, 1750 (4), he offered peace terms to Muzaffar Jang and party, but with no response. On the contrary, Chandasahib and the French contingent under d'Antenil advanced towards the enemy. Nasir Jang instead of moving on Pondicherry moved directly against them and spent April, 1750, in distant Cannonade (1). The next day, an engagement took place between them and as a result Muzaffar Jang was forced to submit. Nasir Jang made him a captive (April 5th, 1750) (2).

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(1) Before the death of the Nizam, Nasir Jang had maintained cordial relations with the Marathas. When he rebelled against his father, he had asked the Maratha help through Pillaji Jadhav. But after the Nizam's death, when the Marathas captured the two forts, namely Gadgada and Jivadhar, belonging to the Nizam in October, 1748, it was rumoured that Nasir Jang would march against the Marathas. (Rajwade, op.cit., III, 372).

(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 33.

(3) Pillai, op.cit., VI, p. 435.

(4) Srinivasachari, Vignettes from the History, p. 34.

Afterwards Muhammad Ali was made the Nawab of Arcot (3). Nasir Jang held a darbar before resuming his march on the 3rd of May, 1750, and then stayed near Wandewash for some days.

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(1) *Frech Correspondence*, 1750, pp.8-11; quoted by Dodwell, *op.cit.*, p. 47.

(2) Dodwell, *Dupleix and Clive*, p. 47. The fear inspired by Nasir Jang's invasion in the minds of the French~~a~~ allies is thus described in a letter from M. de la Touche to Dupleix which is quoted in Pillai's Diary: "I cannot express the fear of Chandasahib and Hidayat Muhi-ud-din Khan (Muzaffar Jang). They have only escaped because we were there to help them; otherwise they would have died the day on which they heard that Nasir Jang had left the Passes". Pillai, *op.cit.*, VI, p. 385. The details of the fight between Nasir Jang and Muzaffar Jang reported by the Peshwa's agent in the camp of Muzaffar Jang is as follows:- "Shesharao the Brahmin Diwan of Chandasahib, who had gone to collect the revenue from the territory of Tanjore, with a force of 2,000 men was surprised by a party of Nasir Jang, including men of Murarirao Ghorpade and Janoji Nimbalkar, who was put to death. On Sunday, the 25th February, 1750, a skirmish of irregular firing took place between Muzaffar Jang's troops and some unknown troops. Nazir Jang was twenty miles away at that time." *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 60.

(3) Nasir Jang was advised by his nobles, that Subah of Arcot should be given to Muzaffar Jang, the son of the half-sister of Nasir Jang and peace should be made with the French. Otherwise, Chandasahib would return with European aid and renew the struggle for the Nawabship of Arcot. This advice was ~~of~~ the sanest one but was not followed by Nasir Jang. (Pillai, *op.cit.*, VII, pp.105-108).

Some of the courtiers of Nasir Jang were in favour of the restoration of Muzaffar Jang to his former rank. Dupleix was not slow to take advantage of this view. With their help he first obtained Nasir Jang's consent to receive a French embassy (1), and afterwards through the ambassadors he sought relations with the pathan Nawabs of Cuddapah, Karnool and Savanur, who were already discontented at their prolonged detention in the south (2).

Taking advantage of the situation, the French attacked Nasir Jang's camp at night. The enterprise succeeded as usual, and Nasir Jang's army was thrown into confusion. Nasir Jang had to withdraw to pass the hot months at Arcot, leaving all the questions of the dispute unsettled and Chandasahib became strong with French support.

It is interesting to note that the English also did not co-operate with Nasir Jang in an attack he made on Wandiwash. Their pretext was that their demands were not granted(3).

Further they refused to join Nasir Jang in an expedition to raise tribute from Tanjore (4).

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(1) Dodwell, Dupleix and Clive, p. 48.
(2) Memoire pour Godcheu, p. 28: Dodwell, op.cit., p. 49.
(3) Fort St. David, Cons. April, 9, 1750.
(4) Ibid., April, 16.

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But Nasir Jang could not remain inactive, he seized the two French factories at Masulipatam and Yanam; afterwards Dupleix sent French troops and captured them without a single blow being struck (1).

Further, Dupleix hastened to reoccupy Valudavur and Balur and to occupy Chidambaram and Tiruviti situated in the present south Arcot district. In June, 1750, Muhammad Ali, tried to oppose them with the help of the English artillery under Cope. But at the end of August, 1750, Cope was recalled to St. David, "as the French would not, and we could not attack" (2). Immediately, Dupleix ordered d'Auteinl to attack Muhammad Ali. On the 1st September, he was completely routed with the loss of all his guns. Thereafter, with the help of Bussy on September, 11, 1750, the Gingee fortress was carried by escalade, before Nasir Jang's arrival at Gingee with his enormous army. The fortress was reputed to be the strongest in southern India (3).

The fall of Gingee extended the fame of the French upto Imperial Delhi on one side and to the palaces of Poona on the other. Dupleix, in fact, ordered Bussy to attack Nasir Jang at once. But the indecision and weakness of d'Autenil spoilt the whole situation and due to the autumn rains of that year which were unusually early and severe, the French could not secure Arcot from Nasir Jang as Murttza Ali had suggested (1). The French capture of Gingee awakened Nasir Jang to the true peril of his situation. He now ordered Muhammad Ali to lay seige to that fortress and to capture it and himself desired to attack Pondicherry (2).

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(1) Ibid., 1750, Nos. 46, 47, 60, 66, 68, 81.

(2) Pub. Des. to England, Oct. 24, 1750.

(3) Lettres edifiantes et Curienses, Vol. II, p. 742. Dupleix to the company, Oct. 3, 1750. Archives des colonies), quoted by Dodwell, op.cit., p. 51. Malleson, op.cit., pp. 264-65. Srinivasachari, A History of Gingee and its Rulers, pp.475-79. "On the next day Bussy, whose initiative had own such a success, received the most hearty congratulations form Dupleix, who wrote," You deserve the highest rewards and I shall do all I can to have them bestowed on you," (Dr. Miss A. Cammiade, Bussy in the Deccan, p. 13).

The attack on the French settlement and the distrust in Nasir Jang's army gave Dupleix a chance to hatch a plot against Nasir Jang. Throughout the rainy season of 1750, Dupleix did not remain inactive. He held secret correspondence with the chiefs of Nasir Jang's army, succeeding in persuading many of the pathan Nawabs of Cuddapah, Karnul, and Savanur, and succeeding in establishing with these and others relations of a cordial nature. They came to an understanding with the French that they would induce Nasir Jang by some means or the other, to go away to Arcot, to divert him from his thought of laying seige to Pondicherry and thus gain time. But when they failed to induce Nasir Jang, they instigated the French to march and attack the army of Nasir Jang (1).

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(1) Even before the capture of Gingee, Dupleix was anxious that the French troops should march towards Arcot, as then the Nawab of Cuddapah and Karnool would have a good chance of seizing Nasir Jang, according to their promises. (Pillai, op.cit., VII, p. 376).

(2) Tuzaki-walajahi, II, p. 36.

When the battle between Nasir Jang and the French began, the Nawabs of Savanur, Karnul and Cuddapah, and Adoni, were in the foreground and Nasir Jang was behind them. The French attacked the rear side and a pitched battle took place for the whole day with no result. The attack on the rear side made him suspicious of a plot framed against him by the Pathans and in order to punish them he attacked them. In the skirmish that took place, Nasir Jang was wounded. He received a bullet and died; the Pathans chopped off his head. This incident took place on the 5th December, 1750 (2). After this, Muzaffar Jang was declared the Nawab in his place on the 16th December, 1750.

After the death of Nasir Jang, his army scattered, and many Amirs set out towards Hyderabad and Nawab Muhammad Ali escaped to Trichinipoly in the course of a day and a night, while usually it took seven days (3).

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(1) Tuzak-i-walajahi, II, pp. 37-39: Miss A. Cammiade, op.cit., p. 14. Srinivasachari, A History of Gingee and its Rulers, pp. 485-86.

(2) S.P.D., XXVIII, 64, XXV, 88. Purandare Daftar, I, 276: Miss A. Cammiade, op.cit., p. 14: Srinivasachari, op.cit., pp. 487-489: Tuzak-i-walajahi, II, p. 55: Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 166: Dodwell gives the date of Nasir Jang's demise as 16th December, 1750, which is wrong. Dodwell, Dupleix and Clive, p. 52.

(3) Tuzak-i-walajahi, II, p. 61.

Then Muzaffar Jang came to Rayachoti in the dominion of Cuddapah, 5 days march from Arcot, with the French. In the course of the march, in a minor skirmish that ensued, the Nawab of Cuddapah attacked the rearguard of Muzaffar Jang's troops which escorted the women (1). When this was reported to Muzaffar Jang, he prepared to punish the pathan. But the pathans got ready to fight Muzaffar Jang. On the pathans' side were the Nawabs of Karnul, Cuddapah and Savanur; in a pitched battle that took place, Muzaffar Jang was pierced in the head by the Nawab of Karnul and his throat was cut and he was killed. But the Nawab of Savanur received a bullet in his head and died on the spot. This took place on the 31st of January, 1751 (2). In this battle, the French remained neutral and refused to be provoked into hostilities. For the Afghan Nawab had promised them that their dominion would be increased by some districts (3).

But the situation of the Karnatak remained unchanged. When Trichinopoly was occupied by the Nawab Muhammad Ali, in December 1780, he strengthened his position at Trichinopoly and wrote an account in February, 1751, of what had happened in the Karnatak, to the Emperor Ahmed Shah and also to the Nawab

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(1) *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 73. — wrong reference
(2) *Ibid.*, 74, 75, 76.
(3) Despatch from Thomas Sanders, etc. to the Company, Fort St. David, February, 1751. Bussy disclosed a rare presence of mind on this critical occasion, proclaimed Salabat Jang as the rightful Nawab, and marched on with him towards Hyderabad.

Gaziu'd-Din Khan Bahadur Firuz Jang, the elder brother of Nasir Jang, who was then at the imperial court and implored him to proceed to the Deccan (1).

o mention his succession

The Peshwa was informed that Salabat Jang had come to Karnul and that Murari Rao was realizing his arrears in the state. His vakil had asked for the money from Nanja of Seringapatam; but he would not come to the Ghat. The French were at Pondicherry and the English were at Trichinopoly while the Tanjore king was at his palace. In such situation the Peshwa's army would not encounter opposition from any of them (2).

Thus the situation of the Karnatak remained provocative and the Anglo-French struggle was soon to appear.

Dupleix's Dream:

Successive victories made Dupleix think of the supremacy of the French in India. The French were given vast territories and Dupleix was declared the Subah of the Deccan by the Nizam. In fact Dupleix was ruler of 3 crores of people in the Deccan. His only aim was to establish the French Raj in India by routing out the English (3). To achieve this,

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(1) Tuzak-i-Walajahi, II, p. 79.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 77.
(3) Orme, Military Transactions, I, p. 120. This view is contradicted by Mons. A. Lehuraux in his article "The Policy of Dupleix", appeared in I.H.R.C., Vol. XX, pp.72-75.

Muhammad Ali's aid would have to be sought; or he would have to crush him at Trichinopoly. The last obstacle had to be surmounted. So he made overtures to Muhammad Ali who delayed the issue with his usual tactics.

While thus Dupleix was taking advantage of the situation in Nasir Jang's camp, Muhammad Ali made a fervent appeal to the English Governor, Floyer, for help and declared that a sanad granting Poonamallee to the English had been drawn and lodged with a substantial merchant at Arcot, and would be delivered to them, when Muhammad Ali should became the Nawab. He also sent a copy of the sanad along with a bill of exchange for Rs.20,000 to defray the expenses of the troops for two months in lieu of the Poonamallee revenues for that period (1). Thereafter, in the early part of February, 1751, Captain Cope was sent out with a body of 600 men and a field train on June, 30th, and he joined the Nawab who had marched down from Arcot with a body of horse, a little to the west of Tiruvali (2).

Not only that but the English under Gingars despatched 600 English horsemen and 1,000 sepoys of Muhammad Ali to the vicinity of Trichinopoly to defeat the French. Muhammad Ali's troops, 1,600 in number joined Captain Gingars in the middle of May, 1751, and marched on the pagoda Verdachelam, about

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(1) The Madras Despatches, (1744-1755,) p. 114.
(2) Srinivasachari, Ananda Ranga Pillai, pp. 196-199.

FORTY miles from the cost (1).

Operations round about Trichinopoly

The scene of the Anglo-French struggle soon shifted to Trichinopoly. Chandasahib and the French moved out from Pondicherry only in March, 1751, and proceeded to Arcot. And theyp prepared to advance against Trichinopoly towards the end of May, 1751, and after securing the fort of Chetpattu and imprisoning Mir Asad and his family who were in it. In the middle of July, 1751, a battle took place near Volcondah, a place 40 miles from Trichinopoly. The Killedar Mutabir Khan refused 'the issue of the true Nawab is finally decided' and this led to an encounter. On July, 25th, Chandasahib and the French crossed the river Coleroon and took possession of Srirangam. After completing its occupation, they encamped on the plain. The English having obtained no advantage in the action marched for a safer position, to Trichinopoly (2).

In the middle of July, a captain's commission was given to Clive. He proceeded with a detachment into the country of Tanjore. The English at Trichinopoly did not exceed 600 men. In the meantime Clive, proposed an expedition against Arcot, as suggested before by the Nawab. Then came the siege of Arcot.

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(1) Malleson, *op.cit.*, p. 285.
(2) *Ibid.*, p. 289.

The Fall of Arcot

After the murder of Nasir Jang, Chandasahib was appointed as the Nawab of Arcot by Muzaffar Jang. But instead of going to Arcot, Chandasahib sent his son there. In September, Chandasahib detached 4,000 of his troops horse and foot, from Trichinopoly to the relief of Arcot, and these men were joined by his son, Raja Sahib, with 150 Europeans from Pondicherry. The capture of Arcot was deemed ~~out~~ of the utmost consequence: Clive inspite of continuous heavy rains beseiged Arcot and before the arrival of help from Trichinopoly the troops in the fort scattered, giving Clive a chance to occupy Arcot. Dupleix heard of this and remained undeterred. Arcot? On the contrary, he persuaded Chandasahib and Law to recapture Trichinopoly. At this time, the king of Tanjore threw in his lot with Muhammad Ali (1). He (Muhammad Ali) also promised the English and obtained help from Nanja Raja, the Mysore minister and Murari Rao Ghorpade (2). Pratap Sinh sent to Trichinopoly 3,000 horse and 2,000 foot under general Manaji (3), to help Muhammad Ali (4). This help turned the tide and Raja

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(1) Fort St. George, Country Correspondence, 1751, p. 67.

(2) Srinivasachari, Ananda Ranga Pillai, p. 218.

(3) Orme, History of Indostan, I, p. 208.

(4) Srinivasachari, Vignettes from the History of Tuza-ki-walajihi Dynasty, p. 59.

Sahib who besieged Arcot from the 4th October, 1751, till the 25th November, 1751, raised the siege, leaving the Fort to Clive. Clive pursuing him closely defeated him At Arani. Actually, the English capture of Arcot neither made any great impression on the country nor did it disturb the minds of the French (1).

After the murder of Nasir Jang, Chandasahib was appointed as the Nawab of Arcot by Muzaffar Jang. But instead of going personally to Arcot, Chandasahib sent his son there (2). After the fall of Arcot, Chandasahib concentrated his might along with the French in the seige of Trichinopoly. In the beginning of September, 1751, the French raised the battery of two guns on the island of Serirgham, "from which they fired across the Caveri at the northern gate of the city, to interrupt the communication of the river" (3). On the French side Law had commanded the French detachment and Gingen the British soldiers. During the month of November, the French continued to bombard the town. But they met with no greater success. In the meantime, Muhammad Ali, who was on the side of the British proved a bar to the fulfilment of the French hope of capturing Trichinopoly. Muhammad Ali sent his envoy to the capital of Mysore and requested the assistance from the Dalavai Nanja Raja. He promised him the cession of

Shrirangam

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(1) Srinivasachari, Vignetes from the History of Tuza-ki-walaja-hi Dynasty, p. 59.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 71.
(3) Orme, op.cit., I, pp. 204-205.

Trichinopoly in return, and all its dependencies down to Cape Comorin, constituting a dominion little inferior to that of Mysore itself. Nanja Raja immediately entered into the compact(1). and joined with the force of 50,000 horse and 10,000 infantry of Hydar who was in favour of conquering Trichinopoly (2). About the same time, Murarirao marched towards Arcot. Early in February, 1752, Nanj Raj with his force arrived at the Carour (3), the famous stronghold of the south.

While these native princes were pouring with their forces at Trichinopoly, Clive, at the battle of Kaveripak, destroyed the organised force which Dupleix had raised with great difficulty. This increased the reputation of British arms and it changed the balance of French and English influence in Southern India (4).

Dupleix had in vain implored Law to storm Trichinopoly while Clive was at Arcot. Equally in the last week of March, 1752, Lawrence was desirous to attack the French camp without delay; but the Muhammadan and Hindu allies insisted on waiting for the Lucky hour. Now that Lucky hour came with the joining of Clive to the English force; Law tried to prevent the march of the English into the fortress of Trichinopoly but was repulsed on April, 8th (1). Soon the English made desparate assault and made Chandasahib to retreat into Srirangam; the English started the blockade of the island, Law was now cut off from communication with the East. The result was that Chandasahib began to suffer much by the desertion of the native troops and want of provisions (2). D'Autenil, the French commander, also could not come to the rescue of Chandasahib; he remained at Utatoor. On the morning of April, 29, when Law saw from the lofty gate of Serirangam Pagoda, ~~that~~ the long line of enemies' troops marching across the plain towards Itatoor, he determined to cross at once the Coleroon. Clive, on learning that the enemy were crossing the river, set out with the greater part of his force to oppose them. A great fight ensued with horrid din that arose in the air (3); the French bukeshwar first took refuge below the Jumba-Krishna Temple but when they saw the preparation of the English for the assaults, they got discouraged and surrendered. Now the fate of Chandasahib's army was sealed. After May 15, two thousand of Chandasahib's best horse and 15,000 of his foot joined Clive. On May 30, Law received a summons to surrender at discretion.(1). That night Chandasahib attempted in vain to make his escape through the Tanjore lines. Next day, June 1st, a conference of the native chiefs was held regarding the disposal of the prisoners.

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(1) Nanaja Raja thought that by lending Muhammad Ali pecuniary and military aid he was taking a course by which he might gain and, could not lose, a great deal. Secondly, it was a revenge on Chandasahib, as during the time that Chandasahib governed Trichinopoly, he formed a design of conquering Mysore and had beseiged Carour for several months. Forrest, The Life of Lord Clive, p. 161.

(2) Wilks, op.cit., I, pp. 269-70.

(3) Carour, situated about 50 miles from Trichinopoly, and close to the bank of Coleroon - Orme, op.cit., I, p. 207. It was one of the most important posts of the Mysore kingdom. In the Imperial Gazetteer, it is written "Karur", but in history it will always be Carour, so often thus mentioned on account of its different sieges.

(4) Forrest, op.cit., p. 167.

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(1) Ibid., p. 167.
(2) Malleson, op.cit., p. 317.
(3) Peshwa Daftar Rumal 7 Mss. ~~Appendix p.~~

On June 13th, M. Law had obtained an interview with Lawrence, who promised to release the officers with their arms and baggage on parole; next morning an English detachment marched into Pagoda and the French laid down their arms. M. Law had a conference with Lawrence, that convinced him that the English were resolved not to interfere any further in the dispute (1). So Law advised Chandasahib to submit to the Tanjore general and accordingly placed Chandasahib's hand on the hand of Manaji and requested him to send Chandasahib to Pondicherry very safely (2). But few hours after Chandasahib was found stabbed to the heart by the order of Manaji (1). His head was [illegible] cut off and brought before Manaji Rao who ordered it to be caried to Muhammad Ali (2).

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(1) Orme, op.cit., I, p. 242; Malleson, op.cit., p. 328.

(2) Law said to the Tanjore General: "Know that Husayn Dost Khan (Chandasahib), is the security for the French. Convey him with great care to Phulcheri." Manijirao, consented and caused the guest to alight at the Saray of Dalway-Manda where Husayn Dost Khan had formerly taken an oath on the word of Allah in the presence of the Rani of Trichinopoly. Manaji Rao kept secret guard over him". Tuzaki-Walajahi, II, p. 122.

The immediate consequence was that the war seemed to be concluded (3). Trichinopoly was relieved, the besiegers were beaten. But Muhammad Ali avoided to fulfil the promise to the Mysorean, the possession of Trichinopoly and its dependencies as the price of his assistance. Lawrence endeavoured to reconcile the chiefs, but he found that Murarirao, the Maratha leader, wanted to get Trichinopoly once more into his possession (4).

Dupleix was fully alive to the critical situation that arose out of the surrender of Law and the death of Chandasahib. Even before these calamities occured he had within to Sannders stating that he had been authorised by Salabat Jang to settle the affairs of the Karnatak by giving Trichinopoly to Muhammad Ali. But afterwards Dupleix was encouraged by the news that he was to receive reinforcements from Europe (1).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 82: Orme, op.cit., I, p. 242; Srinivasachari, History of the Walajahi Dynasty, p. 122: Wilks, op.cit., I, pp. 281-85: Malleson, op.cit., p. 328: Mills, op.cit., III, p. 87.

(2) Wilks, op;cit., I, p. 177, says: "It is a fact of public notoriety that Chandasahib's head was immediately sent to that personage (Muhammad Ali), and after being subjected to unmanly insult, was delivered to Munjeraj and by him sent to Serirangapatam; where it was suspended in a Cheenka (open net of small rope) over the southern or Mysore gate, to be gazed at by the multitude during three days as the public trophy of the victory in which the troops of Mysore had certainly yet borne no very distinguished part." Tuzaki-Walajahi, II, pp.125-26. Orme says that the head of Chandasahib was never carried out of the Carnatic.

(3) Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 286.

(4) The Madras Consultation of 10th August, 1752, contains a resolution of the council not to give the Mysoreans and the Marathas any hopes of English assistance in recovering Trichinopoly from Muhammad Ali.

Accordingly, the French forces were reinforced by a new contingent. And therefore, the French carried on a constant correspondence with Salabat Jang. At that time the Karnatak affair was like a volcano. The differences that existed between Mohammad Ali and Murarirao over the payment of tribute and the possession of the fort of Trichinopoly were not yet settled. Mohammad Ali proposed to the English that they should lead an attack on Pondicherry but the English refused. Nanjaraja Biradar, Devraj Dalvai and Murarirao Ghorpade were at Trichinopoly. In the meantime, a skirmish took place between Muhammad Ali and the French at Gingee, in which many people on the side of Muhammad Ali Khan lost their lives. Clive, commanding one contingent, fought a battle with the French. This made him famous and he was promoted to the highest post. Abdul Vahbkhan was at Arcot. The French governor was finding fault with Ramdaspant for creating ill-will towards the Peshwa; and standing discord between the several petty states in the Karnatak (1). For all this time the Peshwa could not come on the political scene of the south India was engaged in domestic politics. Shahu in his last days, did not like that the Peshwa should move away from his side. He feared some unforeseen danger would overtake him all of a sudden. For the Maharaja considered Nanasahib his only support (2).

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(1) Pillai, op.cit., p. 138, 141; Dodwell, op.cit., p.69.

On the 21st October, 1746, the Peshwa wrote to Ramchandra Baba, "I have been unavoidably detained at the court (3). As the Maharaja could not direct matters of state his queens began to interfere in them (4). And it was especially in his last days that they took a prominent part in the politics of the Karnatak. To assign the Karnatak mamala to an individual was in the hands of the queens. In the year 1747, Babuji Naik, Raghoji Bhosle and Fattesinh Bhosle, each tried to induce the queens to assign the Karnatak Mamala to himself.

At the same time there was misunderstanding between the King and the Peshwa. This resulted in the Peshwa's dismissal from office in the year 1747. But Shahu had done this only to test the sincerity of the Peshwa. The Peshwa wrote that the news of his dismissal had spread far and wide. It would encourage the Nizam and the other enemies. Therefore, speedy measures should require to counteract the evil consequences (1) of such a report of his dismissal.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 84.
(2) Purandare Daftar, I, L, 159.
(3) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 85, 96.
(4) Ibid., XXVIII, 3, 34.

As predicted, by the Peshwa, his numerous opponents, took the opportunity to rise suddenly on all sides, causing an unprecedented confusion in the affairs of the state. The Angria brothers started fresh trouble in the Konkan (2). Sambhaji of Kolhapur and his Rani Jijabai invited Murarirao Ghorpade and planned an attack on Shahu's territory, because Sadashivrao Bhau had interfered in the Karnatak (3). Nizam-ul-Mulk and his sons were not slow to take advantage of this situation; but Nanasahib pacified nearly all his antagonists and started his "Nawai expedition" at the end of 1747 (4).

Due to this, no Maratha sardar could reach the Coromandel coast by this time. It seems that Balajirao was aware of the developments in the Karnatak. In order to obtain complete news of the happenings the Peshwa sent vakils to the courts of Savanur and other petty Nawabs, after Bhau's arrival from the Karnatak.

Return

Trimbakrao Girmaji, one of the Peshwa's agents, at the court of Gavanur, wrote to the Peshwa about the realization of the balance of Rs. 24,000 due from that Nawab and further stated that Sadulla Khan, the Amil of Bagalkot, had been approached and the necessary amount would be realized from him. He added that the Nawab of Savanur looked on with dismay at the Peshwa's entry into the Karnatak and was trying to achieve his withdrawal from that region (1).

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(1) Aitihasik Patravyavahar, 65, 59.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXIV, 30.
(3) Ibid., XXVI, 18, 29.
(4) The Peshwa was engaged in what is called Nawai expedition from the 10th December, 1747 to the 9th July, 1749.

In the meantime, on the 24th January, 1748, the Peshwa received a report of the interviews between the Nizam and Rustumrao Pandhare, a sardar of the Peshwa's side, and Alam Khan. He also heard of the illness of the Emperor, Muhammad Shaha of Delhi (2). Without wasting time, the Peshwa sent a communique to the Nizam. Nagoram, the Peshwa's agent, gave it to Nasir Jang. Thereupon, Nasir Jang confessed with Said-Lashkar Khan and others and discussed the contents of the despatch (3).

In the despatch, the Peshwa must have expressed his desire to maintain friendly relations with the Nizam, for the Nizam with Nasir Jang professed a desire to maintain friendly relations with the Peshwa (4). But inspite of this both Nasir Jang and Nizam went on collecting enormous forces in the capital, so that the local population got alarmed (5). But still the Nizam had not decided about his future movements.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 37.
(2) Ibid., 47.
(3) Ibid., 48.
(4) Ibid., 49.
(5) Ibid., 49, p. 63.

He conferred with Nasir Jang and some of his sardars and despatched messengers in all directions. It was rumoured that Nasir Jang assisted by Chandrasen Jadhav wished to capture the fort of Daulatabad (1), which was in the Peshwa's possession.

The Nizam doubtless had a secret plan of attacking the Peshwa. But fortunately it leaked out; and it was duly reported to the Peshwa, by his agent, Naro Vithal. He wrote

Check

that Said Lashkar Khan was given the title of Naseer Jang and was appointed commander-in-chief-of the armies by Nasir Jang (2). Siad Lashkar Khan held a consultation with Bagaji Pant and Janba Nimbalkar. The Nizam had mobilized an army of fifteen thousand and had planned an expedition against the Peshwa though he pretended that his objective would be Surat (3).

petition n a evious Chapter

The Peshwa was quite aware of this situation. He moved with his troops and came from Kolar to Deonapatan and despatched secret messengers to obtain the latest information and news of the Nizam's movements. Visaji Krishna, the Peshwa's ? other news agent, reported to him that, Nimbalkar with two thousand troops, elephants etc. had started from the capital and encamped at Pendapur. Afterwards the whole army centred at Tasgaon. Nawab Nasir Jang was also making the military movements (4).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar ~~S.P.D.~~, XXVIII, 50.

(2) Khan, "Why was Nasir Jang Summoned to Delhi", Islamic Culture, XVII, p. 61.

(3) ~~Peshwa Daftar Ibid., 51~~, dt. 25-1-1748. Peshwa Daftar XXVIII, 51....

(4) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 53.

This did not upset the Peshwa. For he had heard that the Nizam was declining in health (1). Besides, the news of the Emperor's illness disturbed the Nizam. Therefore, he for the time could not manoeuvre against the Peshwa. But when Nasir Jang saw the combined forces of Chandesahib and Muzaffar Jang, he thought of obtaining Maratha help in his endeavour. He took up this idea with all the ardour of his impassioned nature, and interviewed Babuji Mahadeo Hingne in February, 1749. Hingne reported the discussion to the Peshwa (2). He also reported that Nasir Jang, learning of the appearance of the Marathas near the city, despatched one Gulam Muhammad to receive them. When he met the Marathas, he paid homage to them; to serve the Padshah, to be friendly with the *Vasir*, and to develop the friendship with the Peshwa was the topic of their talk. This pleased Nasir Jang to whom Ghulam made a report. He was as courteous and as honourable as the Deccan kings. But he was after all the son of Asaf Jah. Hingne brought this mighty sardar over to the Maratha side. He was praised for this, therefore, by the Peshwa. But this interview did not have the desired effect (3).

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(1) *Ibid.*, 54.

(2) Rajwade, *op.cit.*, VI, 192: Sardesai, *Madhyavibhag*,II,p.332.

(3) Hingne wrote to the Peshwa that Nasir Jang had written quite differently to Safdar Jang to whom he says: "I want to chastise the Marathas and then I shall go to court (Delhi). Do you be-friend me and secure my appointment to the subedari of Deccan. In addition I only want the paymastership of the Empire which used to be held by my father (Nizam-ul-Mulk), and to which Dhulfiqar Jang has been appointed. You and I shall turn with one heart to setting right the affairs of the Empire. Balaji is a dishonest fellow. He has seized the Empire, even up to Hindustan. If you put reliance on his words, you will be disappointed. Being deceitful person, his main interest lies in money and nothing else. Give me an oath of assurance and we shall join to punish Balaji. Rest assured I shall ever remain devoted to you." *Peshwa Daftar*, II, 13.

These movements, particularly, those of Nasir Jang, Muzaffar Jang, and the sons of Anvaruddin and their intrigues with the French were well reported to the Peshwa by his agent Shyamrao Yadao from the camp of Muzaffar Jang near Tanjore and Trichinopoly (1). In fact, the Peshwa had become the ally of Nasir Jang after his father's demise (2). So it was his duty to rush to the rescue of his ally. But he was busy with domestic affairs. It is worthwhile to see how the Peshwa dealt with them successfully and how he tried to handle the Karnatak affairs afterwards.

As Chhatrapati Shahu had no issue, the question of succession was agitating the Maratha Mandal. In August, 1749, Shahu's health became very bad. In order to prevent disturbances, that would occur over the question of succession, Shahu summoned the Peshwa from Poona, with a sufficient armed force to maintain(3). Between the 10th October, and the 10th December, 1749, Shahu took a final decision and wrote in his own hand two short orders to the Peshwa probably on the 10th October, 1749, commanding him to take certain steps with regard to his succession (1). Accordingly, after Shahu's Death, at Satara, on the 15th December, 1749, Ram Raja was brought to the capital and enthroned as Chhatrapati on the 4th of January, 1750 (2).

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(1) Pub. Des. to England, Feb. 7, 1751.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 59.
(3) Ibid., XXVIII, 60, 63.

Ram Raja could not do his duty independently. He was soon dominated by his grand-mother, Tarabai, who intrigued to oust the Peshwa. This intrigue developed so suddenly that it became necessary for the Peshwa to take entire control of the State in his hands. Chhatrapati Ramaraja was brought to Sangola and the Peshwa dictated to him the terms of the pact by which all power was transferred from the Chhatrapati to the Peshwa (3).

Thus the Peshwa got rid of the obstacle in his way and became the 'de facto' head of the Maratha state. He tried to put down his rivals at one time by threats and another time by the sword, and became ready to take his annual expeditions to the south to replenish the depleated coffers.

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(1) The two scripts are given by Sardesai in extenso; the important part therein is as below:-
(i) "Balaji Pradhan Pandit is hereby commanded ... you should take steps to continue the succession ... whoever becomes the Chhatrapati he will not interfere with your management. May you act wisely." (ii) You have my blessings and my palm is laid on your head, whoever comes as Chhatrapati will continue you in the office of the Prime Minister. You should continue your service in obedience to him. Do preserve the state." I.S. Aitihasik Sput Lekh, 4, 5: Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, p. 273. Due to this charter the Peshwa's post made hereditary and Shahu's successors became 'de jure'.

(2) Nana Roz I, 125, 136, Itihas Sangraha P.D., p. 3.Sardesai, op.cit., II, p.288.

(3) Nan Sahib Roz. I, p. 43: Peshwa Daftar, VI, 63.

Chapter VII

The Peshwa's dealings with the Nizam and the French (1751-52), and his first campaign in the Karnatak.

(8th Jan. 1753 to 12th June 1753)

It was the Peshwa's long cherished desire to acquire the Karnatak for himself.[1] So Babuji Naik Joshi, who had been claiming the absolute control of the Karnatak, till then, was deprived of all such pretensions and the management of that Subah was entrusted to the Peshwa by the Chhatrapati(2). Fattesinh Bhosle, observing the direction of his mind expressed his full confidence in the Peshwa and showed his readiness to act upon the latter's advice(3). Thus the Peshwa tactfully prepared the ground for the Karnatak expedition at the end of the year 1750.

But at that time, due to the murder of Nasir Jang, the Nawab of Savanur, and the other petty chieftains in the Karnatak had become aggressive. The Raja of Bednur besieged Mirjangad. This was reported to the Peshwa by his agent Ramchandra Bavaji(4). The other agent Trimbakrao Girmaji, communicated to the Peshwa, the unwillingness of the Nawab of Savanur to pay tribute, which the Raja Sambhaji of Kolhapur had authorised the Peshwa to collect(5). And the remedy he suggested was that the Peshwa

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1. *Nana Saheb Roz*. I, 43; Peshwa Daftar, VI, 63. Sardesai, *op.cit*, p. 291.
2. *Peshwa Dafter*, XXVIII, 65.
3. *Ibid.*, 58.
4. *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 62, dt. 11-12-1750.
5. *Ibid.*, 66. In fact, the Nawab of Savanur was afraid of the Peshwa.

should march with the army into the Karnatak, to chastise the Nawab of Savanur(1).

Although there were such refusals to pay tribute, the Marathas were not discomfited. They were not slow in realizing tribute from the Karnatak chieftains. Yeshwant, the son of Mahimaji Ram, obtained eighteen thousand rupees from the Raja of Sondha. But he refused to hand over the sum to Trimbakrao Girmaji. Thereupon, the latter asked for orders from the Peshwa regarding the recovery of the money from Yeshwantrao(2).

Thus the Peshwa skillfully employed his agents in the courts of the Nawabs of the Karnatak, and obtained information and also the amount due from them.

When the Peshwa heard the news of Nasir Jang's death, he thought of making the best use of the situation. He first tried to contact Ramdas Pant, the Dewan of the Nizam, through Vasudeo Dikshit, the Peshwa's Vakil in the camp of Said Lashkar Khan, the subah of Aurangabad. In the letter addressed to him, the Peshwa wrote that if the news about Nasir Jang's murder in the conflict between the Pathan the French and him, were true, it came as a shock to him. Further, he asked his Vakil to tell Said Lashkar Khan, to rely entirely upon the Peshwa. He would help Said Lashkar Khan in securing the Nizamat for Nazir Jang's brother or son, according as Said Lashkar Khan supported Nasir Jang's brother or son. He instructed his vakil to put two alternatives before Said Lashkar Khan. One alternative was, that the subah of Aurangabad and Burhanpur be ceded to him and the treasury handed over to him. The other alternative was that in

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1. *Ibid.*, 67, 71.
2. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 68, 69.

return for his support the Peshwa should be paid a sum sufficient to discharge his debt and defray his expenses of the Maratha forces. The Peshwa expressed himself ready to march with a force of 40,000 against Muzaffar Jang(1). The Khan was delighted when the contents of the Peshwa's letter was communicated to him. This was reported to the Peshwa in the Vakil's reply(2). The Peshwa further stressed his plan, and suggested Gaji-uddin's claim(3), and asked Said Lashkan Khan to meet him on the bank of the Godavari with Janoji Nombalkar to support the claim of Gazi-uddin(4).

While the Peshwa was interfering in the succession issue, he learnt that Abdul Majid Khan, the Nawab of Savanur, jealous of the Peshwa, whose influence was increasing, was trying to evade the payment of the tribute to the Marathas(5). Thereby he hoped to provoke the Marathas into war.

This and other news came to the ears of the Peshwa through his agents, Harbaji Ram, Chandrabhau Mudhoji Jaupale, Banaji Madhav, Vasudeo Dikshit, employed in the Karnatak(6).

To punish the Savanur Nawab, the Peshwa started upon his Karnatak expedition with Sadashivrao Bhau, on the 31st January, 1751. He marched towards Aurangabad subjugating the north Godavari Region on the way. But as soon as he learnt that Muzaffar Jang was killed and Salabat Jang was coming towards Hyderabad, the Peshwa turned southwards to oppose him(7). But he

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1. Rajawade, op.cit., III, 372A. dt. 26-12-1750.
2. Rajawade, op.cit., III, 372, U. dt. 31-12-1750.
3. Rajawade, Marathyancha Itihasachi Sadhane, III, 374.
4. Ibid., 374, 399.
5. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 73.
6. Ibid., 104, 105. 106, 108, 109.
7. Rajawade, op.cit., III, 377.

concluded a friendly agreement with Salabat Jang without any fighting at all. Salabat Jang agreed to pay 17 lacs to the Peshwa in order to purchase his non-intervention in the succession issue(1).

But the further dealings of the Peshwa were hampered by Ramdas Pant's intrigue with Tarabai and Damaji Gaikwad. To oust the Peshwa Gaikwad marched upon Poona with a strong force. The whole of Maharashtra was in a commotion. The Peshwa heard of this, and returned to Satara hastily on the 24th April, 1751(2). But before starting for Poona, the Peshwa sent a threatening letter to the Nawab of Savanur. It was handed over to him by the Peshwa's agent, Trimbakrao Girmaji, in the first week of April, 1751(3).

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1. Rajwade, *op.cit.*, III, 380; "On 23rd March, 1751, the Peshwa writes, we have concluded a friendly arrangement with Salabat Jang". *Purandare Daftar*, I, No.332, p. 246; Cf. Orme, *op.cit.*, I, p. 280. Salabat Jang agreed to pay to the Peshwa seventeen lakhs, two in cash and the rest in bills on bankers in Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Barhanpur, (Rajwade, *op.cit.* III, No.380, pp.351-352; Cf. Kincaid and Parasnis, *op.cit.*, p. 302; Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, II, p. 321). Sadishivrao Bhau's letter, to Trimbakrao, alias Nana Purandare, written about this time, mention that, in addition to seventeen lakhs, the Nizam agreed to pay to the Peshwa the Carnatic chauth, and also the arrears of tribute from the Hyderabad and Trichinopoly districts. (*Purandare Daftar*, I, No. 332, p. 246).
2. Rajwade, *op.cit.*, IV, 221. The enemies of the Peshwa, with Tarabai at their head, were constantly in correspondence with Ramdas Pant, the Nizam's dewan, seeking his support to dislodge the Peshwa from his office. Rajwade, *op.cit.*, I, p. 34; *Kavyetihas Sangreha*, No. 81, p. 88, No. 99, p. 101; Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, II, p. 321. Tarabai had promised the office of the Peshwa, to the nephew of Ramdas Pant, if the latter could procure the Moghul support.
3. *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 68, p.

In consequence, of the treaty with Salabat Jang, who was supported by the French, the Peshwa sent an ambassador to Pondicherry, with presents to the French Governor (22nd May, 1751)(1). The ambassador Shamrao Yadav, was received with all the honour befitting his rank, and the presents were taken in procession and were received by the Governor with a salute of 15 guns, from the French fort(2). Dupleix in turn, supported the Peshwa's claim for 40,000, the chauth of the Karnatak, due in Bajirao's time from the French(3). X

Check

While the French General was trying to maintain good relations with the Marathas, Ramdas Pant, Diwan of Salabat Jang, intrigued against the Peshwa. He understood that the Peshwa had promised Gazi-ud-din all the assistance necessary to secure for himself the Deccan viceroyalty(4). It was not out of any regard for Gazi-ud-din that the Peshwa was anxious to render aid. With him, it was purely a matter of self-interest. His game was to play the two brothers against each other in order to wrest for himself as large a slice as he could from the Nizam's ?

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1. This date agrees with the statement in the Maratha ambassadors' letter to his master, dated 18th September, 1752, that he had stayed at the French capital for sixteen months, (Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 84, p. 107).
2. Pillai, op.cit., VIII, p. 4.
3. Country Correspondence, 1751, p. 38, etc., as mentioned in Pillai, op.cit., VIII, p.25, note I. If we are to believe Ananda Ranga Pillai, Dupleix feared a Maratha invasion of the Karnatak. He, therefore, prepared to meet the eventuality, by concluding an alliance with Murarirao Ghorpade, whose relations with the Peshwa were not very amicable. On the approach of the Maratha army to the Karnatak, Murarirao was to ally himself with Chandasahib, either openly attacking the enemy or by joining them and secretly working against them (Pillai, op.cit., VIII, p.40). This move of Dupleix was probably because he had reasons to believe that the Peshwa's invasion of the Karnatak was in support of the cause of Muhammad Ali.
4. Cf. Malleson, op.cit.,p.351; Orme, op.cit., I, 250; Duff, op.cit., I, p. 449.

X This only [illegible] Muhammad Ali [illegible] in case [illegible] accepted [illegible] territory(1). In return for the Maratha support, Ghazi-ud-din promised to cede to the Marathas the districts of Aurangabad and Barhanpur(2). The Peshwa himself was in constant correspondence with Said Lashkar Khan, the Governor of Aurangabad, who secretly favoured the cause of Ghazi-ud-din(3). Intelligence of this intrigue reached the ears of Ramdas Pant. He despatched Janoji Nimbalkar to the Peshwa to keep him engages in friendly negotiations and at the same time he began to gather a strong army(4). Accordingly, in the month of November, 1751, all the preparations for war were made with the help of the French contingent under the command of Bussy. Bussy also sought the help

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1. Rajwade, *op.cit.*, III, pp. 340-44; *Kavyetihas Sangreha*, No.84, pp.90-91; Cf.Malleson, *op.cit.*,pp. 359-60; Duff,op.cit, I, p.454; Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, II,p.320. In the opinion of Sir Jadhunath Sarkar, the Peshwa's aim in supporting Gazi-ud-din was that under this prince, without any capability or ambition, he would practically govern as his deputy, (C.H.I.,IV, p.387). In any case, till 11-6-1751, The Peshwa had not definitely decided to support Gazi-ud-din. If he succeeded in achieving his object, viz., grant of territory, through Salabat Jang he was prepared to renounce the cause of Gazi-ud-din in favour of Salabat Jang. (*Kavyetihas Sangreha*, pp. 90-91).
2. Cf. Kincaid and Parasnis, *op.cit.*, p. 302.
3. *Kavyetihas Sangraha*, pp.92-94; Cf.Duff,*op.cit.*,I, p.451; Kincaid and Parasnis, *op.cit.*, p. 302.
4. Rajwade, *op.cit.*, III, No.494, p.454; *Kavyetihas Sangreha*, p.103; Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, II, p.322. Janoji Nimbalkar arrived in Poona on the ~~w~~ 27th August,1721; (Rajwade, *op.cit.*, VI,p.71). Historians have tried to establish that Balaji was aggressive in this war (1751-52).They assert that Gazi-ud-din Khan advanced from the north and Balajirao from the west in the direction of Aurangabad and that it was to counter this offensive that Salabat Jang, accompanied Bussy, following the plan suggested by him, decided to march upon Poona. Cf. Malleson, *op.cit.*, pp.359-60; Kincaid and Parasnis, *op.cit.*, pp.310-11; Duff,*op.cit.*,I, p.454; Orme,*op.cit.*,I,p.435;has confused the dates of the events of 1751 with those of the events of 1752.This is not born out by facts. In the first place,there is documentary evidence to show that Gasi-ud-din Khan had not found it possible to quit the Mughal capital till the middle of the year,1752.He received a firman to set out for the Deccan in May,1752.(*Kavyetihas Sangreha*, No.102,p.106).Gazi-ud-din arrived at Barhanpur in August,1752.(Rajwade,*opcit*.III,No.407. p.376;*Kavyetihas Sangrehas*,No.108,p.110).It would be seen that,it was not the Peshwa who had provoked the war,but Ramdas Pant,the Dewan of S. Jang,*Peshwa Daftar*,XXVIII,84,108,90 p.120)

of Tarabai. She agreed to help with men and materials and appears to have promised to grant the chauth of the Karnatak to the French(1). Then, according to the plan suggested by Bussy, the Mughal troops began marching towards the Maratha capital, in the month of November, 1751.

When the news of the march of the Mughal army reached the Peshwa, he hastened to defend his own frontiers with 40,000 men. The encounter took place and the Marathas retired in disorder with a loss of four to five hundred cavaliers; due to the incessant firings of the French cannon and from their infantry the Marathas had to retreat. Balajirao then had recourse to intrigue. He fomented dissension and jealousy, which had existed for some time among the nobles of Salabat Jang against the French officers(2). Ignorant of these intrigues, Bussy on the advice of Ramdas Pant, attacked the Maratha camp on the night of the 3rd December, 1751, when the Marathas were engaged in their devotional exercises during an eclipse of the moon. The surprise was so complete, that the Peshwa saved his life by fleeing on horseback as fast as he could(3). But on the 8th December, 1751, the Marathas, in a most determined fashion, attacked the Mughals, and they had to thank the French artillery for saving the day(4). Thus till the end of 31st December, 1751, indecisive battles were fought. On the Mughal side provisions for the army were exhausted and the country round about

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1. Martineau, Bussy, pp. 43-44.
2. Cf. Malleson, op.cit., p. 362; Duff, op.cit., I, p. 455; Kincaid and Parasnis, op.cit., III, p. 16.Parasnis, op.cit.311
3. Purandare Daftar, I, No. 372, p. 276; Rajwade, op.cit., VI, p.73; Cf. Martineau, Bussy, p. 52; Malleson, op.cit., p.363; Duff, op.cit., I, p. 455; Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, p. 323.
4. Purandare Daftar, I, No.372,p.276;Rajwade,op.cit.,VI, p.73; Cf.Martineau,Bussy, p.53;Malleson,op.cit.,p.364;Duff,opcit., I,p.455; Kincaid and Parasnis, op.cit.,III,pp. 18-19.

was completely ravaged; and the result of this was that the Moghul army was showing signs of mutiny(1). On the side of the Peshwa, the war had been thrust upon him. He had fast brought the Gaikwad to submission, while Raghuji Bhosle had actually made a pact with the Mughals(2). Moreover, he was afraid, if the war were continued, it might give a fillip to his enemies at home who would once again raise their heads against him(3). Thus, peace became a necessity for both sides. And it was concluded at Ahmadnagar in the month of January 1752, between the two parties(4). Dupleix, who had closely followed all the details of the struggle, against the Peshwa, had strongly recommended to Bussy to conclude peace with the Marathas only at their capital(5). Perhaps he hoped that the friendship with the Peshwa might help the French in their war against Muhammad Ali in the Karnatak(6).

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There has been a tendency to exaggerate the triumph of French arms in this encounter, especially by the French writers(7). They have tried to establish that Bussy was master of the situation and that out of sheer generosity he accepted

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1. Malleson, op.cit., p. 365; Duff, op.cit., I, p.456;Kincaid and Parasnis, op.cit., III, p. 19.
2. Kavyetihas Sangreha, p. 102; Rajwade, I, p.22; Purandare Daftar, I, p. 267.
3. Kavyetihas Sangreha, p. 102.
4. Purandare Daftar, I, pp.279-81; Martineau, Bussy,pp.581-88; Duff, op.cit., I, p.456, and Kincaid and Parasnis,op.cit., III, p.19. The difficulties on the way and the condition of the army forced the Nizam to make a treaty. By this treaty, Salabat Jang was to collect the revenues of the Karnatak, but he agreed to pay to the Marathas their share of the collection.
5. Martineau, Bussy, pp.57-58. But Bussy convinced him of the difficulties in his going to the Maratha capital. This was appreciated by Dupleix. (Ibid., p. 60).
6. Martineau says that Dupleix approved of Bussy's conduct because he felt that the friendship with the Peshwa might help the French in case the power of the Salabat Jang collapsed all of a sudden. Martineau, Bussy, p.66
7. Martineau, Bussy, pp. 51-58.

the peace proposals made by the Peshwa(1). They suggest that the capture of the Maratha capital was a foregone conclusion, but that it was not the intention of Bussy to make conquest in the Maratha territory(2). It is true that French arms prevailed over the Maratha cavalry till then regarded as invincible. The Peshwa himself acknowledged this fact(3). But to assert that the Peshwa was at the mercy of the French seems to be an obvious exaggeration. A study of the actual state of affairs clearly shows that the position of Salabat Jang and his allies, the French, was not so comfortable as is made out by these writers. Moreover, by one of the terms of the treaty, as is borne out by the Peshwa's correspondence with Ramdas Pant, had agreed to cede to the Peshwa territory worth five lakhs(4). Surely this does not go to prove that the Nizam dictated terms to the Peshwa. The whole matter is summarised by an English writer: "Yet for the present, at least the arts, if not the arms, of the subtle Brahmin (the Peshwa), and the well-timed, though independent enterprise of another Maratha potentate (Raghuji Bhosle), proved more than a match even for the Europeans, inspired by Dupleix, and led by Bussy(5).

The war with the Marathas left the army of Salabat Jang, practically in a state of mutiny. The Peshwa had already sown the seeds of dissension and treason among Salabat Jang's nobles, who had become intensely jealous of the French influence

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1. Hamont, op.cit., p. 171.
2. Malleson, op.cit., p. 364.
3. Kavyetihas Sangreha, p. 102.
4. Kavyetihas Sangreha, Nos. 95, 98 and Nos 96. p. 98.
5. Owen Sidney, India on the eve of British Conquest, p. 278.

at the Nizam's court. This resulted in the assassination of Ramdas Pant, the Nizam's Diwan. At this time, the Peshwa's vakil, by name Shamrao Yadav, was returning to the Maratha capital (23rd July, 1752). He had despatched the news that the campaign against Muhammad Ali had been going very badly for the French. Their army subsequently capitulated at Seringam, and as described before Chandasahib, having surrendered, met with a cruel death at the hands of his enemies (June, 1752). Dupleix was not discouraged by this deed. He requested the Peshwa through the Peshwa's vakil for a joint invasion of Mysore(1).

But Balajirao was playing his own game, viz., that of securing for himself the greatest benefit out of the dispute between the two brothers for the viceroyalty of the Deccan. He accordingly succeeded in bringing Gazi-ud-din into the Deccan with the help of Malharrao Holkar and Jayappa Shinde. The party arrived at Barhanpur about the 20th September, 1752(2). And when Gazi-ud-din arrived in Aurangabad his step-mother, the mother of Nizam Ali, invited him for dinner and he courteously accepted the invitation. He had dinner and the same night expired(3). (16th October, 1752). The Peshwa seized the opportunity. The Marathas had at that time the united force of

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1. MSS-Peshwa Daftar Appendix B p.467 ~~S.P.D.~~ Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 84, p.108, and p. 110. Cf. Martineau, Bussy, p.69.
2. Cf. Martineau, Bussy, p.74; Duff, op.cit., I, p.461; Malleson, op.cit., p. 367.
3. Purandare Daftar, Im No.377, p.285; Rajwade, op.cit., VI, p.86; Cf. Malleson, op.cit., p.368; Duff, op.cit., I, p.461; Orme, op.cit., I, p.461; Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, p.324; Pillai, op.cit., VIII, p.255, says, Salabat Jang persuaded the kitchen people who served Gazi-ud-din food to poison their master, by offering them a lakh or two as their request: Whereas Orme's version is that Salabat Jang prevailed on his mother to poison his brother, who however, was not her son. (op.cit., p.274). Wilks, op.cit., I, p.295, agrees with Orme. All these accounts appear to be incorrect.

Malharrao Holkar, Jayappa Shinde and Raghuji Bhosle. The Peshwa demanded from Salabat Jang the confirmation of the cession made to them by his elder brother Ghazi-ud-din, failing which they would invade his territory(1), and surround the whole army of the Nizam(2). Salabat Jang realised the seriousness of the situation and wanted to avoid a fresh war. Salabat Jang held a meeting of his counsel(3), which decided in favour of peace. The terms of the treaty which is known in history as the Treaty of Bhalki were concluded through the mediation of Bussy: The terms were as follows:-

Salabat Jang agreed to cede to the Peshwa the district of Khandesh (reserving for himself only the fortresses, the dependencies and jagirs attached to them), the district of Baglan and a territory worth two lakhs in the Ahmadnagar district; he also agreed to pay to the Peshwa the chauth of the provinces of Arcot, and Hyderabad(4). In return, the Peshwa undertook to relinquish his claim to the six millions promised to him by Ghazi-ud-din; to forbid all Marathas from entering the Nizam's territories; to protect his interests at the imperial court; and finally, to defend him against all his

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1. Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, 324-25.
2. Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 149, p. 158; Sardesai, New History of Marathas, II, p. 324.
3. The name of the Peshwa's delegate who was present at the council's proceedings to his master, (S.P.D., XXVIII, 86, p. 112).
4. Rajwade, op.cit., VI, p. 86; Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, p. 112; Pillai, op.cit., VIII, pp. 266-67; Duff, Op.cit., I, 462; Malleson, op.cit., p. 368; Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, p. 325.

enemies(1). After signing of the treaty, (24-11-1752), Salabat Jang and the Peshwa met together. Salabat Jang was recognised as the viceroy of the Deccan; the Peshwa declared his friendship for him(2).

His first campaign (8th Jan,1753 to 12th June, 1753)

After the signing of the treaty between Salabat Jang and the Peshwa (24-11-1752), a treaty of alliance was signed between Balajirao and Bussy, the French representative in India. By this treaty, the French undertook to see that(i) the terms of the treaty signed by Salabat Jang, were strictly observed by him(ii); that the chauth for the Karnatak was paid regularly to the Marathas; and finally, to supply the Peshwa with men and ammunition, provided that the French could easily spare them. On the other hand, the Peshwa agreed to promote French interests in India; to help the French with troops whenever they demanded them; to offer protection to the French merchants against Maratha pirates and to give them every facility

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1. *Peshwa Daftar*, XXV, p. 158; Pillai, *op.cit.*, VIII, 261. *Letters to Fort St. George, 1752-53*, p. 261; Sardesai, *British Riyasat*, I, p. 468. Sir Jadhunath Sarkar writes; The danger Salabat Jang dreaded most now approached him. His eldest brother, Ghazi-ud-din, Khan, started from Delhi (17th May,), with a strong Maratha escort, inorder to wrest the viceroyalty of the Deccan, which had been conferred upon him by the Emperor with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah. To meet the invasion Bussy, arranged for Salabat Jang a defensive subsidiary alliance with Balajirao (signed on the 5th), ceding to the Peshwa the province of Khandesh etc., But the storm expected blew over. Ghazi-ud-din was promised by his step-mother on the 16th October, 1752. (C.H.I., IV, p. 388). This is wrong. Vishwas Rao, the Peshwa's son, gives quite a different account addressing a letter from the field to one Dinkar Mahadeo Gosavi, dt. 8-12-1752. (*Peshwa Daftar*, XXV, 149, p. 158).
2. Rajwade, *op.cit.*, VI, p. 81; *S.P.D.*, XXV, 149. p. 158.

in the Maratha territories. He also agreed not to claim the chauth from the territories occupied by the French and not to charge custom duties on goods belonging to the French(1).

Although the Peshwa had, declared his friendship for the French, he was also on intimate terms with the English of Bombay, as is evident from Bussy's letter to Dupleix, dated the 28th November, 1752. In fact, Bussy warned the French governor against an impending Maratha-English alliance(2) and implored him to come to terms with the English, who, he said, were bound to induce the Peshwa to espouse Muhammad Ali's cause(3). But Dupleix had the belief that the Peshwa would help him in his campaign against Muhammad Ali. At this time, the Peshwa wrote to the French governor to inform him of his intention of despatching a force, 30,000 strong, under Raghunathrao and requested him to give all possible assistance to the Maratha army(4), and on the other hand he sent his vakil to Fort St. George with presents to the governor of the English settlement and kept friendly correspondence with Muhammad Ali(5).

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1. Letters et conventions, pp. 263-264.
2. The Governor of Madras was actually trying to enlist Maratha support in the war against the French. (Peshwa Daftar,XXVIII, p. 114).
3. Pillai, op.cit.,VIII,p.187,note; Cf. Martineau,Bussy,p.79. In this letter, while expressing his opinion about the people in India, Bussy obseves:"Deceit and duplicity are things natural to them.... yet I have noticed some vestiges of honest; and good faith among the Marathas, and if I were to make a choice, I would rather trust them than the Mughals" (Martineau, Bussy, p. 80).
4. Pillai, op.cit., VIII, 273.
5. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 97, p. 129; Dodwell, Calendar of Madras Despatches, p. 177. Pillai, op.cit., 288, note. The French received intelligence from a reliable source.

These tactics of duplicity must have been followed by the Peshwa only when he heard that Dupleix had promised the Arcot chauth to Murarirao(1) although very recently by the treaty of Bhalki, Dupleix had assigned it to the Peshwa. When the French governor came to know about the Peshwa's connections with his enemies, he and his wife wrote letters to the Peshwa in January, 1753, referring to the anxiety felt in the French circle because of a report that the Peshwa intended to send succour to Muhammad Ali(2), and they further assured the Peshwa of their sincere desire for a permanent French-Maratha friendship. Shamrao Yadao, the Maratha ambassador, who had gone to Poona for consultations and had just returned to his post, also wrote to his master requesting him to reciprocate the assurance of friendship on his part to the French Governor(3).

Dupleix had good reasons for opening negotiations with Balajirao. Since there were no ill-feelings with regard to the integrity of the Maratha territory as such, he wanted to derive

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1. Pillai, op.cit., VIII, pp.268-69.
2. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, p.120; Dodwell, Calendar of Madras Despatches, p. 214. As against this, the Peshwa is said to have strongly reprimanded Pratapsing, the Raja of Tanjore, for having taken part in the defeat of Chandasahib and enjoined upon him to destroy Muhammad Ali Khan, for he had now become an ally of the French. (Pillai, op.cit., VIII, p.272)
3. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 90, p. 120. In return Shamrao Yadao wrote to the Peshwa about the attitude of the French towards the Peshwa. Till the seizures of Trichinopoly, the French power in the Karnatak was at its zenith. They were the Nawab-makers. The wars fought and won by them made the Peshwa think of the new weapon used by them. So he despatched his agent to obtain the ammunition from the French for him.

some benefit from the Marathas, asking them to cede Bassein, near Bombay, to the French or the realization of the chauth, which the Marathas collected from the Karnatak, Trichinopoly, Mysore, Tanjore, Cuddapah, Karnool and other places, be left to them. The latter would be the better alternative. It would mean sure revenue to the French. Once rid of the Maratha nightmare, Dupleix would be free to attend to the Bengal affair(1).

With this view in mind, Dupleix tried to appease the Marathas. He adopted a conciliatory attitude. He told Shamrao Yadao, that they, the French, were on friendly terms with Pant Pradhan only and with nobody else. As such they considered his enemy as theirs and vice versa. How was it then that Balajirao advocated the cause of Muhammad Ali? Muhammad Ali and the French were enemies. Owing to Muhammad Ali, men, money and territory had been lost. The loss would amount to more than two crores of rupees(2).

Further, in another letter, dated 8-3-1753, Dupleix expressed his surprise that the Peshwa, with whom he had signed a treaty of friendship should keep connections with the enemies of the French. This attitude of the Peshwa had resulted in raising the morale of the enemies of the French(3). To placate the

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1. Cammiade, Bussy in the Deccan, p. 41.
2. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 93. Dupleix was incensed greatly on reading the Peshwa's letters which were handed over to him by Shamrao Yadav, because these letters contained a strong recommendation from the Peshwa that the French should cease their hostilities against Muhammad Ali. To this proposal, Dupleix took strong exception. The Maratha ambassador had also brought presents to the French Governor, who received them with great ceremony. (Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 92-93, p. 122-124.).
3. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 97, p. 129; Pillai, op.cit., p. 288.

Peshwa, according to his plan, Dupleix was prepared to pay Rs.400,000 to him, if he could give an assurance not to support Muhammad Ali. He was also ready to stand surety for the regular ~~perception~~ payment of all tributes from the Karnatak to the Marathas(1). With this view in mind, Dupleix sent an agent to the Peshwa on a secret mission, which he did not wish to reveal to the Marathas ambassador at Pondicherry. The vakil carried with him presents for the Peshwa and for his cousin, Sadashivrao Bhau. Dupleix also sent some articles to Gopilabai, the Peshwa's consort(2).

The Peshwa at the same time, needed help from the French. Realising the importance of European artillery in military operations, the Peshwa wanted to possess his own artillery and train men for it(3). He made a special request to the French Governor through his own ambassador for a supply of French soldiers and ammunition, including some pieces of ordnance. To this request, the reply given by the French governor to Shamrao Yadao was that: "All the French artillery Gardi, ammunitions and cannons as well as Murarirao's force are engaged in the fight with Muhammad Ali at Tripedi. They could not be summoned back at the cost of prestige"(4).

This reply disappointed the Peshwa. But Shamrao Yadav did not give up hopes of achieving his purpose(5). He knew very

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1. *Ibid.*, XXVIII, 97, p. 129.
2. *Ibid.*, XXVIII, 99, p. 134, No.100, p. 136.
3. The Peshwa had already engaged the services of Muzaffar Khan, an officer trained in the European method of warfare under Bussy, (*Purandare Dafter*, I, p. 27; Cf. Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, II, p. 326).
4. *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 93.
5. The object of Shamrao Yadav was to induce the French governor to agree to send ammunition to the Marathas at Poona.

well that Dupleix wanted to strengthen the ties of the friendship with the Peshwa; and to make friendly gestures and to please the Peshwa, Dupleix, ~~with~~ on the suggestion of Shamrao Yadav, despatched letters to the Mysore Dalwai, threatening him that if he did not pay the dues of the Peshwa they would combine together to take direct action(1). This news encouraged the Peshwa to expedite his campaign. But he could not hear from his agent about securing ammunition from the French.

Seeing Dupleix's inclination towards the Peshwa, Shamrao Yadav, in the meeting with the French governor, pressed his demand for ammunitions and obtained the desired promise of supply of ammunition as well as his support in the project of the Peshwa. This, he related to the Peshwa stating that the Peshwa's incessant demand for ammunitions persuaded Dupleix and his wife to manufacture cannons. He got cannons loaded on carts and managed to get many of them ready to be despatched. Dupleix had also opened workshops for the manufacture of ammunition and ordered the Gardis to be ready. This execution of his plan was specially attended to by his wife in order to meet with the Peshwa's needs(2). But it appears that the French governor's own difficulties never permitted him to fulfill the promise satisfactorily although the Peshwa made repeated requests. When Dupleix heard the baseless news of the Peshwa's return to Poona from Savanur, owing to domestic feuds, he called Shamrao Yadav and expressed his anxiety to hear about the expected arrival of the Peshwa. He was confident of the Peshwa's arrival in this country, and on his arrival he would welcome him.

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 94.
2. Ibid., XXVIII, 95.

Then, in his opinion, everything would ~~have~~ be~~en~~ all right and the rayat would be happy. Under these circumstances, Shamrao Yadav stressing the need of the Peshwa's expedition to the Karnatak, concludes in his letter: "This is the opportune time for establishing the sway of the Marathas over the Karnatak"(1).

The Peshwa took up this suggestion and decided to start for the Karnatak. But he did not go as far as Trichinopoly. From his action it would be seen that his main object was to collect the tribute and having made satisfactory collection he returned from Seringapatam via Dharwar, and he took with him his adviser, Ramchandrababa, and the gallant Sadashivrao Bhau. On the 1st January, 1753, the Peshwa encamped at Ekchita in the Surapur pargana that was situated on the bank of the river Krishna, and had his camp at Badgalaji from the 2nd to the 7th January, 1753. He then started with his army via Raiket, Devsagar, Malkapur, Mahadan, Jugnur, Tumbal, Isapi, Igalki, Balgale, Meke-Balhari, Timapur and came to Talur in Chitradurga on the 6th February, 1753(2). After camping there for two days he started again on the 8th February, 1753, via Padnabhahali and Hospeth and halted at Narayankere on

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 95. On the conclusion of the treaty of Bhalki, December,1752,a joint invasion of the kingdom of Mysore was agreed upon by the Peshwa and Salabat Jang. Mutiny and sedition, however, prevented the Mughals from fulfilling their engagement. Nevertheless, the Peshwa was determined to proceed with the campaign in order to collect the arrears from the province due to the Marathas. Purandare Daftar, I, p.271; No.293,p.213; Rajwade, op.cit., III, No.415, p.381. The Peshwa in his letter to Dupleix, written about December, 1752, informed the latter of his intention of marching against Mysore in conjunction with Salabat Jang. (Pillai, op.cit.,VIII, p.273).
2. Balaji Bajirao Rozkird, MSS Rumal 46. Appendix B p. 416. Roznishi, II, p. 249.

the 11th February, 1753; While marching along this route, the Peshwa tried to collect the tribute from the local chieftains, thus establishing his right of levying tribute on account of chauth and sardeshmukhi. About this, he wrote on 11th February, 1753 to Vasudeo Dikshit that many petty businesses were over, and that he hoped to gain much from Bidnur and Seringapatam(1).

The Maratha army, after finishing local transaction, shifted camp from Narayankere to Bhimalapur in Chitradurga paragana, on the 13th February, 1753, and from there via Huskare, Tukanhali, Vadanhali, Bhimsagar, they encamped at Hondgir in Bidnur paragana on the 23rd February, 1753(2), coming finally to Gandaki in the vicinity of Seringapatam on the 24th February, 1753.

Now Seringapatam was at a distance of eight days march from the Peshwa's halt (Gandaki).

From this, with rapid marches, via Kadur, Banawar, Kalagiri, Chadrapatam, Damal Hegali, Peth Budikopa, Manpanhali, the Maratha force reached Seringapatam on the 6th March, 1753(3).

Nanja Raja, at this time was utterly deceived by Muhammad Ali, his ally and being enraged Nanja Raja attacked Trichinopoli. He could not, therefore, face the Peshwa, thereby creating two enemies at a time. How the Dalavai was compelled to rise against Muhammad Ali is a matter worth describing.

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1. Rajwade, op.cit., VI, 423, p. 386, on 11-2-1753. Another letter from Supra addressed to Vasudeo Shastri, on the 4th April, 1753, merely mentions the news about the march of Balajirao to Seringapatam.
2. Balaji Bajirao Roznishi, II, p. 249. Mss Peshwa Rozkirda Appendix A' pp. 417
3. Ibid., p. 250.

In the struggle for Trichinopoly, Dupleix utilised his influence to win over to his side the Mysore Dalavai for capturing Trichinopoly from Muhammad Ali. But on Muhammad Ali's assurance of handing over Trichinopoly to him after victory, Dalavai helped Muhammad Ali and won the victory for the latter. But the Muslim prince failed to fulfill his promise, putting forth the excuse that the subah of Trichinopoly belonged to the Mughal emperor and that since he himself was the viceroy, he had no authority whatsoever to disturb the territorial integrity of the empire(1).

Thus disappointed and enraged the Dalavai decided to march against Trichinopoly, and to attack it. He beseiged Trichinopoly immediately and from the last week of December, 1752 started an economic blockade, plundering all the convoys of grain heading for Trichinopoly(2). The sieged continued even in the month of March, 1753. In the same month the Dalavai heard of the Peshwa's march against Seringapatam and he became greatly alarmed, left Trichinopoly and came hurriedly to Seringapatam(3).

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1. Muhammad Ali wrote to Nanjaraja thus:"I am in danger of loosing my life, fort and family. I, therefore, desire you will assist me with men and money at this juncture, which goodness I shall never forget. I shall not only give you the fort of Trichinopoly but will act according to your direction. For a strict observance of these, I swear to you by my priest, father and koran". Fort. St. George country correspondence, 1753, p.53.
2. Orme, The History of Industan, I, p. 277.
3. Nanjaraja had hoped that Dupleix and Murarirao would write and prevent the Peshwa from entering into the Mysore territory. (Pillai, op.cit., VIII, p.282). The French Governor, however, was prudent enough not to rouse the enimosity of so powerful a general, for the sake of a prince who had only a short time back contributed to his defeat before Trichinopoly. The Marathas invasion enabled Dupleix a little later to get from the Raja astonishingly good terms. He agreed to pay the expenses of the French troops, who were helping him in his designs against Trichinipoly, as also an annual tribute of three lakhs of rupees to them. (Pillai, op.cit., IX Introduction) p.vii.

The Maratha march was so speedy that the Dalavai could not get time to consult his councillors. So he resolved to send an envoy to the Peshwa and sue for peace. Thus he thought of avoiding hostility with the Peshwa. The Peshwa on his part also agreed to an immediate truce. The Dalavai received the Peshwa. The interview closed with an exchange of compliments. Thereafter the Peshwa remained with the Dalavai as his guest, enjoying his hospitality for fourteen days (From 7th March to the 19th March, 1753)(1). Nanja Raja also willingly paid tribute to the Peshwa(2).

It seems that the Peshwa did not bother much about the Trichinopoly affair. In the conflict over Trichinopoly, he saw no benefit for himself. Therefore he kept himself aloof from that affair. It was his intention to maintain good relations with the foreigners especially with the French and the English. During his stay at Mysore he sent some valuable presents to the English. When the French and Murarirao received news that the Peshwa had sent sirpau to the English, their enemies, for keeping friendly relations with them, they resented the act of the Peshwa(3).

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1. Balaji Bajirao Roznishi, II, p. 250.
2. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 95, pp.125-6. Sinha, Haider Ali, I, p.27; says that the Marathas were bought off by a payment of thirty lakhs, according to Pillai, op.cit., VIII, p. 295. The Maratha takings amounted to eighty lakhs, while the English estimate was fifty nine and half lakhs (Country correspondence, 1753, p. 62, in Pillai, op.cit., VIII, p. 295 note) but according to Rozkird, rupees eighteen lakhs.
3. In fact Nanja Raja sued for peace because when he heard of the Peshwa's arrival, he got afraid of him. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 96, 97.

Balajirao left Seringapatam on the 19th March, 1753, and started on his return journey via Malaphalli. Here he halted for a day. Afterwards, from the 21st March, 1753, the Peshwa resumed his march via Kuhadikuppa, Kikeri, Bagur, Kalgute, Badegir, Mandur, Ajampur Tarikire and encamped at Bakapur on the 29th March, 1753, after passing the day of observance on the 30th March, 1753 (being the Ekadashi), he came to Holehonnur(1), on the 31st March, 1753, and laid siege to that fort. The siege was continued for three days under the supervision of Bhausahib and Ramchandra Baba.

Shortly after that, Ramchandra Baba ordered Konher Trimbak Ekbote to scale the fort wall and simultaneously the Peshwa asked his generals, Krishna Palanda and Ramji Pawar, Upatrao and Babaji Padwal, to scale it from the other side, and thus to assist Konher Trimbak. But the Marathas could not get an easy entrance. They met with stiff opposition. In the scuffle that ensued Krishnaji was killed by a bullet. But the fort was captured and the Maratha flag hoisted. ~~The~~ Presents were distributed among ~~the~~ eleven soldiers for their gallantry; and Palanda was made Patil of Mukhai(2).

While the siege was continued, the Peshwa, with the remaining force came to the confluence of Tungabhadra, spent six days there from the 1st April, to the 15th April, 1753(3).

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1. The fort Holehonnur is in the north part of the Mysore State, near Shimoga.
2. Pant Pradhan Shakawali, p. 13, In Rajwade says that Palanda's son was made the Patil, (Rajwade, op.cit., I. II, p. 128), which is, of course, true.
3. MSS. Balaji Bajirao Roznishi, Appendix A p. 419, Peshwa's halts Appendix C. p. 506

Their daily transactions at Holehonnur are recorded in the Peshwa's Diary(1). As his main object was to collect tribute, the account is given here of the important monetary transactions.

On the 8th April, an amount of Rs.82,946/- was paid to the Peshwa by the chief of Gadgal through Bhagwant Trimbak. The messengers under Ganaji Mankoji, were paid an amount of Rs.365/- and messengers under Bhawanji Naik were paid Rs.188/-. ~~Other~~ thirty-eight other newly appointed messengers received ten to twelve rupees each.

On the 9th April, an amount of Rs.1,11,441/- realised on account of levy of grass, was paid into the treasury. An amount of Rs.22,000/-, received in cash, was shown on the credit side(2).

On this date, i.e. 9th April, Balajirao wrote to Vasudeo Dikshit, that after finishing the business with Seringapatam, they arrived in the territory of Bidnur and were hoping for an early return after completing their work there(3). On the 11th a letter of advice, regarding the hundi was given to Devaraja Dalavai, the chief of Seringapatam, and an amount of Rs.99,000/- received from him through one Guro Naro, together with Rs.2,00,000 received through Naik Pandhari(4). Thus Peshwa received altogether Rs.2,99,000 from Mysore as a tribute.

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1. Balaji Bajirao Rozkird maintained in Modi script in original MSS Rumal 46, Appendix A ~~pp~~. 414 - 443
2. Balaji Bajirao Rozkird, MSS Rumal 46, Appendix A pp. 429-33
3. Rajwade, op.cit., III, 426, p. 288.
4. MSS Balaji Bajirao Rozkird Appendix A. p. 425.

The entry of the 12th April speaks of the amount of Rs.1,100/- received in the form of hundi in the name of the Satara Banker on account of tribute, with the interest of 1 pie only, from the chief of Seringapatam(1).

Further, out of the agreed payment of tribute gold worth rupees 50,000/- was deposited into the treasury from the Dalavai of Seringapatam.

The entry of the 15th April reads as follows:-

Out of an agreed amount of Rs.75,000/-, on account of Darbar charges, the amount of Rs.50,000/- was received in cash and for the remaining amount of Rs.25,000/- a bond was given in the name of Ram Rao Shamrao, the envoy at the court of Seringapatam(2).

Entry under date 18th April, 1753:-

One Hari Damodar was given half of the collected revenue of Mahal on behalf of Babuji Naik. Therefore, half of the Mahal was declared unacceptable. So he should act as before.

Entry under 20th April, 1753(3):-

The amount of Rs.1,000/- was agreed as the payment of tribute and Darkoji Nihalkar was told to realise it from the village Kayephal, in the Anjavaji Paragana.

Entry under date 21st April, 1753(4):-

One Bhide was given the Potdari of Monglai territory belonging to Bednur and an agreement to that effect was also made.

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1. MSS Peshwa Rozkird Appendix A p. 426
2. Ibid., p. 428
3. Ibid., pp. 428-29
4. Ibid., p. 429.

Entry under date 22nd April, 1753(1) :-

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An amount of Rs.2,000/- was received into the treasury on account of levy of grass and grain from the chief of Humanabad. Rupees 2,000/- and 4,000/- were paid to Muzaffar Khan Gardi and to Samasher Bahadri and his forces respectively.

Malhar Naik Raste was paid the amount received on his account in the expedition. Thus after completing the transactions in eighteen days, the Maratha moved camp to Bilpuri in the Shivmoghe paragana and stayed there for two days, 24th and 25th of April, 1753(2). In those two days the following transactions were carried.

An amount of Rs.12,000/- collected as levy on grass and grain, (Ghasdana) from the Basawapatan paragana was received into the Peshwa's treasury on the 24th April and a receipt to this effect was issued to the Jamindar of that paragana. At this time some important thanas, which were formerly in Maratha possession, belonging now to Bidnur, were restored to the Bidnurs chief(3).

On the 26th April, the Marathas reached Porwar, in the same territory, and received an amount of Rs.40,000/- out of this, an amount of Rs.8,150/- was received from the chief of Dilbanki; this transaction was made through Hanamppa Naik, the chief of Tarikare. When this was done, the whole force turned up at Hulur on the bank of the Tungabhadra in the territory of the Savannur Nawab and stayed there from the 27th to the 30th April, 1753(4).

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1. Ibid., p.430
2. MSS Peshwa Rozkird Appendix A. pp.432-33
3. Ibid., pp.432-33.
4. Ibid., pp.432-33 and Appendix C p.507

Although the Peshwa was confident about the situation in the eastern part of the Karnatak. He was not at all confident of the situation in the Western part of the Karnatak. He had despatched Vithal Vishram the minister of Sawantwadi to administer it. It was now during his stay at Savanur that the Peshwa received a letter from Vithal Vishram, who narrated the capture of Basehalli fort and garrisoning of the same by the soldiers of Khandesh under the command of one Jivaji Jadhav. He informed the Peshwa that if he could come to that part of the country he would be able to collect much revenue(1).

In the subsequent letter Vithal Vishram informed the Peshwa of his further activities. He narrated how he collected revenue by marching via Shahpur, Belgaum and how he had captured the fort Parakramgad of Bahadur Binda. He acquainted the Peshwa of the arrival of the Desais of Yadrad and Gokak for reconciliation with Visaji Narayan and thought of winning three or four more Desais of that province if a settlement with them was arrived at(2).

It seems that the Peshwa was satisfied with the work of Vithal Vishram so he did not go to the Western part of the Karnatak.

After a couple of days, the Peshwa left Hulur and marching via Tikali, he encamped at Godi in the vicinity of Savanur, on the 3rd of May(3).

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1. *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 104, dt. 27-4-1753.
2. *Ibid.*, XXVIII, 105.
3. *MSS Peshwa Rozkird Appendix A.* p. 434. *Appendix* 'c' p. 507

Here an amount of Rs.1,578/13/- was received in the government treasury through Mankoji Keshavji Bhapkar on account of the tribute levied from Basawapatam. So also an amount of Rs.175/15/- was received from the territory of Holehonnur collected by Gudamanaji Paygunde(1). The Peshwa then received the chief of Sondha, and assured him that he would not be troubled in future. The Peshwa received two lakhs of rupees as a security to that effect from the chief of Sondha.

One Paygunde collected the amount of Rs.2,000/- as a tribute of Matkire territory(2).

After finishing with the local transactions, the whole Maratha army diverted its energy to making a dash at the Dharwar fort. From Gondi they marched, via Hangal, Chikani, Kelikote, Mudangi and arrived at Dharwar on the 11th of May, 1753(3). And immediately the fort was besieged. But the garrison in the fort was equally strong. The Peshwa, therefore, could not capture it without a stiff fight. The Marathas assaulted the fort and a grim struggle ensued but the Killedar, Prithvising, was at the same time bribed and the result was the cessation of operations on both sides. A truce was effected by offering thirty five thousand rupees to the Killedar on the 13th May, 1753. Now the possession of the fort was a matter of a day. In the meantime the Peshwa kept the son of Ghasikhan, the officer in the fort, as hostage and released him after obtaining its possession on the 14th May, 1753(4). Thus the expedition was over. An account of this

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1. *Ibid.*, p. 430
2. *Ibid.*, p. 432
3. *Ibid.*, p. 434 Appendix C p. 507
4. Rajwade, *op.cit.*, II, p. 128.

expedition was related by the Peshwa to Vasudev Shastri Dikshit; he writes: "All the tributes from Bidnur have been accepted. The hurdles that still remain will be crossed soon. On realising the amount due on account of tribute from the chiefs of Sondha and Savanur. We will soon be back"(1). With this sweeping victory, the Peshwa started for Satara on the 16th May, 1753, via Gara Ghagarge, Yakodi, Hosur, Shahapur, Ghodgin, Mahanur, Manjari, Wad and he encamped at Kurundwad on the south bank of the Krishna on the 25th May, 1753(2). Their stay there was for a couple of days during which time the Peshwa completed a very favourable transaction. Here, Sambhaji of Kolhapur handed over the three forts, viz. Bhimgad, Pargad and Bibhargi, along with Mahal Khanapur, situated nearby to the Peshwa, as promised(3). Afterwards, the victorious army of the Peshwa resumed its march on the 31st of May, via Valve, Shirgaon, Goregaon, Yamri, Andh, Pimpare, Jalgaon, Dewar and came to Poona on the 12th June, 1753(4).

During the march the Peshwa obtained enough experience of Checkmating the Palegars and local chieftains of the Karnatak and also succeeded in levying chauth and sardeshmukhi from the local chieftains.

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1. Rajwade, op.cit., III, 428, p. 389.
2. Balaji Bajirao Roznishi II, pp 250.
3. Rajwade, op.cit., II, p. 128, Bhausahib was offered the Peshwaship by Sambhaji of Kolhapur in 1750. But the Peshwa intervened and persuaded him not to accept it. Thereupon he rejected the offer. The promise given at that time was fulfilled after three years. Purandare Diary, p. 60; Patre Yadi, 72.
4. MSS Balaji Bajirao Roznishi, ~~II, p. 249~~ II. p 250
   MSS Roznishi Appendix E pp. 508.

CHAPTER VIII

MURARRAO, BALAJIRAO AND MAHADOBA in The Karnatak

Balajirao returned to Poona in the middle of the June, 1753 and after spe~~e~~nding the monsoon at the capital he went again to the Karnatak in January 1754. But in the intervening period important Maratha personalities carried on their activities in South India. One of these was Murarirao Ghorpade. This Maratha chieftain was well acquainted with the state of affairs in the Karnatak since Raghoji's march into the Karnatak in the spring of 1740 (1). He had then taken an active part in helping the Marathas. He demanded the post of commander-in-chief from Shahu. But Shahu did not wish to incur Dabhade's displeasure. He only gave some Jagirs to Murarirao and promised him a substantial reward. When Trichinopoly was conquered, it was made over to Murarirao. He was ordered to pay the usual tribute to Arcot. This raised Murarirao's status in South politics. He continued to be in possession of Trichinopoly till August 1743, and during that time he made several raids in the neighbouring country to strengthen his position. He also declared war against Murtaza Ali, and the latter had to flee from Arcot to Vellore in woman's attire.

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(1) Explained in Chapter II.

Murarirao succeeded at the initial stages because the Karnatak was then in a state of utter chaos as a result of the machinations and the misrule of Safder Ali and Murtaza Ali (1). The Marathas could have made capital use of this misrule had they returned to the Karnatak in the year following their first incursion. But it was the Nizam who seized this opportunity, descended to the Karnatak and besieged Trichinopoly in 1743. Murarirao could not face the Nizam single-handed, though he held ~~out~~ the fort, hoping for help from Satara (2). All this, however was in vain. He was compelled to evacuate the fort in the month of August Check || 1743. The Nizam in return gave him charge of Gooty (3).

not Gooty but Penukonda

Murarirao Tries to Win the Peshwa

After Nizam-ul-Mulk's return from the Karnatak to Hyderabad, Murarirao approached Sambhaji Raja of Kolhapur and tried his best to get the Karnatak mamala assigned to him; but did not succeed (4). Then he thought of satisfying the Peshwa by opposing Babuji Naik, the Peshwa's rival, in the

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(1) *Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary*, II, pp.201-202.
(2) Kincaid and Parasnis, *History of the Maratha People*, II, p. 234.
(3) Pillai, *op.cit.*, I, pp. 212-13. — wrong pages 234-235
(4) *Peshwa Daftar* XXVI, 48.

Karnatak (1). He wrote letters (2) to the Peshwa expressing his willingness to support him in the conquest of the Karnatak (3). But here also he failed to get response from the Peshwa.

Nizam's Succession Issue Gave Him Opportunity

Nor did the seven years' war between England and France gave him an opportunity to figure in Karnatak politics. Only when Chandasahib descended into Karnatak did he get prominence. After the battle of Ambur in 1749, when Chandasahib and Muzaffar Jang drew up their plan of operations, Dupleix arranged that letters should be written to Raghuji Bhosle, Fattesinh and other Maratha chieftains, requesting them to maintain Chandasahib in his position and hinder his enemies from attacking him (4). Murarirao responded to the call of Nasir Jang to join him with his force and with other tributeries in the Karnatak (5).

After joining Nasir Jang with his force, Murarirao met Shasherao the dewan of Chandasahib in the battle of Coleroon and in the fierce fight that took place he cut off the latter's head (1).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 28, 25, It was reported from the Nizam's court that Murarirao and the Nawab of Saranur were after the Naik, when he was at Nargund.

(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 51.

(3) Ibid., XXVIII, 57.

(4) Pillai, op.cit., VI, p. 236. The diarist Pillai's entry of a conversation he had with Jayaram Pandit, the Maratha Vakil at Pondicherry, Nov. 5, 1749.

(5)

In the meantime Chandasahib, Muzaffar Jang and the French retreated to Pondicherry when Dupleix heard the fate of Shesharao, he was forced to order a detachment of French troops to encamp at Villiyanallur to see that the Maratha horsemen who were hovering on the outskirts of the allies' camps did not do any damage.

Murarirao's simultaneous dealing with Nasir Jang and Dupleix

Murarirao nevertheless gave a great deal of trouble to Nasir Jang's enemy, the French. When Nasir Jang occupied Gingee, Murarirao was, along with other Maratha sardars, ~~Samaji~~ Janoji Nimbalkar and Chandra-sen Jadhav, all the while in the Nizam's (Nasir Jang's) camp. Therefore at the same time Murarirao did not profit very greatly by siding Nasir Jang, he continued to negotiate with Dupleix about allying himself with the French, and even informed him that Nasir Jang had a fear of the French. When Dupleix heard this, he feared that Nasir Jang would give Murarirao the right of collecting Chauth in the Arcot Subah, subject to the condition that he would stay on in the country throughout the year as his vassal. During all the weary months of the summer and Autumn of 1750, Murarirao continued to participate in all the movements of Nasir Jang's main army,(1) and at the same time privately carried on a correspondence with Dupleix showing an apprehensive anxiety to prevent his fellow Maratha sardars from getting greater influence than he himself had acquired in the Nizam's darbar

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 60, pp. 78-79.

He was at the same time in correspondence with the Peshwa. He wished to have the Karnatak assigned to himself from the Peshwa; he wrote to the Peshwa and expressed his desire to meet the latter in that connection at Chittaldurg in the month of (shrawan) August, 1750 (2). After the death of Nasir Jang (end of 1750), it was reported that Kolhapur Sambhaji and the queen had already assigned the Karnatak mamala to Murarirao Ghorpade (3). They sent clothes and two lakhs of rupees to Murarirao to conquer the Karnatak for them. Thus prepared, Murarirao with a force of 3000 came to Honur (4). But on hearing that Ram Raja had assigned the Karnatak mamala to the Peshwa, Murarirao was left with no other alternative but to congratulate the Peshwa upon his cleverness in securing the transfer of the whole of the Karnatak to himself (1). While congratulating the Peshwa, Murarirao wished that the Peshwa should assign this task to him in return, and he would obey his order and work for him. But as he had not heard from the Peshwa, he decided to cast his lot with that party which gave him maximum benefit (2).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar XXV, 87. Letter dated 22-2-1750 states that Murarirao joined Nasir Jang. The distance between the force of Murarirao and Muzaffar Jang was of 15 cos.

(2) Peshwa Daftar XXVIII, 61.

(3) MSS Peshwa Daftar Rumal No. 7. Letter dated 30-11-50. Appendix B. p.450-51 speaks of Raghuji's meeting with Rani.

(4) When the Pathan betrayed Nasir Jang and killed Nasir Jang, was at Savanur with his force Peshwa Daftar XXVIII, 64.

About this time Murarirao decided to help Muhammad Ali (3) who had retreated to Trichinopoly. He also received commission from the ruler of Mysore to assist Muhammad Ali. At this juncture there came a call from Clive, who was defending Arcot against Razasahib, requesting Murarirao to secure his (Clive's) release. Murarirao replied that he would probably send a detachment of troops to assist such brave men as the defenders of Arcot; ~~these~~ their military adventures had now convinced him that the English would fight valiantly (1).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 65, p. 85.

(2) In December 1749, Shahu died at Satara and in the domestic revolution that followed his death, the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao was engrossed in consolidating his own position of supremacy. He ~~modified~~ satisfied Raghuji Bhosle, by confirming him in all his eastern possessions and giving him full powers over Bengal, Berar and Dodwana. He quieted the opposition of the other ministers like the Pant Sachiv, degraded the new Pratinidhi, Jagjivan who was his hereditary foe and rival and conciliated Fattesinh, by confirming him in the possession of Jagirs and in the titles of Raja of Akalkot. But he did not give anything to Murarirao Ghorpade. Murarirao told the vakil of the Peshwa to remind the Peshwa that he had given Berar to Raghuji and he asked why the Karnatak was not assigned to him since there was no income from it. He also expressed his desire to serve the Peshwa with 2000 troops (Peshwa Dafter XXVIII, 35). It seems that the Peshwa did not care for Murarirao's help at all.

(3) MSS, Peshwa Daftar Rumal 7, Appendix B. p. 452

Accordingly he sent his brother Bhujangarao with 1000 sepoys to assist Clive, and he himself proceeded at the head of the rest of his troops towards the south.

During all these years of conflict Murarirao was in a constant correspondence with Poona. Sadashivrao Bhau in 1751, gave him his consent to set out on his Karnatak campaign (2). At the same time it was Murarirao's intention to join Salabat Jang (3). To show his keen interest and loyalty, Murarirao accused Sadashivrao Bhau of having commenced negotiations with the Nizam when the war was previously determined upon (4). But he gained nothing by his feigned loyalty to the Peshwa. About the end of 1751, he ~~then~~ decided to join the Mysoreans, and strongly seconded the Mysorean demand for an immediate assault on the Trichinopoly fort. But Orme points out that Murarirao was unwilling to lead the Marathas to attack Trichinopoly on

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(1) Orme, A History of Indostan (4th ed.) p. 196.
(2) Peshwa Daftar XXVIII, 79.
(3) Ibid., 77.
(4) Ibid., 99.

29th March 1754 (1), for, at this time he was negotiating with Chandasahib. But shortly afterwards Murarirao broke off his secret negotiations with Chandasahib and deserting the Mysoreans for the time being, he joined the English and showed renewed and commendable activity on the side of the English in such a manner that they were afraid of fighting with him. Orme concludes 'that Murarirao now impressed Chandasahib and the French "with terrors equal to those which he had formerly raised both in the English and the Nawab's army" (2).

Murarirao was one of the prominent figures who defeated and put Chandasahib to death (3). Murarirao conveyed this news to Tarabai (4). Probably it was his intention that ~~the~~ Kolhapur Sambhaji should assign the Karnatak mamala to him. But it appears that Murarirao did not pursue the matter further as he was engaged in settling the dispute between Muhammad Ali and the Nanja Raja. The dispute arose when Muhammad Ali refused to give over charge of Trichinopoly to Nanja Raja. The dispute was first referred to the English, but when they refused to interfere, the office of the mediator was readily taken up by Murarirao Ghorpade. Murarirao secured the confidence of both the parties, and arranged for a conference in the Nawab's palace (1). Murarirao produced the treaty and delivered his judgement in favour of the Mysoreans by calling upon Muhammad Ali to hand over the Trichinopoly fort to the Mysoreans. Muhammad Ali agreed to this, and for This service Muhammad Ali presented a draft of fifty thousand rupees to Murarirao (2). During these negotiations he was in the pay of both parties. This made it possible for him to collect rupees fifty lakhs (3). In the course of the events following Chandasahib's death, Murarirao found it beneficial to his interests to protract operations with regard to Trichinopoly. Meanwhile since Muhammad Ali delayed the fulfilment of the agreement (4), Dupleix promised to take over Trichinopoly and give it to the Mysoreans and in return for a payment of 13 lakhs rupees. Murarirao himself was to benefit by 2 lakhs and a similar sum when Muhammad Ali should finally be disposed of. Thus the treaty was concluded between Murarirao, the

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(1) Orme, History of British in Indostan, I, p. 351.
(2) Ibid., p. 360.
(3) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 82.
(4) Ibid., 85: Murarirao writes to Tarabai. "The Kingdom of Tanjore and Trichinopoly belongs to the god and Brahmin. Chandasahib disturbed ~~disturbed~~ the peace of these two states, so Chandasahib was destroyed by me with the help of Muhammaad Ali and Mysoreans."

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(1) Burhan's Tuza-ki Walajahi, II, p. 145

(2) ~~Ibid., p.~~ Mss Peshwa Daftar Rumal No. 7.

(3) MSS, Peshwa Daftar Rumal No. 7. Appendix B. p. 460 Murarirao was getting the amount from the Mysoreans and the killedar of Vellore. He collected the fifty lakhs thus: i) From the Mysoreans, 30 lakhs: ii) From Muhammad Ali, four lakhs: iii) From the French, two lakhs: iv) from the Jamindars, two lakhs and for marriage purpose, he got ~~the amount~~ as present two lakhs. Thus he collected fifty lakhs in the treasury.

(4) Letter dt. 29-2-52.

Mysoreans and the French at Pondichery. The details of the settlement that was arrived at between the French and Murarirao are as follows: 1) The French agreed to obtain the sanad of Todbatri paragana in the territory of Cuddapah for Murarirao from Salabat Jang: 2) As also the sanad of Chauthai and Sardeshmukhi of Arcot and Trichinopoly should be brought from Salabat Jang in his name: (3) The four forts on the ghats should also be entrusted to him: (4) and till the restoration of Arcot he would be paid one and half lakhs rupees per month (1).

Now the Mysoreans besieged the Trichinopoly fort with the help of Murarirao and the French, and deciding to starve the town into submission, ordered that all supplies from the adjacent country heading towards Trichinopoly should be intercepted (2).

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(1) MSS Peshwa Daftar Rumal 7: ~~Appendix B~~, . Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal Quarterly, XXVI, Nos. 101-103, pp.22-26. The Peshwa's vakil Ramraye who was with Muhammad Ali at Trivadi, related these matters to the Peshwa. He had heard this secret pact signed between the French, Murarirao and the Mysoreans. But Murarirao had not received the promised contribution from the French. He therefore complained to the French Governor Godeheu, the successor of Dupleix. He cleverly reported to Murarirao that he should have settled with the old Governor for the sums of money owed to him. Murarirao therefore withdrew and returned to Gooty.

(2) Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 294: Orme, op.cit., I, p. 272: MSS, Peshwa Daftar Rumal No. 7: Appendix B. p. 470 The Maratha forces along with the Mysorean troops halted at Trivedi 12 cos away from Pondicherry and fifty cos away from Trichinopoly.

In the meantime Major Datton from Trichinopoly sent a call for succour to Major Lawrence at Fort. St. David accordingly he left the fort early in January 1753 and proceeded to Trivedi with the intention of cooperating with Muhammad Ali. But before that, a French force consisting of 500 Europeans and a troop of 60 horse together with 2000 sepoys and 4000 Marathas under the command of Murarirao marched from Valdour (South Arcot District) and entrenched themselves on the banks of the river Ponniar in the vicinity of Trivedi (1)/, Where Major Lawrence and the Nawab had encamped. The French and Murarirao assailed Muhammad Ali's army and besieged the small party left at Trivedi fort. Lawrence had to retreat with 100 dead (2).

Meanwhile, the support which the French were receiving underwent various changes; Gaz~~h~~udd-din was removed by poison and Salabat Jang succeeded him. Salabat Jang obtained a firman in the name of Dupleix, and confirmed Dupleix in the office of Nawab. Dupleix obtained from Salabat Jang a sanad to appoint Muntaza Ali a wealthy person from Vellore as Nawab of Karnatak in return. Dupleix played this trick with the intention of ousting Muhammad Ali and to placate the English.

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(1) *Peshwa Daftar* XXVIII, 90, 91: Orme, *op.cit.*, I, p.280;
~~(2)~~ Malleson, *History of the French in India*, p. 389.

(2) *Peshwa Daftar* XXVIII, 93, p. 124. Murarirao ~~reminde~~ remained at Trivedi with his force to assist the French to harass the English force. Orme, *op.cit.*, I, p. 280.

Murarirao, continued with great activity to distress their enemies, by sending out troops in batches. This prevented the inhabitants of the place from bringing provisions to the English camp, obliging major Lawrence, when in need, to escort his supplies from fort St. David (1). The English advised the Raja of Tanjore to come to their rescue and to help them against the combined forces of the Mysoreans and Murarirao. But the Raja had been warned by Murarirao and dared not do so (2).

Disappointed by this, Major Lowrence was obliged to remain inactive in his camp. The Marathas under Murarirao took the opportunity of this situation. They became very active; their parties were seen now at Trinomalai and now at Arcot and then again at Chidambaram, i.e. in every part of the province between the rivers Palar and Coleroon (3). Thus ended March '53. The English now determined to storm the Maratha camp. Accordingly 200 Europeans were sent to assist Lawrence. On the 1st of April, the entire force, with a large convoy of provisions, set out for the camp. The body of Marathas was waiting for them within bond~~age~~-hedge. The convoy when within three miles of Trivedi, advanced very slowly, Murarirao's brother Bhujangrao (1), attacked the army from one side. But his attempt resulted in failure: many of his horses fell within a few yards of the field ~~piece~~ and Bhujangrao was among the slain (2). This damped the spirit of Murarirao.

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(1) Orme, op.cit., I, p. 280: Burhan's Tuzaki-Walajahi, II, p. 148

(2) MSS Rumal No. 7. Letter dt. 30-12-1752, Appendix B. p. 461. Nanja Raja warned the Tanjore king telling him not to send succour to Muhammad Ali, Murarirao threatened him with dire action of penetrating his country if he would help the English and Muhammad Ali against him.

(3) Orme, op.cit., I, p. 281.

An opportunity for revenge soon presented itself to Murarirao. Dupleix attached a large body of sepoys, accompanied by some Marathas to attack the Pagoda of Vridachalam. Here Murarirao with the greater part of his force joined ~~to~~ the troops of Murtaja Ali of Vellore(3) - who were laying a close siege to the place. Murarirao surprised and beat ~~up~~ the enemy, killing many of their horses (4). The French persuaded Murarirao to attack the English settlement of Devicotah. But Murarirao, apprehensive of the loss he might suffer in this attempt, refused to accompany them, and headed towards Trichinopoly. But soon with expeditious marches, the Marathas hurried back to Trichinopoly whence they arrived on the 26th of August (1). Thus till the end of 1753, the Maratha force under Murarirao remained in possession of Trichinopoly.

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(1) Bhujangrao was the brother of Murarirao. He came to Clive's assistance at the siege of Arcot. His death took place in the fight on 1st of April. Orme calls him as a nephew of Murarirao, Orme, op.cit., I, p. 283.

(2) Orme, op.cit., p. 283. Peshwa Daftar XXVIII, 98, p. 132: "In this skirmish", writes Shyamrao, the Peshwa's vakil from Vellore, "Bhujangrao, Murarirao's brother was slain. Murarirao therefore determined to route the enemy completely and then to make use of his head and not till then." Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 100, p. 135.

(3) MSS Peshwa Daftar Rumal 7, Appendix B p. 460.

(4) Ibid.

Peshwa's March in the Karnatak

These events were conveyed to the Peshwa by his agent at the court of Muhammad Ali. Murarirao's dealing with the French; the successive failures of the French attempts to take Trichinopoly, and the pact signed by the French, Murarirao and Nanja Raja to fight for Trichinopoly were all reported to the Peshwa (3). Again in the same letter the writer urged the Peshwa to come to the Karnatak before the three forces united together (4). The Peshwa promptly made preparations for the Karnatak campaign. He left Poona on 2nd January 1754 and came to Bagalkot on 24-2-54. Here he received tribute of Rs. 1000/- from the chief of Laxmishirav. So also he despatched the horsemen to bring tribute from the chiefs of the villages, Halir and Belur, who paid him hundred rupees each; the Peshwa's a/c shows that he had collected huge amounts as ~~a~~ tribute from the patils and deshpandes of the villages as well as from the chiefs of Harpanahali, Bagalkot, Matkudadangi, Bidnur. From

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(1) Orme, op.cit., I, p. 310.
(2) Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 320.
(3) MSS Peshwa Dafter Rumal, 7: Appendix B pp. 470-71
(4) Ibid., ~~p~~.

29-2-1754 to 23-5-1754 the collecting of the money amounted to Rs.306111-4-0 (1).

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(1) MSS Peshwa Ruzkird, Appendix A pp. 437-441
The following are the details of the sum received by the Peshwa as tribute.

	From whom	Date of receipt	Amount
1.	Chief of Laxmishimav	24-2-1754	1000-0-0
2.	" " Sangapal	"	1000-0-0
3.	Patil and Kulkarni of Bagalkot	"	200-0-0
4.	Gopal Bhujang Jamindar of Karatule	25-2-1754	1000-0-0
5.	Jamindar of Basawapatam	"	1000-0-0
6.	Gift to the Peshwa from Kamati place	28-2-1754	59469-0-0
7.	Tribute from the Chief of Bagalkot	"	58861-0-0
8.	Bagad Naik Deshmukh and Deshpande from Matkurdranji	1-3-1754	1000-0-0
9.	Chief of Harpanhalli	23-3-1754	1852-4-0
10.	Hanmappa Naik of Tarkire	28-4-1754	14621-8-0
11.	Through Basawappa Naik	"	19413-10-0
12.	Chief of Bidnur	30-4-1754	31300-0-0
13.	Chief of Sondha through Sadashiv Naik	15-5-1754	42562-12-0
14.	Sardesai of Hubli	23-5-1754	58000-0-0
		Total Amount	306111-4-0

The Peshwa issued the sanads to those who paid him the tribute by assuring them protection from their enemies(1) Thus, by collecting the amounts the Peshwa came back to Poona on 4th June 1754. In this campaign he was not opposed by the local chieftains probably because of his celebrated prowess. In the Trichinopoly affairs the Peshwa saw no monetary gain for him; therefore, he decided to remainin~~g~~ aloof from them. ~~Besides~~ While the Peshwa was in the campaign he had heard of the Nizam's intention to march on Poona. Therefore he could not go to the Coromandal Coast. What necessitated the Nizam to take such a decision is a matter worthy of explanation.

In the month of February 1754, the Maratha-Nizam relations threatened to break down on the score of the Karnatak tribute. As the pepresentative of the emperor, the Nizam had the right of levying an annual tribute from the Karnatak. But ever since his accession to the Viceroyalty of the Deccan he had been unable to levy any tribute from that province, owing to internal troubles and Maratha invasions. On the other hand, the Peshwa had regularly led expeditions into the South and collected chauth. Moreover, the Peshwa's campaign gave the Nizam no scope to raise these impositions. The Nizam's treasury was empty. His troops were clamouring for arrears of

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(1) MSS Peshwa Rozkird Rumal No. 49. Appendix A. p. 437-39, 441-43
(2) Public Despatches from England, ~~Vol 4~~57, p.

PAY AND WERE in a state of mutiny (1). Therefore in February, while the Peshwa was occupied in reducing some places in the south, the Nizam announced his intention to march on Poona. He hoped that his manoeuvre would compel the Peshwa to return immediately to his capital, thus leaving him all alone to deal with the Karnatak in whatever may he pleased (2). But in the meantime a revolution had taken place at Delhi. Ahmedshah was replaced by Alamgir II, through the machinations of Shahabuddin, the son of the late Ghazi-ud-din Khan; and the Marathas had a hand in this affair (3). Naturally the Nizam and the Diwan, Shah Nawazkhan, feared that Shahabuddin might resuscitate the claims of his father on the viceroyalty of the Deccan, at the instigation of the Marathas whose influence had now considerably increased throughout India. The Nizam, in consequence, remained friendly with the Peshwa and suggested a joint action against the Raja of Mysore (5).

The Peshwa was free to go to Karnatak again. He, in the month of October 1754, started for the Karnatak with

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(1) Rajwade, Marathyacha Itihasachi Sadhane, I, pp. 34 & 60.
(2) Bussy, at this time, assured Raghunath Ganesh, the Maratha vakil stationed with him, that he would see to it that the Nizam did not carry out his threat against Poona (Rajwade, op.cit., I, pp. 61-62).
(3) Duff, History of the Marathas, I, p. 474; Kinciakd and Parasnis, History of the Maratha People, I, p. 332; C.H.I. IV, p. 436.
(4) Shah Nawazkhan had succeeded Sayyad Lashkar Khan as Diwan of Salabat Jang.
(5) Martineau, "Bussy", p. 171.

Bhau and Mahadji. They came upto Darur, in the pargana Terdal, on the banks of the Krishna (1). At this time the Nizam's army arrived at the frontiers of Mysore (2). Intelligence reached the Nizam that the Peshwa was also preparing to invade that kingdom from the north west with the view to secure some booty from Mysore for himself (3). Bussy, who arrived in the beginning of January 1755 (4) at Hyderabad, moved swiftly to counteract the designs of the Peshwa. Taking advantage of the friendly relations with the Dalvai, the first minister of Mysore, sent him a message in a letter impressing upon him that he could no longer avoid paying the arrears due to the viceroy of the Deccan. He further advised the Dalvai that under the circumstances, it would be greatly in his interests to allow the Nizam to advance as far as the walls of the capital so that he may appear as the protector of the country and thus prevent the Marathas from entering the Raja's territories. Refusal to accept the advice, he pointed out, would compel the Mughals to join hands with the Marathas, which would result in the complete destruction of Mysore (1). The advice, however, was readily accepted. The Raja agreed to pay Rs. 52 lakhs as tribute to the Mughals. News must have reached the Peshwa that Bussy and Salabat Jang had fore-stalled him in so far as the Mysore tribute was concerned. So he rested content with the acquisitions he had made and the tribute levied during the march and then returned to his capital (2).

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(1) Balaji Bajirao Peshwa Roznishi, II, p. 254.

(2) Martineau, Bussy, p. 171: Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 346: Orme, op.cit., I, p. 404: Martineau says that Salabat Jung had been planning this expedition against Mysore in conjunction with the Marathas and that Bussy was not ignorant about it. Kincaid and Parasnis, op.cit., p. 322, write "Shahanawazkhan had advised Salabat Jang to undertake this expedition".

(3) C.F. Martineau, Bussy, p. 181: Malleson, op.cit., p. 481: Orme, loc. cit.

(4) Malleson, op.cit., pp. 476-77; Orme, op.cit., I, p. 403.

Mahadji Purandare's Campaign
January '55 to June '55

The Peshwa while returning from the Karnatak left Mahadoba at Ainapur (3) (Athani, Belgaum).

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(1) Malleson, *op.cit.*, pp. 480-82; Orme, *op.cit.*, I, pp. 404-405. According to Wilks, *op.cit.*, I, pp. 346-47, the sum finally adjusted was Rs. 56 laks. The news of the Maratha invasion against Mysore persuaded Dev Raj Dalvai to agree to the demands of Salabat Jang, who on his side engaged to rid Mysore of its Maratha invaders. Malleson, *op.cit.*, pp.481-482.

(2) Orme, *op.cit.*, I, p. 405; Kincaid and Parasnis, *op.cit.*, p. 322; Martineau, *Bussy*, p. 181. Kincaid and Parasnis write that Balajirao joined Salabat Jang at the foot of the walls of Seringapatam and that on behalf of both the Nizam and the Dalavai, De Bussy obtained an audience of Balajirao The Peshwa, deeply impressed by the French General's bearing and courtesy, listened to his address and was led to the view that it was useless to make further demands on Mysore. Pillai, *op.cit.*, IX, p. 260 mentions: "The Nawab's horse and Salabat Jang have invaded Mysore seizing a fort nearby. They have killed many Mysoreans and are closely besieging Seringapatam."

(3) *MSS Wai Collection*, Appendix B. p. 501

Mahadoba distinguished himself in the battles that took place with the local chieftains in the Karnatak; when the Peshwa returned to the headquarters Mahadoba was left behind to settle the arrears of the chauth that was due from the chieftains. This task he carried out with considerable ability.

Mahadji had an interesting career. The exact year in which Mahadaji Ambaji, better known as Mahadoba in Maratha History, was born, is still a subject of conjecture. His father, Ambaji Purandare, was in the employ of the Peshwas and besides being an administrator, he looked after their household. He was more like a dewan. His son, following in his wake, continued where he left off.

Mahadoba was always a faithful friend of the Peshwa family. He played an important part in persuading Bajirao I to choose the only suitable course - forced separation from Mastani, his wife. Then Balaji Bajirao came to be invested with the robes of the Peshwa, Shahu Raja appointed him as the former's deputy or Mutalik. In the absence of his master, Mahadoba deputised for the Peshwa. He also shouldered the burden when it came to the Peshwa's debts. Thus when Babuji Naik pressed for the return of his money, Mahadoba came to the Peshwa's rescue by collecting the money from the bankers and paying Babuji Naik off. He also accompanied Sadashivrao Bhau as adviser on the latter's first Karnatak campaign. Beginning his career in a very humble capacity Mahadoba soon rose to the position of Sardar. To revert to the narration of the Karnatak expedition:

On the 26th January, 1755, Mahadoba left the Peshwa at Avinapur and along with Naropant Palande and three other Karkuns, marched back to the Krishna: he was also assisted by other chiefs. Antaji Mankeshwar and Pandawa Samasher Bahadur, the renown/ sardars having joined him with 10,000 cavalry, he now had a force of 25,000 (1).

Mahadoba started from the bank of Krishna on the auspicious day of Magh Sudha Ekadashi to Avinapur (2). His force was divided as follows.

The Nuzur cavalry was headed by Baba himself and accompanied by the contingents of various sardars, chiefly Visaji Biniwale Trimbakrao Shivdeo (Winchurkar), Trimbakrao Tukdeo Jachak, Karol Wadikar, Ganliozhe Thorat, Gopalrao Govind (Patwardan) Raste, Barge, Narayanrao Tatya Kadam, Mujffarkhan (3) accompanied him with his artillery. Besides, some troops belonging to Fattesinh Baba, Mahadaji Nimbalkar were ordered to assist him; Ramji Mankeshwar and Trimbak Vinayak were also asked to advice him in the capacity of the minister of state and the small contingents of troops under Mulsandi

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(1) Shindeeshahi Itihasachi Sadhane, III, pp. 234-35.

(2) B.E.S.M. Collection MSS: Appendix B. p. 501: the battle was fought near Ainapur.

(3) At the end of Dec'52 Ramaraye, the Peshwa's agent with the Nawab of Arcot, he recommended the services of Muzaffarkhan Gardi, an artillery expert, to the Peshwa. This shows that he must have joined the Peshwa in the beginning of 1753. MSS Rumal No. 7 Appendix B. p. 468

Ramji Baba, Chitnis Amritrao Shankar (Dinkarrao) Mahipatrao Potnis, Narsingrao, were readily helping him with the main column of artillery, of Madhavrao Panase (1).

With this mighty force Mahadoba had to perform the work entrusted to him. He determined at first to reduce the fort of Gokak, which still held out against the Maratha rule. Gokak was an exceedingly strong fortress in the Belgaum district and had formerly been held by one of the leading Muslim nobles at the court of the Bijapur sultan.

The siege was now undertaken. The Killedar maintained a brave defence for two days. Surrender, however, became inevitable when Panse and Muzafarkhan brought their heavy artillery to bear on the fort. The Killedar then sued for peace (2). In this battle victory was won without much bloodshed. The wounded numbered between a hundred and two hundred, whilst fifty to seventy succumbed to their injuries (3). Thana was annexed and brought under Maratha sway. This comprised a territory yielding a revenue of very nearly five lakhs of rupees. Mahadoba also captured one strong thana in the territory of the Nawab of Savannur and restored it to one Tatya Ghorpade, who could only restore his power ~~authority~~ within

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See

(1) Shindeeshahi Itihasachi Sadhane, III, pp.234-35.
(2) Stoke's Belgaum, p. 49.
(3) MSS Mahadaba's Rozkird Appendix A pp 393-95

his own boundaries. Then setting out of this place he came to the territory of the chief of Kittur and exacted an indemnity of Rs.5,000/- from him (1). From here he thought of going to Savannur according to the orders of the Peshwa. The Peshwa's order was that Mahadoba should go to Savanur and dividing that kingdom, he should allot half of it to the son of the ruling chief and the other half to the Peshwa; and after finishing this task it was proposed to him that he should finish the collecting of tribute from the chiefs of Bidnur, Harpanhali etc. Owing to this task Mahadoba ~~and~~ could not go to Srirangapatam. He however managed to send an envoy to that province to settle the outstanding matters by negotiations. The Nizam had intended to obstruct Mahadoba and to march against Serirangapatam. When Mahadoba entered into the Karnatak, the Nizam desired to obstruct his further progress. Accordingly a huge force commanded by Janoba Nimbalkar Chandra-sen Jadhav and Hanumant Nimbalkar was stationed at Yadgir till then: From Yadgir (2) no movements of the Nizam's forces were reported to Mahadoba. So the progress of the Maratha forces under Mahadoba continued.

After the fall of Gokak, the Maratha army marched westward against a kinsman of the Savantavadi chief who still held the district of Hire. The Desai of Hire was compelled to cede half of his land to the Marathas; the other half of forty

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(1) Ibid.

(2) Sinde Shahichya Itihasachi Sadhane, III, p. 235, L. 295.

Eleven villages continued to be in the possession of his family and was in their keeping till 1840 (1).

Ilachi Beg, Governor of Belgaum (in the territory of the Nawab of Savannur), grew alarmed at the proximity of the Maratha forces, and wrote to the Portuguese for help. But the Portuguese dreaded the Maratha power which had lately (1740) driven them out of almost all their possessions in the north Konkan. This dread was so strong that the Goa Governor declined to help the Governor of Belgaum (15th May, 1754) (2).

After Gokak, Mahadoba encamped at Hubali in the territory of Savanur, on the 13th February, 1755. He was very humane in his behaviour towards the wounded and treated them with much kindness. It is noticed that he generously spared a sum of ten rupees to one Balaji Ghatage for medical treatment for injuries sustained during one of the campaigns. The note in the Rozkird under the date 16th February, 1755, further relates to us that he alloted eleven rupees to two wounded members of Pakhan Sinh's party, and awarded five rupees to a certain Ranoji Jagtap who was wounded by a musket shot in the fort, and Nathoji Bagal who met with the same fate received six rupees (1).

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(1) Stoke's Belgaum, p. 50.
(2) Ibid.; Belgaum Gazetteer, p. 381.

After having finished the local transactions, he went to Sondha, arriving there on the 19th February, 1755, and endeavoured to take it by storm. But before doing this he

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(1) The diary further gives the details of the amount distributed amongst the wounded, thus:

Rs. 5/-	to Amankhan, belonging to Kamal Khan's party, who received sustained a bullet wound on the left.
Rs.6/-	to Mhadaji Dhumal who was wounded by a sword thrust during an attack.
Rs.8/-	paid to wounded members belonging to Sakho Gangadhar.
Rs.5/-	to Devaji Duse who was struck with the gun shot in the eye.
Rs.3/-	to Abaji Jagatap who sustained a wound due to a stone.
Rs.6/-	to Udaji Chópade who received one shot of bullet at the side and another in the back (MSS. Purande's Rozkird Appendix A pp.393-94).

attempted conciliation. He put forth the Maratha terms to Sadashiv Naik, the chief of the place. The chief agreed to the terms and paid a tribute of Rs.55,844/11/- (1) to the Marathas on the 24th February, 1755. After this, Mahadoba sent his envoy to tackle the chief of Balankam. He could not oppose the demands of such a formidable guest. So he humbly paid Rs.440/- on account of the robes which he received through Laxman Deorao. From here, the army advanced to A263 Bidnur. Thereupon Basappa (2), the chief of that place got frightened. He wanted to maintain the peace and tranquillity of his territory, and at the same time to preserve its integrity. With these intentions he agreed to pay the tribute to the Marathas. He paid a sum of Rs.31,611/- in cash and obtained in return a sanad signed by Mahadoba (3).

Affairs in this territory being thus satisfactorily arranged, a great scheme took shape in his mind and he despatched one Kuchadikar Siledar with 23 messengers to Serirangapattam on the 22nd February, 1755, in order to obtain first hand news of the state of affairs in that territory (4).

In the meantime, Mahadoba continued his ceaseless task of collecting the revenue with little fighting. The Peshwa was eagerly receiving the news from the Mahadoba's camp in the Karnatak. The letter explaining the difficulties of the campaign and the further plan of Mahadoba, was sent to the Peshwa (1).

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(1) MSS. Mahadoba Ambaji's Rozkird: Appendix A p. 396-97
(2) Ibid., p. 396.
(3) Ibid., p. 396
(4) Ibid., p. 396.

To put into execution the plan communicated to the Peshwa, Mahadoba marched with courage and confidence. The mighty force with him was ravaging the countryside. He did not meet with any hostile troops and, therefore, we cannot assess his prowess. The whole force encamped at the Wala river, in the territory of Savanur, on the 28th February, 1755, and returned to Bidnur on the 3rd of March, 1755. During his stay, Mahadoba despatched a pair of messengers to Savanur, giving them Rs.11/- to meet their expenses. While collecting the revenue at Hanvati, a fight ensued, which added a few more to the number of wounded on the side of the Marathas. Mahadoba, with his usual generosity, compensated the wounded. The twelve wounded persons on the side of the Mahi Patrao Kawade, received fifty rupees towards expenses. Mirkhan Jamadar, an artillery man who received a bullet wound, was paid ten rupees. At this time, Mahadoba received a tribute of Rs.80,482/12/3 from the Nawab of Savanur, through one Bhagvantrao Tamaji. On Friday, 7th March, 1755, and on the same day he received twelve ~~rupees~~ thousand rupees from the Killedar of Dharwar through Narayanrao Venkatesh (2). While the accumulation of fabulous sums was in progress, the messengers returned with a letter from Banaji Madhavrao.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar XXVIII, 111, dt. p. 147.

(2) MSS Mahadoba Ambaji's Rozkird: Apendix A PA 398-99

Banaji Madhavrao was sent to Serirangapattam to see the Dalavai of Mysore. He was unable to meet him. Therefore, he wrote an account of the attempts he had made to see the Dalavai. The messenger, who brought the despatch, was paid rupees eight (1).

Banaji Madhavrao wrote therein that he had not yet been able to see the Dalavai. He added that the movements of the Maratha troops were well known to the Dalavai. He pointed out the probability of the Mughal invasion of Mysore, and reported the unrest among the Mysore troops stationed below the ghats. Banaji emphasized the need for the Maratha forces to come nearer to Mysore. He reported to Mahadoba that Dalavai's ministers had counselled delay in the hope that the approaching monsoon would cause the Maratha forces to withdraw. Unless the Maratha forces came nearer, the goal could not be achieved (2).

It was, however, impossible for Mahadoba to direct his forces at once to the river Tungabhadra. He had no orders to that effect from the Peshwa and accepting the wiser and saner counsel of his sardars he continued to collect revenue from the local chieftains. He began his march via Kupkhadi, Sorab, and encamped at Sagar Peth. On the way, while collecting revenue, the Maratha force met with ~~a~~ minor resistance from the local poligars. A skirmish took place, which resulted in the loss of Shridhar Ambaji's father; and some other Marathas were wounded.

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(1) Ibid, p.

(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 112, dt. 12-3-55.

Mahadoba received this news with sorrow and immediately ordered for the payment of Rs.40/- to Shridhar Ambaji, for performing the obsequies of his father, and Rs.1,00/- to those who received wounds. The payment was made on the 13th March, 1755. Immediately after this, the chief of Sondha was summoned. Within a couple of days, he paid the sum of Rs.44,342/6/-, as chauth that was due to him for that year (1),

Now Mahadoba was short of troops. He was entrusted with many activities by the Peshwa, one of them being to recruit horsemen. Mahadoba entrusted this task to his Sardars. One Narayanrao Venkatesh brought three hundred horsemen on the contract of payment of Rs.50/- per week. In like manner, Visaji Krishna (Binivale) brought five hundred horsemen on the 26th March, 1755. The chief of Raydurg was now summoned to pay the chauth on the 31st March, 1755. He paid Rs. 1,000/- through Vyankaji Inamdar (2). At the same time, Malhar Bhijaja Raste was despatched to bring the amount from the Thana Jedhe (3).

On the 4th April, an important document was signed by Mahadoba promising the assurance of protection to the chief of Sondha, who agreed to pay a sum of rupees 32,777/- as a tribute for his territory for that year (1). At Sagar Peth, in the territory of Bidnur, he encamped on the 6th April, 1755 and remained there for two days. During this stay, Mahadoba issued another important proclamation in which he ordered that the important places belonging to Bidnur from which ransoms were formerly realised, were now to be restored as the treaty had been signed for the payment of tribute. He further directed that the amounts should be paid and the receipts should be obtained.

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(1) MSS. Mahadoba Ambaji's Rozkird Appendix A. pp. 402-3
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.

This proclamation announced the giving of:

1) The Thana Jedhe belonging to the chief of Doda Pakhi, to Jotyagi Karkhare and the restoration of the Thana Anawati, belonging to the chief of Belur, to Baburao Sinde (2).

After this the Maratha force marched through Mayanttatti, Bonbale, Ratehali, and halted at Govantial on the 14th April, 1755, in the territory of Basawapattam on the south bank of the Tungabhadra (3).

At this place, an envoy from the Chief of Chitradurg came to see Mahadoba. He was honoured by Mahadoba in a manner befitting his position (1). Then, Mahadoba, along with the force, halted at Havnur in the territory of Savanur, on the south bank of the Tungabhadra, on the 16th April (2).

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(1) MSS, Mahadoba Ambaji's Rozkird, Appendix A, p.403.
(2) Ibid., Rumal 52. Appendix A. p.404.
(3) Ibid., ~~Appendix~~ Appendix A. p.405.

The Chief of Sondha agreed to pay the tribute of Rs.3,812/8/- that was due from him: and therefore, he gave him securities from the bankers Mahadeo Virkar, on the 18th April, 1755. The next day, Mahadoba arrived in the territory of Savanur near the bank of Tungabhadra. Here he received the messengers from Mankoji Naik, the chief of Bednur, and paid them Rs.11/-. So also he ordered the payment of Rs.50/- to Govind Naik, who was a cadet in the army (3).

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(1) The following articles were offered by Mahadoba to the envoy.

1.Mandil (or Turban)	Rs.35/-
2.Mahadupijari Butedar (embroidered cloth of particular design)	Rs.25/-
3.Pasodi -(Rug)	Rs.60/-
4.Pataka - or (Flags)	Rs.30/-

(2) On this day the sums spent by Mahadoba were as follows:

1. Rs.255/- paid to the Paga Devjibin Satvoji.
2. Rs.100/- paid to Siledar Mirkhan Mirajkar as his horse died.
3. Rs.20/- paid to Siledar Narsingrao Vishwanath for counting the daily wages, at the rate of 1½ Rs per day.

(3) MSS Mahadoba Ambaji's Rozkird Appendix A. p. 404-5.

On the 20th April, 1755, he received the sum of Rs.26,350/15/- as a tribute from the chief of Savanur through one Hariram. On the 24th April an amount of Rs.100/- was paid to Kashamiya, Siledar from Savanur, and on the 25th April, an amount of Rs. 15,516/- was paid on account of horse. From the 26th April, 1755, the Maratha camp was at Kothali in the Havnur pargana of Savanur territory and on the same day he paid Rs.30/- to one Fakir Bajirekar for his expenses (1).

On 30th April, 1755 Sadashiv Naik, the Chief of Sondha, paid the tribute amounting to Rs.34,348/4/- when the camp was at Kudnur in the Savanur territory and on the next day he deputed fourteen messengers paying them an amount of Rs.108/12/- for obtaining news from Mysore (2).

On the 8th May, he issued a very important order to Naryan Venkatesh. He was ordered to continue occupying the territory formerly belonging to Harpanhalli but which had now acceded to the Maratha Government, from Sadashiv Soma Darji, the chief of Harpanhalli. The next day, Muzaffar Khan

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(1) MSS, Mahadoba Ambaji's Rozkird, Rumal No. 52, Appendix A. p. 408.

(2) Ibid.

Gardi, an artillery expert, was paid the sum of Rs.10,000/- (1).

Mahadoba, thus collected the tribute and without running into any major clashes, he tried to assert the Maratha claims of chauth from the chieftains in the Karnatak. Balaji Bajirao, was kept informed of the day to day dealings:- Visaji Krishna, a sardar with Purandare, wrote to the Peshwa. On the 4th May 1755: "That the affairs with the chiefs of Sondha Bidnur, Basawapatam and Chitradurga had been settled. The Maratha was camp on the banks of the river Wali. He added that the arrears of half the tribute due from the Nawab of Savanur would be realised soon. Then the Maratha forces under Mahadoba moved from Gumma-Naya-kana-Pale and came to Bumdkute, a thana belonging to the chief of Chikbalapur; attacking the same they established their chawki and encamped near Chikbalapur. Soon the envoy from the chief came to the camp, settled the tribute at Rs.1,40,000/- (one lakh and forty thousand) and agreed to pay half of it on the spot and the other half after two months. Then they encamped at Devanhali and were about to invest the place but on hearing of the Marathas' arrival, the chief submitted. On agreement he was removed and the Marathas occupied that thana. The thana was afterwards given in the charge of Mukund Shripat (1).

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(1) Ibid., Appendix A p.408 Mahadoba distributed the following amounts when he came to Shaghgiri, in the territory of Savanur on the bank of the wam river.
Rs.40/- paid to Shiledar Nirwang.
Rs.1000/- paid to Haider Khan Gardi on a/c of Hon.
Rs.400/- paid for the obsequies of Sivdeo Siledar.
It seems that Muzaffar Khan was with Mahadaji till May, 1755; probably on the way to Poona, he must have quarrelled with Purandare.

Here Banaji Madhavrao came to the camp with bad news that the chief of Chitradurg was mediating through Annappa. Annappa had come to the Maratha camp. If Gopalrao had been there, the combined Maratha forces would have frightened the chief of Chitradurg as they had desired. But he had not crossed the Tungabhadra. The letters received from the camps beyond the Krishna speak of the advent of the rainy season which would prevent the forces from moving about (2).

It seems that the Marathas at this time could not tackle the Mysore Dalvai by terrifying him with their forces as the Nizam's forces went there and beforehand obtained the tribute from the Dalavai. Besides, Mahadoba was laid down with a serious attack of dysentry. But as a remedy certain vows of gods were taken and ceremonies observed which made him feel better (3). While on the march Muzaffar Khan, an artillery expert, had a quarrel with Mahadoba; so he, the cause of future conflict, joined the chief of Savanur who employed him.

But he was not completely cured and he was compelled to return to Poona. The Marathas collected the sum of Rs.30/-

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 113: Shindeshahi Itihasachi Sadhane,
(2) III, p. 246, L. 3-5.
(2) Peshwa Daftar,XXVIII, 114.
(3) Shinde Shahichya Itihasachi Sadhane, III, p.255. The material used to perform these vows were as ~~under~~ follows: 1 elephant, 1 horse, and other miscellaneous materials and at last he was weighed in rupees.

lakhs from Savanur. The whole force came to Poona. Salabat Jang obtained forty lakhs from Serirangapatam and became somewhat satisfied (1).

Like the Peshwa, Mahadoba brought immense fortune from the Karnatak. He exhibited his bravery and without much fight, he obtained tribute from the chieftains in the Karnatak. In the Rozkird (Diary), the items of the credit side are more than those of the debit side. It was solely due to his skill. This short, but very prospective campaign, raised the standard of Mahadoba in the first rank of the Maratha sardars.

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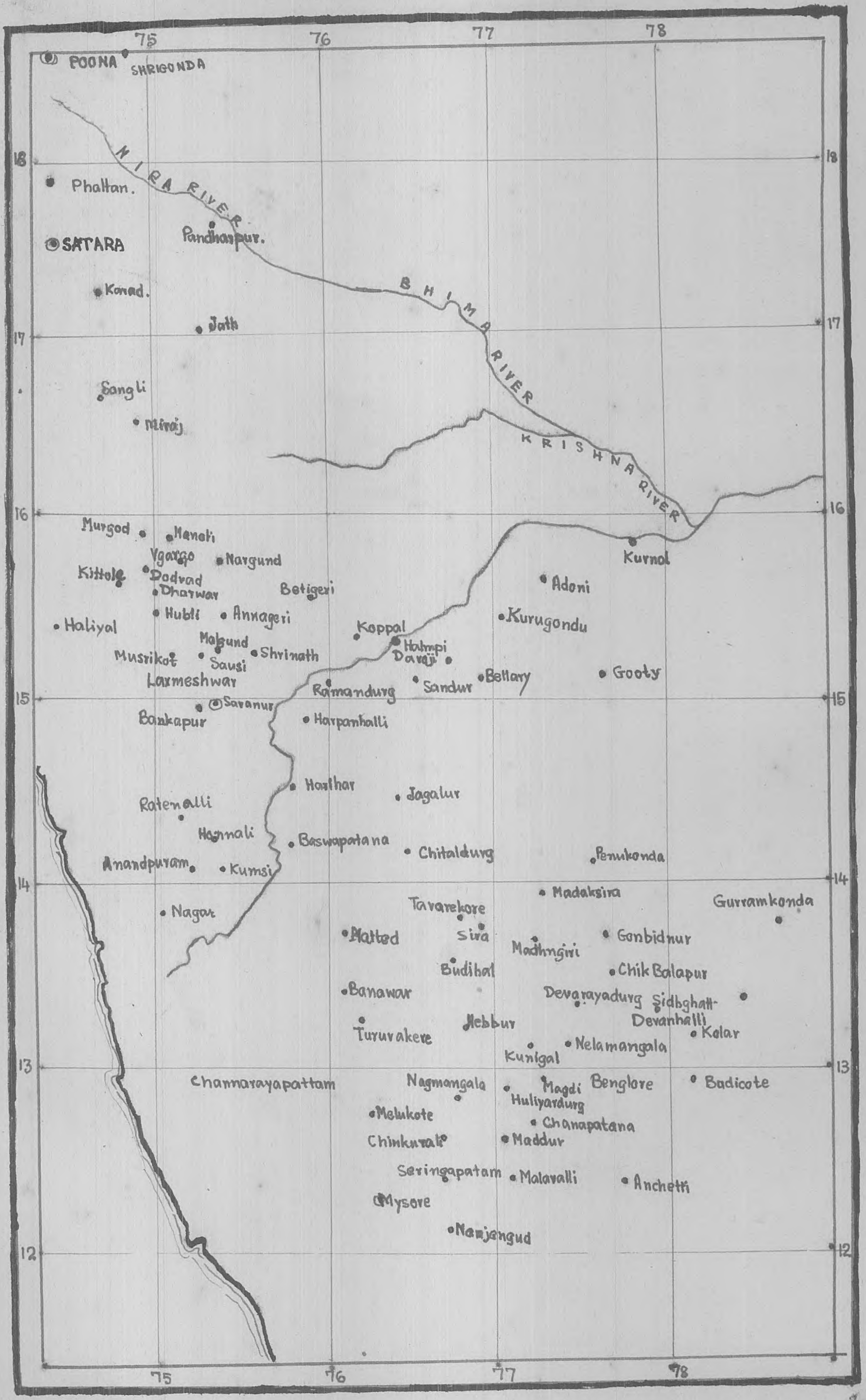
(1) Ibid., p. 255. Muzaffar Khan must have left the Marathas in the third week of June, 1755. The letter dated 27-6-1755, is addressed to Appa Sahib Jayaji.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Nagmangala
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Huliyardurg
Benglore
Badicote
Melukote
Chanapatana
Chinkurali
Maddur
Seringapatam
Malavalli
Anchetti
Mysore
Nanjangud

TO ILLUSTRATE: MARATHA RELATIONS WITH MYSORE AND SAVANUR
A.D. 1745-1760.

CHAPTER IX

SAVANUR CAMPAIGN

(20th October 1755 to 19th July, 1756).

Muzaffar Khan (1) Gardi the Commandant of the Maratha artillery was with the Peshwa in the Karnatak campaign. When the Peshwa left Purandare on 26th January 1755 Muzaffar Khan remained with the Purandare. But during this campaign an exchange of hot words took place between Purandare and Muzaffar Khan. The result was, Muzaffar Khan was annoyed, left the Maratha service and went to join the Mysore chief. The Mysore Dalavai was also not on good terms with the Peshwa. The Peshwa's expedition to Mysore in the previous year and the huge amount demanded by him as tribute made the Dalavai hostile to the Peshwa. He was trying to arouse an opposition, and he waited for an opportunity. This opportunity was provided by Muzaffar Khan, who at once formed an alliance with the Dalavai. But there arose a conflict between Muzaffar Khan and Dalavai over their policy with regard to the Peshwa. But the Dalavai would not dare to oppose the Peshwa and to incur the displeasure of these allies, especially the French and Murarirao, to whom Dalavai was obliged.(1) Therefore Muzaffar Khan went over to the Savanur Nawab whose country lay between the rivers Tungabhadra and Malprabha (2). The Nawab received Muzaffar Khan with open arms, because he wanted to make himself independent of the Nizam. He had declared he was not the Nizam's vassal, but the vassal of the Emperor at Delhi; being an officer of the former state of Bijapur, he refused to pay tribute to the Nizam.

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(1) This man commanded the sepoys of the detachment with which M. Bussy marched into the Deccan in 1751. He had been trained by M. Bussy and had left his service for that of the Peshwa. He was the commandant of the Maratha artillery. Orme, Military Transactions, II, p. 93.

Balajirao was at this time on good terms with the Nizam. He lost no time in convincing him of the defiant attitude of the Savanur Nawab. This, he pointed out, would endanger the Nizam's supremacy. But the Nizam hesitated to take any serious steps against his own co-religionist. Shah~~a~~ Nawaz the dewan of Salabat Jang induced the Nizam to agree with Balajirao and the two, the Peshwa and the Nizam, came to terms. They agreed that neither should give protection to the enemies of either, and further that each should help the other in putting down their rebellious dependents. Afterwards, in February 1756, the Nizam resolved to send an expedition against the Nawab of Savanur (1).

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(1) Previously the Dalavai was obliged with the help by the French and Murarirao in attacking Trichinopoly.

(2) Shinde Shahichya Itihasachi Sadhana, III, p. 258.

Now Balajirao was aware of the nature of cannons and artillery of the latest kind. Muzaffarkhan was himself an artillery expert on the side of Savanur. How to defeat him and to bring him to his knees was therefore a problem for the Peshwa. The Maratha weapons of the old type would not be of any use.

The year 1755 and 1756 proved to be a period of extreme anxiety to the Peshwa. His brother~~s~~ Raghunath Rao went to the North. He did nothing except rousing the hostility of Antaji Mankeshwar, the Maratha commandant at Delhi, and the Hingne brothers, the diplomatic representatives of the Peshwa at the imperial court against himself. This proved eventually disastrous to the Maratha interests in the north. At this very moment Jayappa Sinde a son of Ranoji came to be inextricably involved in a contest with his Rathod enemy in Marwar (2).

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(1) Malleson, Rise of the French Power in India, p. 484.

(2) Shindesahichya Itihasachi Sadhane, III, pp.36-37: Peshwa Daftar XXVII, 107, 108.

Inspite of these disturbances in the Maratha rank, the Peshwa would keep a cool head, for his campaign in the south. He even won over Hindurao Ghorpade who wrote to him that he would follow Balawantrao Ganpat (Mehendale) Appaji Jadhav Shalgaji Kharade (Holkar's sardar) when they come to the bank of the Krishna (1). This is an illustration to show that the Peshwa called upon almost all sardars for help. In this expedition the following Maratha sardars took part: Nanasahib Peshwa, Sadashivarao Bhau, Malharrao Holkar, Vithal Shivdeo and Janoji Bhosle and Mudhoji Bhosle (2). The Peshwa also wrote to the Presidency of Madras for a supply of artillery men and guns. They agreed to assist the Peshwa provided he would send a detachment of his army to meet and escort their troops to his camp. But the Peshwa could not send the detachment and the matter, of course, was dropped (3).

The Peshwa started with his forces on the 20th October, 1755 (4). The Nizam, although called, had not joined him till the following March.

Now the Peshwa would require the help of Murarirao Ghorpade. Murarirao, the chief of the Gooty Principality was at that time a play.card in Karnatak politics. His help to either party in the Karnatak campaign would be a deciding factor. So the Peshwa tried to pursuade him to side with him. But the Peshwa's successors in the Karnatak had aroused the jealousy of Murarrao who always played a dual role in the Anglo-French war that took place on the Coromandel Coast, siding now with the French, now with the English, and when opportunity occurred, ravaged the country around. But he dared not oppose the Peshwa directly. He had sent his envoy to the Peshwa in 1754 to strengthen his own agency rights. But the Peshwa had not allowed him to have his own way in conquering the territories in the Karnatak. But now in 1756, the Peshwa asked him for help and he gave his answer in writing to Gopalrao Patwardhan. He desired cordial relations with the Peshwa and ended the letter saying that he was one with Pant Pradhan and would meet the situation as it arose (1).

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(1) Aitihasik Lekh Sangrah p. 6, L. 2.
(2) Vinchurkarcha Gharanyacha Itihas, p. 27, 29.
(3) Grant Duff, History of the Maratha, p. II, p. 93.
(4) Balaji Bajirao Roznishi, II, p. 250. Appendix c p.514.

But soon this feeling of comradeship disappeared when the conflict between the Peshwa and the Savanur Nawab arose. He knew that the Peshwa would attack Gooty after reducing Savanur and resolved therefore to make common cause with its Nawab and "defend his own possessions behind the walls of the chief city of his Muhammadan Ally" (2).

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(1) Itihasik Lekh Sangrah I, p. 6, L. 2.

(2) Srinivasachari, "Murari Rao Ghorpade, an article appeared in the Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XV, p.569. Wilks says that Murarirao determined to throw his lot with the Nawab of Savanur under the pretext that the state of Gooty was a dependency of the soubadars of the Deccan. Historical Sketches of South India, I, p. 381.

This was communicated to the Peshwa by his agent, Visaji Narayan, in the Karnatak who pressed the Peshwa to come with a strong force. He wrote that Murarirao had come to Kolhar, crossing the Ghat, and afterwards, he would come to Sira. He had despatched a communique to Savanur informing the Nawab of his proposed visit. He further advised the Peshwa, to ally himself with the Nawab of Cuddapah and Adoni and with the combined forces, to gain~~ed~~ his objective in the Karnatak; Otherwise the Maratha prestige gained in this province would be lost. Visaji further informed the Peshwa that Murarirao had sent Bhagwant Govind with a force of five thousand. But all these sardars would come round if the Peshwa come to the Karnatak (1).

On 20th October 1755, Balaji Bajirao along with Bhau Sahib and Vishwas rao started from Poona and came to Vanavadi. On 21st October, 1755 where he stayed till Saturday 1st November, 1755. Further from the 2nd November to 5th November he remained at Kawadi. The business transacted by the Peshwa till 7th February 1756 is not known. His route to the Karnatak is mentioned. The Maratha forces came to Bagalkot on 31st October, 1755 (2), via Kawadi, Mandovi, Yeur, Moreshwar, Belhe, Asu, Manoli, Shetphal, Kawatgi,

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 117.
(2) Balajirao Roznishi, II, p. 256.

Tigni Bindi, Galgate, Betagi, and Somana and they beseized the fort of Bagalkot, with fortifications. They spent ten days in the vicinity of Bagalkot Paragana. Here an intelligence was received by the Peshwa that Murarirao Ghorpade, Muzaffarkhan and the Nawab of Savanur were preparing to oppose the Peshwa. The two forces were twenty-five miles apart (1). From Bagalkot the Maratha forces came at Hoskeri on Monday 21-1-1756 (2). From Hoskeri the Marathas marched via Kapali, Nawalgund, Karutwat, Akegund, and came near to Savanur, encamping at Kalaba Lakshmeshwar on 20th January, 1756. This force in the course of its march extorted chauth and sardeshmukhi either in cash or bills from every village through which it passed. Here they spent nearby one week. The activities of this period are not known. Probably Balajirao spent these days in consulting his generals and hammering out the plan of attack; the Marathas demanded from Savanur Nawab the surrender of Muzaffarkhan, But he refused to comply with the Peshwa's demand. Thereupon he moved his camp to Kardagi on 25th January 1756 to prepare for an attack (3).

In this campaign Balajirao had to think twice before he took any further step, because the enemy's artillery and forces were not negligible; besides, Murarirao with his forces had joined the enemy. The Marathas did not have any cannons. The Nizam with his usual reluctance had not yet sent his forces to the help of the Marathas. Still it was reported that the Marathas had a force of about one lakh (1). After that he led his forces to Savanur and there the army surrounded the fort and met the enemy. But the enemy could not be defeated easily because they were in a well fortified fort (2). Details of Balajirao's arrival at Savanur are noted by the Diarist Pillai. He mentioned that Balajirao with 50,000 or 60,000 horse had crossed the Krishna and reached Savanur and Bankapur (3). The Peshwa's brother Sadashivrao was in the campaign. He had 30,000 horse and artillery etc. and Murarrao who encamped near Savanur had 12000 horse, 8000 foot and 10,000 followers, with guns and munitions (4); besides, Muzaffarkhan, an artillery expert was with the Nawab of Savannur with modern artillery. He was bent on conquest. He was hopeful because he was not only helped by Murarirao Ghorpade, but it was reported that he had secret backing from Malharrao Holkar. To Muzaffarkhan, victory over the Peshwa meant the wrecking of his vengeance upon the

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 122, dt. 11-1-1756. The letter was addressed from the Peshwa's camp by one Madhavrao Somanath to Jagannath Pant.

(2) Balajirao Roznishi, II, p. 256.

(3) Ibid.

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(1) Pillai ~~Diary~~ op.cit., X, p. 11. Under dt. 25th January, 1756, Pillai, the Diarist notes that the troops of Nana's younger brother and the Nana himself are coming here with a lakh of horse." This is false as the Diarist gives report on p. 35 is different.

(2) Rajwade, op.cit., III, 469. Balajirao had written a letter on 8-2-1756. Communicating therein the news ~~gi~~of the investment of Savanur and the efforts of the Peshwa to capture it. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 121.

(3) Pillai, ~~Diary~~, X, p. 33.

(4) Ibid., p. 35.

Marathas. And to the Nawab of Savanur, victory over the Maratha meant complete independence. But the Peshwa, too, was aware of the position that arose after the formation of of an alliance between the Nawab of Savanur and Muzaffarkhan. It is for this reason that the Peshwa had sought the help of all his sardars including the help of Bussy's artillery in the formidable task before him. M. Bussy was at that time considered a master of the new artillery which often brought victory to the French.

But M. Bussy had not joined the Peshwa till then in the vicinity of Savanur the Marathas were taken unawares by the enemy with a strength of 4000 horse and 8000 soldiers. Thereupon Balajirao, fully prepared, attacked Murarirao. A hot contest ensued in which many perished on either side (1).

Now the Savanur foot was garrisoned by Murarirao's forces and Balajirao laid siege to it with a resolute effort of capturing the fort (2). He sent word to the killedar of Savanur to deliver up Murarirao and his sardars or he would destroy the fort. Owing to this contest the prices of the commodities had shot up, causing scarcity of rice in Murarirao's camp. It was sold at three seers a rupee and this put him in a great difficulty (1). But fortune would not easily favour the Maratha. So Balajirao decided to force the siege. To the danger and difficulties of the project, Balajirao was not blind; and therefore he had asked the help of the Nizam. But now he feared that the Nizam would be a sharer in the booty. So he resolved on an immediate assault and determined to capture the fort before the reinforcements from the Nizam arrived.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 122 dt. 11-1-1756.

(2) Ibid., 121.

The Peshwa apprised Holkar of this plan and sought his advice. Holkar promptly recommended Vithal Shivdeo who had fallen out of favour with the Peshwa; Holkar said: "The great and valiant sardar Vithalrao Shivdeo who meets every emergency is here. But he is downcast now, because, he was rebuked for capturing Gwalior without the Peshwa's order. He has not been re-imbursed for his expenditure in the Gwalior campaign. If he is sent for and restored to favour we shall both storm the fort and capture it" (2). The Peshwa soon perceived the wisdom of these words and realised his mistake. He called Vithalrao Shivdeo, spoke to him in a conciliatory tone, obtained the confidence of the gallent sardar. The Peshwa entrusted to him the hazardous task of capturing the fort with the explicit order to "obtain the victory before the arrival of the Nizam's forces" (1). In this order, Holkar and Vithal Shivdeo saw the opportunity to distinguish themselves once again. With the rising sense of Chivalry they replied to the Peshwa: "Victory will be achieved only by the might and the efficacy of the Peshwa's virtue. Ours is the duty to serve the Maharaja and we are ready to do (2) it".

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(1) Pillai, *op.cit.*, X, pp. 35-36.
(2) *Vinchurkar Gharanyacha Itihas*, p. 29.

Thereafter Vithal Shivdeo came to his own camp and summoned his sardars to relate to them the conversation that took place between him and the Peshwa. In his speech at the meeting he exhorted the soldiers to join him and declared his resolution to capture Savanur or to die. The assembled sardars who were equally resolved requested Vithal Shivdeo to prepare for an assault (3).

Vithal Shivdeo sent a message to Holkar to be ready early in the morning for the assault and went to sleep. The next day he got up early in the morning and sent a message through his diwan, Bhimanaji Khanderao, to the Peshwa. He informed the Peshwa that he was going to assault the fort and would try his best to capture it by evening or would die on the battlefield. The Peshwa was satisfied (4). The

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(1) Ibid., p. 29.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid., p. 30.

Marathas faced the heavy artillery fire of the French sardar in the employ of Nawab of Savanur. But undismayed, the Marathas bore down upon the gate of the fort. The mighty elephants, intoxicated by wine, charged the gate, the gate gave way and the Maratha warriors poured into the fort. A fierce battle ensued inside the fort. Many were slain on both sides, but the battle remained undecided and the Marathas withdrew from the field at night-fall (1).

The next day Salabat Jang's army appeared on the scene(2)(in the 2nd week of April 1756). Delay in arrival of the Mughal troops annoyed the Peshwa. He expressed the opinion that the Mughal administration was not vigorous and that there was a good deal of misrule (1). Now the Nawab of Savanur and Murarirao were prepared for a prolonged resistence. They had 38,000 men, 200 Europeans, 8000 Pathans, 10,000 Marathas, 5000 sepoys and about 12,000 foot soldiers belonging to various rajas and Polygars. Whereas on the other hand, the Maratha army including the forces of M. Bussy and Salabat Jang contained 70 to 80,000 cavalry and was disposed in about twenty camps.

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(1) Ibid., p. 29. The book~~s~~ speaks that the victory is won by Vincharkar. The further account given in this book regarding the capture of the fort by Vithal Shivdeo is not authentic as the for~~s~~t was captured only after the arrival of M. Bussy on the scene of battle.

(2) Nizam Salabat Jang had held a darbar in the month of February, 1756 and resolved to send an expedition against the Nawab of Savanur. In accordance with this resolution the army of Salabat Jang accompanied by M. Bussy marched towards Savanur. The march was so slow that the Peshwa began to doubt the bonafides of his allies; Shah-nawaz Khan lost no opportunity to hint to the Peshwa, that the French were purposely delaying the march. But Bussy was no fool. When he was within one day's march from the Tangabhadra River, he sent a messenger by camel to inform Balajirao that if there was any delay at all in bringing help to him that delay was not caused by him. This defaming of the French by Shah-Nawaz Khan was a part of a well-framed plot of his party. Besides, to ensure the Peshwa's defeat, the three Maratha Jagirdars including Holkar who were helping the Peshwa were implicated. The Pathans too, in the service of the Peshwa, had the sympathy for the Nawab of Savanur. Letters to Leyrit of the 28th and 24th April, 1756: Acc 292, p. 178-180 quoted by Miss A. Cammi~~c~~ade in her "Bussy in the Deccan, pp.239-39.

Balajirao once again demanded from the Nawab of Savanur the surrender of Muzaffar Khan and after vainly waiting for an answer he commenced operations by an attack on the fort. Continuously for three days the Peshwa's battery was ceaselessly working and the whole population of Savanur got perturbed. Houses of rich Brahmins about 1500 in number were destroyed and the katulas (families) of rich pathans and other people were reduced to poverty. The frequent movement of the force worsened the situation (2). Now the firing of Nizam's cannon began (3) under M. Bussy's direction. The artillery opened so heavy a fire on Savanur

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(1) Rajwade, Marathanchya Itihasachi Sadhane, III, 477.
(2) Ibid., 473.
(3) Ibid., L. 477.

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that after a siege of three months the Nawab was obliged to yield. The activity of artillery during this siege was so estimated that the tradition says that 1¼ lakhs of cannon balls were used in the siege of Savanur (1). The Pathans who were locked in the place were terrified but still they resorted to archery from the ditch of Savanur fort. The Peshwa immediately ordered Gopalrao Patwardhan, Narayanrao and Purushottamrao, the three brothers, to attack the surrounding ditch. The order was brought into effect; but in that attack Purushottamrao received a serious arrow-wound, therefore he was carried away on the pallet of arrows (2). The three strategic places occupied by Muzaffarkhan were captured; so also much of the war material seized. Four hundred gardies lost their lives, 3 to 4 hundred were taken prisoners, the fire of the enemy's artillery mowed down 100 to 150 horses and 150 men of the Maratha side. Immediately after removing their garrison the Peshwa fixed his own in their place.

The Nawab at last realised the Maratha power and yielded (1). He agreed to abide by the decision of an arbitrator. He sent terms for the treaty through Gopalrao Patwardhan. Thus the peace was concluded about the 20th April 1756 (2).

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(1) Bombay Government Volume CXIII, 210: Dharwar Gazetteer p. 411.

(2) The Peshwa sent a Palankin to him. But politely he rejected it saying that "the pallet of arrows is the only Palankin of shiledars which is preferable". Thereupon the Peshwa issued a firman entrusting Palankin to him. Harivanshachi Balhar, p.

On the Maratha side, many Maratha soldiers and gardis as well, were wounded; among the sardars, Nagoram Bhagwat received a bullet on his face. The wound was not so serious. Balwantrao Ganapat received a bullet in his ribs, Manikrao the son of Ratnakar Vakil died of a bullet wound. Vithal Vinchurkar received a sword wound on the shoulder (3).

On the Nawab's side, all his killedars namely of Savanur, Bankapur and others,were killed. Muzaffarkhan and Murarirao were chased (4). But much time had to be spent to capture Murarirao, Abdul Majidkhan, Muzaffarkhan's pathans and others who were in the Savanur fort. The Peshwa at last succeeded in his purpose of bringing Murarirao and Muzaffarkhan to their knees (5).

The Peshwa wanted to annex the whole Savanur principality and add it to his kingdom. But Gopalrao's wise counsel prevailed and a treaty acceptable to both parties was agreed upon. By this agreement half of the kingdom came

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(1) Rajwade, op.cit., III, L. 472.
(2) Cammiade, Bussy in the Deccan, p. 240.
(3) Martineau, Bussy, pp. 199-200; Kinciad and Parasnis, op.cit., III, p. 323; Vinchurkar, Gharanyacha Itihas, p. 30.
(4) Pillai, op.cit., X, p. 85.
(5) MSS.Peshwa Daftar Rumal No. 52, Appendix B. p.

UNDER the sway of the Marathas. The Nawab agreed to pay eleven lakhs of rupees (1), and till the payment of the whole amount he was asked to hand over the Bankapur fort to Malharrao Holkar and if the same amount were not paid within six months, the fort would be taken over by the Peshwa. The Nawab was allowed to retain territory which yielded a yearly revenue of Rs. 830068/12/- and the other half yielding the revenue of Rs.823926/8/- was ceded to the Peshwa. In return the Nawab of Savanur was given some districts in Panekennur and the sub-division of Parasgod in Belgaum (2). When this

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(1) The sum of eleven lakhs of rupees concerning Savanur was paid as follows:-

	lakhs
In ready money	3
Jewels	1
Horse and elephants	1
Jewels given to Sadoba, brother of Balaji Rao	1
Piece goods	1
Paid by Murarirao	1
Total lakhs	11

The Savanur Nawab left 2000 horse in the Bankapur fort which was left with the Peshwa. The Peshwa took Samavasa Pandit the Diwan to the Nawab and four Pathan officers for services with him, according to agreement. Military Country Correspondence, Vol. VI, No. 157, p. 76.

(2) Ibid., Dharwar Gazetteer, p. 74.

arrangement was made the Nawab gave Dodwad as Inam to Gopalrao Govind (1). Thus the Nawab had acted wisely for he secured half his kingdom losing the other half but saving the whole kingdom from total destruction. The management of the newly acquired territory was not directly taken over by the Peshwa; He entrusted it to the local desais whom he made responsible for the revenue (2). The Peshwa did not fail in his duty to his sardars. He went in person to see Vithal Shivdeo and said: "you are a brave and mighty sardar, we are proud of you. You have served the State loyally from the time of Bajirao I. You are therefore a partner of our estate". The Peshwa decided to pay Rs. 12 lakhs to Vithal Shivdeo on account of the Gwalior affair (3), and gave a bill on Balaji Govind Bundele for Rs. 12 lakhs payable to Vithal Shivdeo. So also he bestowed upon him Chawghada, Jariphatak, Nawbat and such other royal ornament and highly valuable dress and jewelry. And further, on

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(1) Modak, Kolhapur ani Karnata Kantil Savangthane, p. 38.

(2) West, Southern Maratha Country, Dharwar Gazetteer, p.411.

(3) Vinchurkar Gharanyacha Itihas, p. 32. Vithalrao besieged the Gwalior fort without written permission either from Raghoba or from the Peshwa. After three months, he however captured it with great efforts. He spent twelve lakhs rupees on his army during that period. But on his arrival to Poona the Peshwa's brother refused to pay him a single pie. This same amount is granted here. (Shindesahichya Itihasachi Sadhane, III, p. 252.

Vithal Shivdeo's request the Peshwa invested Appaji Mudhe with Paga and assigned a Manjari village as Inam hereditarily. These two had exhibited their bravery in the battle of Savanur (1).

Vithal Shivdeo although, he was wounded held a darbar in his canopy and distributed rewards amongst his sardars according to their rank for their bravery. Sarjekhan and Murtekhan, the two brave warriors under him, were invested with the authority of Paga by conferring a badge upon them for their gallantry in the war. A badge was also confirmed upon Paygude, one of the siledar (2). The Peshwa shifted his camp from Savanur and came to Kanchani on 2nd of May 1756. He now wanted to do three things, namely, the dismissal of Bussy from the Nizam's court, the acceptance of Muzaffarkhan's services and the reconciliation with Murarirao Ghorpade.

The Peshwa was aware of Bussy's interference. Shaha Nawazkhan the dewan of the Nizam also was perturbed over the growing influence of Bussy at Nizam's court. Therefore he contacted Balajirao. Balajirao who was waiting for an opportunity to put down Bussy, eagerly accepted Shahanawazkhan's proferred aid. Shahanawazkhan who had come to know of a secret arrangement between Bussy and Murarirao (1), collected all the particulars of the transaction and at once communicated them to Salabat Jang. He charged Bussy with having sacrificed the interest of his master for that of his own nation. His treachery was painted in such black colours that the Nizam issued a firman of dismissal of Bussy. Balajirao at the same time asked him to leave India for a short? period, promising him service on his return from Europe (2).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 130.

(2) The descendents of these shiledars are at present living as hereditary servants of the Vinchurkar State.

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After completing the task of M. Bussy's dismissal from the Nizam's court, Balajirao turned to the affair of Muzaffarkhan gardi. His position was very precarious after the fall of Savanur. He had no money to pay his troops who had started rioting. He was reduced to poverty. Murarirao tried to help Muzaffarkhan by paying his debts ~~due~~ (3). The Peshwa wanted the service of Muzaffarkhan. He therefore asked Mukund Sripat his vakil in the Karnatak, to report to him about the movements of Muzaffarkhan. Thereupon Kumund Shripat wrote to the Peshwa from Sondur that Muzaffarkhan had brought hand grenades, guns and some troops from Goa. Three hundred guns and one khandi of powder had been received there. The guns were distributed amongst the Gardis and he informed the Portuguese of his willingness to send the money for the ammunition. But Muzaffarkhan had pleaded poverty. Govindrao, his diwan, however paid the troops half the amount hoping to recover it from Muzaffarkhan, and assured the soldiers of further payment. On the other hand Muzaffarkhan had requested Murarirao to accept the charge of the men and cannons under his control. He was speaking of his desire to retire at Hangal, with the intention of spending the rest of his life as a fakir. But it was clear that he would not miss a chance to regain his position as commandant(1). He really wanted to enter in the service of the Peshwa. But he could not convey that to the Peshwa at once. On the other hand as he was bankrupt he could not pay his people. To save himself from this situation he wanted to get some employment. He was still undecided. However he expressed his willingness to serve under Nana if he (Nana) would accept his services(2). From such letters Balajirao understood the willingness of Muzaffarkhan to serve under him. He was also in need of Muzaffarkhan's services. Balajirao therefore asked his agent to win back Muzaffarkhan Gardi into his service. Shripat Mukund the Peshwa's agent was at this time with Murarirao Ghorpade, He wrote to the Peshwa that Muzaffarkhan had assured him that he would undertake any work that Sahib (Balajirao) ordered(1). Like this Balajirao had received many letters regarding Muzaffarkhan. But the Peshwa would not accept the services of Muzaffarkhan conditionally. Muzaffarkhan probably wanted in return for his services the payment by the Peshwa of his debt and the Peshwa knowing that Muzaffarkhan's debt was rather large tried to evade this point. So neither the Peshwa nor Muzaffarkhan could come to a final decision.

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(1) Orme, op.cit., I, pp. 427-28; Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 382; Duff, op.cit., I, p. 486; Malleson, op.cit., p. 485: Kinkaid and Parasnis, op.cit., p. 324, say that it was the Peshwa who heard about the bond and informed Shahanawazkhan about it. This is not improbable, ~~kha~~ for the Peshwa's agent was present at the special interview which took place between Bussy and Murarirao (Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, p. 216).

(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 140.

(3) Ibid., 127.

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(1) Peshwa Dafter, XXVIII, 131.
(2) Ibid., 132.

In the meantime the Peshwa received another letter from Mukund Shripat stating that Muzaffarkhan intended to serve the Peshwa, and if the Peshwa issued orders to that effect Mukund Shripat would take Muzaffarkhan with him to Poona (2). The Peshwa then consulted his brother Raghunath Rao but Raghunath Rao refused to give him a decisive answer on this point (3). So the Peshwa at last issued orders to his agent to accept the services of Muzaffarkhan.

But Muzaffarkhan deceived Mukund Shripat. This is related by him. He wrote from Halhw on the bank of the

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(1) Ibid., 135.
(2) Ibid., 136.
(3) Ibid., 145.

Krishna that he acted according to the orders received from the Peshwa about the acceptance of the services of Muzaffarkhan giving due consideration to his conditions. He had tried his best for a month to bring Muzaffarkhan with him. Mukund Shripat said that Muzaffarkhan agreed to come to the Peshwa, Whatever the consequences. To prevent disaffection among his people, the Marathas agreed to pay him ~~Rs.25/~~ rupees twenty-five thousand for his expenses, without prior sanction from the Peshwa. It was agreed that he should go with the Marathas, with his family members and two hundred Gardis, and keep tanks and other material at Bahadur Binda. Murarirao had threatened ~~him~~ to punish him if he joined the Marathas. But the Marathas on Muzaffarkhan's request made peace between Murarirao and Muzaffarkhan and the Khan was asked to start. But at his starting his people began rioting for arrears of pay. The three thousand rupees were paid on this account, and a document was taken from Muhamad Alam Gardi, in the service of Muzaffarkhan, on his behalf. Muzaffarkhan's people were satisfied and the Khan promised to march the next morning. Accordingly the Marathas started in the morning and crossed the river Tunga Bhadra and encamped at four places. Muzaffarkhan also came from Sardur and encamped at a distance of four miles away from them. Then he called Mukund and told him he needed Rs.25,000 for the payment of the arrears due to his soldiers, otherwise he would not come. Muhammad Alam and Sumersingh were to prevent his going over to the enemy. The writer said that an elephant belonging to Muzaffarkhan was brought in lieu of the gold worth two thousand paid to him. Secret agents were sent to obtain information about ~~MK's~~ Muzaffarkhan's political connections. Muzaffarkhan probably did not go to Salabat Jang. He was a fickle-minded man. The writer concluded by saying that the Peshwa's agents had done what was in their power (1). Thus the plan of bringing Muzaffarkhan into the Peshwa's service was frustrated and the vakils were asked to keep a watch over his movements (2).

Although Muzaffarkhan withdrew his consent at the eleventh hour, Mukund Shripat succeeded in winning to the Peshwa's service Summersing, Muhammad Alam and Sidi Ambar, all captains of the guard under Muzaffarkhan and he brought them with their soldiers across the Tungabhadra river. Gold worth two thousand rupees was given to them. There was no alternative but to pay this amount to them. The amount was paid with the consent of Satiba Kharade (3). But Muzaffarkhan changed his attitude, and of his own accord unescorted by a Maratha sardar he arrived at Poona to meet the Peshwa (4). Afterwards Muzaffarkhan took service under the Peshwa (joining him at Poona) about Dassara in 1756, in spite of Sadashivrao's strong protest.

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(1) Ibid., 142.
(2) Ibid., 115, 144.
(3) Ibid., 143. Satiba Kharade was a sardar of Malharrao Holkar.
(4) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 115.

The Khan was hereafter employed in reducing the difficult forts of north Konkan and was studiously excluded from any important campaign or foreign war, which would afford him an opportunity of collusion with the enemies of the Peshwa. But even in the action of reducing the forts he harassed innocent people and squeezed out money. So it became increasingly difficult to manage him. Bhau was the only person who was suspicious of Muzaffarkhan's character. So to reduce the importance of Muzaffarkhan, Bhau engaged the services of Ibrahim Khan, a rival Gardi commander. Bhau's strong opposition to his entry in the Peshwa's service made Muzaffarkhan Gardi ~~to~~ take his revenge. He framed a plot against Bhau's life and with his son-in-law, Haider Khan, tried to attack Bhau in his tent at Garpire, Poona. Haiderkhan on the evening of 28th October 1759 stabbed Bhau Sahib in the back while he was conducting his routine business. Fortunately the wound though severe, did not prove fatal. An immediate inquiry was made and eight culprits, including Muzaffarkhan and his son-in-law, were sent to the gallows on October 30, 1759.(1)

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(1) Ibid., 267, 270.
~~(2)~~ Bhau Sahibanchi Kaiphiyat, Bakhar, p. : Bhau Sahibanchi

The Peshwa also tried to win over to his side Murarirao Ghorpade whose presence had changed the Deccan politics. But his double (1) dealings had made him infamous and the Peshwa could not therefore trust him. After the defeat of the Savanur Nawab Murarirao recognised the futility of resistance and requested M. Bussy to exert his influence with the Peshwa on his behalf to obtain for him from the Peshwa the cessation in perpetuity of the district Gooty (2). This was a fine opportunity for M. Bussy. Murarirao, in his communication, had offered to Bussy to relinquish his claim upon a bond given to him by the Government of Pondicherry for his best services at Trichinopoly. The bond amounting to fourteen lakhs was cancelled as a price for Bussy's intervention with the Peshwa on his behalf. Murarirao was reconciled to Balajirao (3). Gooty was left in the possession of Murarirao. Then the Peshwa left the task of bringing Murarirao to Poona to Satiba Kharade, a general in Holkar's service. Satiba wrote to the Peshwa that he, on 3-5-1756, entered the canopy of Salabat Jan/ along with

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(1) *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 87.

(2) Malleson, ~~*A History of the Maratha People*~~. A History of the French in India, p. 484.

(3) Bussy had described his action in his memoirs. He relates how difficult it was to parley with Murarirao, for the latter, backed by Holkar and other powerful chiefs, was unwilling to give up his rights, but he succeeded in winning over both Holkar and Murarirao and he even got the latter to cancel all the documents and agreements which had been drawn up between M. Dupleix and himself (Cammiade, *Bussy in the Deccan*, p. 240).

Murarirao. Murarirao had interview with Salabat Jang. Thereafter he was felicitated by offering dresses of honour. He intended to remain with Salabat Jang for 5 or 6 days. He would start after collecting the troops that had spread to the bushes; he had five thousand troops. Besides, he had newly recruited four thousand Pathans who were pressing for payment. But he hoped to pay them on his arrival at Sondur (1). Satiba Kharade left this task of accompanying Murarirao to Poona to the Peshwa's agent Mukund Shripat. Murarirao started for Sandhur along with the Peshwa's agent. But the agent, Mukund Shripat, reported to the Peshwa from Murarirao's camp that he suspected Murarirao's loyalty towards the Peshwa (2). Murarirao had not paid his forces. The French in Murarirao's service deserted him on that account and his other forces threatened him for payment. Murarirao however conciliated them and promised the payment at Sandur (3). Murarirao then tried to start from his camp but was prevented by one Vaghmode and a pathan who wanted their arrears. Mukund Shripat settled the affair and arrayed for Murarirao's departure telling ~~the~~ Vaghmode and the Pathan that he had orders from the Pant Pradhan to take Murarirao along with him. But the Monetary difficulty of Satyaji Kharade and Mukund Shripat ~~andx~~ and consequent straights to which their detachments were reduced detained them at Murarirao's camp (1). Murarirao now himself wrote to the Peshwa in the month of June 1756 from Sondur assuring his cooperation in the Peshwa's scheme regarding Karnatak (2). He, however, expressed his desire to come to Poona with fifty men only in the month of Shravan (3) (August-Sept.). The Peshwa also was informed by his agent of the proposed visit of Murarirao Ghorpade to Poona (4). But Murarirao Ghorpade for reasons of his own could not go to Poona. But he remained true to the Peshwa. In the month of January 1757, he encamped at Raichur to meet the Peshwa (5). In the same year he is seen helping the Peshwa in the campaign against Seringapatam.

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(1) ~~S.P.D.~~ Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 127 dated 4-5-1756.
(2) Ibid., 131 dated 7-5-1756.
(3) Ibid., 133.

After the treaty with Savanur Nawab, the boundary of the Maratha kingdom extended from the Tungabhadra to the Krishna. The Peshwa succeeded in removing the greatest obstacle, of the French general Mr Bussy. By reconciling with Murarirao Ghorpade, he reduced the opposition in the Karnatak campaign.

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(1) Ibid., 134.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 138.
(3) Ibid., 141.
(4) Ibid., 153.
(5) Ibid., 160.

CHAPTER X

The Peshwa's assault on Seringapatam

(1st Jan.1757 to 15th June,1757)

The Peshwa started on his Karnatak expedition known as "Campaign of Seringapatam" on the first of January, 1757(1). The reason why he undertook this expedition so soon after his previous years campaign at Savanur is that over and above his political ambition to expand his empire he evinced an inordinate love of money. In every political arrangement he sanctioned, or entered into with the poligars and the chieftains of the Karnatak, he exacted a considerable contribution(2) and thus he amassed enormous wealth. The Peshwa saw that disorders and termoil everywhere in the kingdom of Mysore; and he decided to take advantage of the situation to reassert the political influence of the Marathas(3) as a means to acquiring more wealth.

After his return from Savanur, the previous year, he remained at Poona becoming very attentive to the affairs of Delhi and the Northern countries of Hindustan and South India. In

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1. Rajwade, Marathyancha Itihasachi Sadhane, II, p. 141.
2. St. George Country correspondence, Military Department,1757 p. 36. The news is recorded under 11-3-1757, that Balajirao's intention was to go to Mysore and after receiving money he should proceed towards Arcot. By that means he should receive money also.
3. Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, II, p. 330, says that it was the Peshwa's intention to take possession of that important capital town, so as to end the old Mysore kingdom.

October, 1756 he sent a very large force to the north(1) and remained in constant touch with the situation in the Karnatak. Murarirao Chorpade a play-card in Karnatak politics appraised the Peshwa of the situation in a letter addressed to his Vakil in Poona. He pointed out that if Pant Pradhan went to that country with troops many more matters would be settled. The enemy would be defeated and order would be restored bringing the Karnatak under the control of the Marathas(2). The Peshwa did not act immediately upon this information. He was further informed about the deteriorating situation of the Karnatak from Tamaji Chando, probably the minister of a petty state in the Karnatak who wrote that though he, the Pant Pradhan had made an agreement, while in Savanur, assuring protection to Chando's state from the aggression of Murarirao or others. Yet Murarirao constantly threatened them. He further informed the Peshwa that Gopalrao Patwardhan, who had a great force and cannons and sufficient ammunition, conquered the territory beyond the Tungabhadra and establishing the Maratha sway there, camped near the Tungabhadra. The chief of this territory sent ornaments and an elephant for Gopalrao through the Maratha envoy. The writer said further that if the Peshwa were to go to that country, the chiefs of the territory would be brought under his sway(3).

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVII., 127, 135, 136, Shindesahichya Itihasachi Sadhane, III, p. 72, Orme, British Military transactions, II, p. 226.
2. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 169.
3. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 170, dt. 24-2-1757.

The time was opportune for such a venture, for Mysore was at this time in a state of helplessness. The condition there was indeed pitiable. It had been bled twice before by the Marathas, once by Salabat Jang, and now it was in grip of a civil war owing to political disturbances at Seringapatam, the capital of the kingdom. Seringapatam is in 12°25' North Latitude and 76°42' East Longitude; at the western or upper end of an island in the ~~Cavalier~~ Cauvery about three miles in length from west to east and one in breadth. The eastern end of the island is occupied by the prosperous suburb of Ganjam. Srirangapatam the head-quarter of the Taluk of the same name and the Municipality stands on the Mysore state railway on the Bangalore-Mysore high road, 75 miles south west of the former and 10 north west of the latter.

In the dawn of south Indian History, the Island itself seems to have been held by chieftains of the Ganga dynasty. In the twelfth century, the Hoysala King made a grant of land on either bank~~s~~ of the river to the great Sri Vaishnava apostle, Ramanujacharya, and his followers, and the large temple of Ranganatha is still one of the principal shrines of the sect. Later, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the ruler of Srirangapatam became a feudatory of Vijayanagara King, and early in the seventeenth century, the Rajas of Mysore acquired the island for themselves and made it their~~s~~ seat of Government.

Mysore was for some time governed by the ministers Nanja Raja and Devaraja during the minority of Raja Chikka Krishnaraja Udayar(1). But in 1756, the Raja now twenty years of age, becoming impatient of his position, planned secret~~e~~ly to confine

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1. Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai, X, p. 182.

the ministers or destroy them and appoint others in their place. This secret was discovered and Nanja Raja and Devaraja ordered the fort-gates to be closed. They prepared to kill the Raja, the next morning(1). But the Raja with his immediate retainers, one thousand in all, sallied forth with drawn swords, killed a large number of Nanja Raja's troops and dispersed the rest. The Raja having gone back to the palace, Nanja Raja fired all the guns mounted on the walls slaying men, women and female servants and others, a hundred in all. Then he and his brother entered the palace and ordered all the Raja's people who survived to be imprisoned. "They also resolved to kill the Raja but Krishnaraja Vodeyar's wife who had brought him up clung to him and vowed that they should kill her first. After much talk they decided to imprison the Raja and his family"(2). The Peshwa's Vakil remonstrated to Nanja Raja against this action. Whereupon Nanja Raja sent his men to bring the Raja out of the fort(3). The Raja decided to ask the Peshwa's help and sent a letter to him by four camel messengers reporting what had happened in the capital(4). Immediately the Peshwa prepared for the campaign as stated at the beginning. Bhau Sahib was also in the campaign, Muzaffar Khan, and Murarirao Ghorpade also joined the force. He also made an agreement

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 170.
2. Pillai, op. cit., X, p. 183. Wilks, op.cit., I, pp. 357-59.
3. Ibid., p. 183, Srinivasachari, Ananda Ranga Pillai, pp. 328-29, Sinha, Haidar Ali, p. 29.
4. Pillai, op.cit., X, p. 183.

with Hyder Khan Gardi, the son-in-law of Muzaffarkhan[1]. The Peshwa took cannons also. Thus he came to the bank of the Bhima accompanied by an army of sixty thousand men[2]. He purified himself in the stream of the Bhima (river) and set off from thence in the middle of February, marched rapidly towards Mysore [3], carrying terror and destruction wherever he went[4]. He chose his route via Mudhebagal on the bank of the Krishna, then via Gajendragada, then crossing the Tungabhadra at Bankapali, and starting via Balhari, Rayedurga, Chitradurga Madegiri to Seringapatam[5]. Most of the forts on the way were surrendered on the first summons and such as held out, were invested or at least watched by detachments. Many poligars paid tributes due from them. Thus the chief of Godgal paid two lakhs of rupees and a document of one lakh rupees was obtained in writing from the chief of Karnool. Pam Naik, a poligar, came and paid one lakh of rupees nd and signed a document[6] for one more lakh of Rupees. At the same time, the Peshwa sent Haribaba and BapuSukha, two siledars, with

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1. He was taken with Gardi's troops and some Portuguese. It seems that the Peshwa was very particular about the payment of such persons. He ordered that a master should be taken of his forces and payment made accordingly, that ammunition should be supplied to him when required, and that provision should be made for feeding the wounded and removing them. Balajirao Peshwa's Roznishi, II, p. 93.
2. Fort St. George, Country correspondence, Military Dept.1757,p.36. Orme, Military transaction, op.cit., II, p. 226. Pillai, op.cit. X, p. 321 says (under dt.23rd March 1757) that "he had heard of the Crossing of the Krishna by the Maratha troops numbering 60,000 with halts at Savanur, Bankapur and Godwal".
3. Grant Duff, op.cit.,II, p. 102, Says that on their approach all the independent principalities south of Krishna, except Nawab of Kirpa (Sira?) made timely submission.
4, Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 177.
5. MSS Manawali Daftar, Appendix, B. p.5.2 There were two more routes for reaching to Seringapatam.
6. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, p. 177.

hich principality? He describes himself as Dalvai

very likely an officer of Dalvai Mysore p 345

troops to obtain tribute from one Venkatapati Naik, a chieftain in the Karnatak. He paid the amount and wrote to the Peshwa beggnning to be forgiven for the delay in paying off the tribute he owed to the Peshwa(1). Thus in March 1757, the main body of the army marched to the capital Seringapatam(2) collecting money on its way. The Maratha approach to the vicinity of Mysore compelled Dalavai Nanja Raja to take action against them. When he heard of the threatened danger, he was alarmed and sent forward Khanderao the Raja's Mutalik with troops to protect the city and Khanderao then sent a pressing call to Hyder Ally the Mysore general, who was stationed at Dindigul. But Hyder could not come immediately as he was at this time engaged in subduing the Tamil Poligars at Dindugal. Pending his arrival, however, the Marathas demanded several crores of rupees as arrears of tribute(3). Nanja Raja in vain represented his inability(4). The fort was besieged, a battery of 30 cannon opened fire on Seringapatam, by order of Sadashivrao Bhau(5). The siege continued for 27 days, and an unceasing firing of cannon(6) was kept up, operations being conducted by Europeans; Nanja Raja was soon reduced to extremity. The Raja of Mysore who had invited the Peshwa to come to his aid did not expect the Marathas to demand a sum which was beyond the competence

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1. Ibid., 178.
2. Orme, op.cit., II, p. 226.
3. Kincaid and Parasnis, op.cit., III, p. 42.
4. Mysore Gazetteer, II, p. IV.
5. Duff, op.cit., II, p. 102. Sardesai, op.cit., II, p. 330.
6. Rajwade, op.cit., II, p. 141.

of the state to pay. It was apparent that the Marathas came to destroy and not to assist the King to set matters right.

During the cannonade a shot struck the Hindu Temple of Rangaswamy and a gun, happening to burst in the battery killed several of those who worked it. The circumstance was accounted ominous by both the parties and a compromise was subsequently effected by which the Marathas agreed to take 26 lakhs through Mahadeo Virkar(1), a Maratha Banker at Mysore. Since there was not enough money in the treasury, only 5 lakhs of rupees were paid and some Talukas mentioned below were handed over to the Marathas till the remaining sum was paid up(2). According to the terms of the treaty with the Mysore Dalavai concluded in the middle of April, the Marathas obtained possession of 14 Talukas namely Nagamandals, Kodaba, Banawara, Chammarayapatana, Kikkeri, Haranahalli, Kadur, Timverekari, Belve, Chickanaya Kanahalli, Hennavahalli, Huliyadurga, Kandikare and Kalculoor(3). After this

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1. Sardesai, Madhya Vibhaga,II, p. 419. Rajwade, op.cit.,III,138,155.
2. Rajwade, op.cit.,II, Peshwa Shakawali, p.141. Orme, op.cit.,II, p.226. Orme mentions the amount of two millians of rupees. Aitihasik Lekh Sangrah, II, p. 653; Wilks, The Historical sketches of South India in an attempt to trace the History of Mysore p.359 that the Raja promised 32 lakhs and only paid 5 lakhs. Mysore Gazetteer, II,part IV, p.2474 expresses the same terms. Kirmani, History of Hyder Naik, p.41 remarks that the Raja paid one crore of rupees. Savarkar, Hindupad Padshahi, p.78 says that the Marathas exacted 35 lakhs from the Raja. Scott Waring, History of the Marathas, p.152 gives entirely a different account. He says that the Marathas exacted 50 lakhs of rupees. Fort St. George, Country correspondence, Military Dept. 1757 p. 93 gives different details as follows: On Balajirao's arrival towards Sárángapattam, alias Mysore, the affair there was finished for Rs.3200000 ~~(3200,000)~~ out of which 12 lakhs of rupees in readymoney and goods were paid to the said Balajirao, and for the remaining 20 lakhs, they agreed to pay him 10 lakhs in 6 months and the other 10 in one year; some substantial Savakaras were security for this sum and untill the money was paid it was agreed that the places which were possessed by Balajirao should remain with him. A great discrepancy is obvious in the above business in respect of the amount to be paid to the Marathas; the amount given by Rajwade seems to be correct as it is taken from the Peshwa Rozkird.

Cont. on next page.

victory, the Peshwa thought of retaking the territory that formerly belonged to the Marathas. Accordingly he captured Chennapatam on 24th March 1757(1).

Furthermore, Balajirao intended to retake the districts of Sira, Bangalore, Hoskota, Balapur and Kolar, to which the Marathas could claim a right, since the days of Shahaji, although they had been successively wrested from Venkoji and his successors of the house of Tanjore. The Peshwa now concentrated his attention on this task. In fact by now his power in the Deccan increased and he subjugated almost the whole of the Karnatak, excepting the places mentioned above. On his way to Poona he tried to assault Sira(2). Sira, then regarded as the strongest fort in the country is on a great mountian, 120 miles north of Seringapatam. It was situated in the Bijapur Subha and its possession had enabled the Nizam to look after the southern territory better. In 1750, Nasirsang entered the Karnatak and since then, the Nizam could not pay any attention to this province. When the Peshwa entered Sira, the Nizam sent troops under Dilawar Khan his Sardar, to protect it.(3) The Peshwa tried to storm the fort. The Killedar Dilawarkhan would not easily yield and offered stern resistance in the beginning.

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3. Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 359. The Mysore Archaeologist eliminated the last village altogether and says that only 12 villages were given to the Marathas. Archaeological Survey of Mysore, 1930, p. 30.
1. Rajwade, op.cit., II, p. 142.
2. Sira is a Taluka in the Tumkur district area 599 square miles. The town lies 33 miles north west of Tumkur (Rice Mysore, Vol. II, pp. 197-198.) Rajwade, op.cit., III, 487, 488. On 8th May the Peshwa writes from Sira, "After completing the business at Seringapatam we came to Sira. Within fifteen days we will reach Poona by crossing the Tungabhadra".
3. Sardesai, Madhya Vibhaga, II, p. 420.

A bribe was offered to the killedar, and a threat that the fort would be reduced, was made by the Maratha battery; the killedar finally yielded at the end of the third week.(1) The Marathas occupied Sira and garrisoned it. The Jagir, which included the town of Sira, yielded a revenue of Rs.60,000. This was assigned to the family of Dilawarkhan. The family of the Khan became gradually extinct(2).

The news of the occupation of Sira by the Marathas produced a marked change in the attitude of the Nizam(3). He became more perturbed. Because, prior to the Maratha occupation of Sira, Salabat Jang in an agreement with the Peshwa, had consented ~~the~~ to allot a territory worth fifteen lakhs to the latter. But Salabat Jang actually arranged to cede the territory of 12 lakhs and agreed to include Sira in the rest. This was effected through the Vakil Parsurampant. The Peshwa thought that the occupation of Sira was indaspensable to him. He defended its occupation with the argument that had he not taken it, it would have been occupied by Murarirao. The Nizam was not satisfied by this argument. But

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1. Orme, op.cit., II, p. 226-27.
2. Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 422. Out of the five Nawabs in the Karnatak, the kingdom of Sira was in the melting-pot and most of its territory was swallowed by the Nawab of Cuddapah. After the demise of Nawab Dilawarkhan, the last Nawab of Sira, the throne was permanently occupied by his son-in-law Mir Faizulla. The Peshwa granted some pension for his livelyhood and occupied the Sira's city. Only the fort of Sira was allowed to remain with the Nawab. Aitihasik Lekh Sangrah, II, p. 653.
3. Rajwade, op. cit., I, 65.

at this moment he was unable to assert his rights. While returning to Poona the Peshwa placed Balwantrao Mehendale and a body of 6,000 horse~~s~~ in charge of 14 Talukas(1).

During the battle at Mysore, Murarirao was present with his force of 6,000 horse~~s~~. They parted after reducing Sira, and Murarirao returned to his own country without having got anything from the campaign, not even the money to pay his troops. Balajirao regarded Murarirao as a military vassal to whom the Maratha sovereign owed nothing.

On his return, the Peshwa turned to Belgaum. The ceding ~~Cedetion~~ of Belgaum fort had been agreed to by the Nawab of Savanur in the treaty between him and the Peshwa in 1756. But the killedar Usuf Beg did not give it up, so the Peshwa sent his troops. But before its assault an agreement was reached by which Hukeri village was given as Inam to the Killedar as a bribe and the fort was occupied by the Peshwa on 3rd May, 1757, without any opposition from the Killedar. The agreement had further to be amended as it came to be known that the Inam village was in the boundary of Kolhapur, and therefore another village was assigned in its instead to the Killedar. The Peshwa who had started from Mysore on the 16th May

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1. Rajwade, op.cit., II, p. 142.
   Hyder-Nama, MAR, 1930, p. 83 gives the names of Raghoba Bajirao which is incorrect.
2. Sardesai, Madhya Vibhaj, II, p. 421.

finally reached Poona on 15th of June, 1757(1).

Before departing from the Karnatak the Peshwa had asked ~~his~~ Patwardhan and Mehendale to stay in the Karnatak during the Monsoon, Contrary to the custom of the Marathas to remain at home during the monsoon to cultivate the land. This system was a hindrance to the Marathas expansionist policy. Generally speaking, the ground that had been won, was lost due to the disposal of the troops at the beginning of the monsoon. The Peshwa therefore stopped this practice and slowly made the troops to get accustomed to remaining active during the monsoon. The Peshwa ordered to Gopalrao Patwardhan and Malharrao that during the monsoon they should visit Chikbalapur, Sira, Cuddapah and Venkatesh. It was essential as the Peshwa explained in his letter further that they should exert for one year more to subjugate the remaining territories and was glad when he heard that they shouldered the responsibility of the Government work. This added to their reputation. One complete year's stay in the Karnatak would finish the work. To quote precedent the Peshwa said that in the north Raghoba Dada had spent two rainy seasons. Dattaji had stayed away from home for three years. Antaji Mankeshwar and others were passing their time in a campaign of Conquest during the monsoon. In former years

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1. Balajirao Bajirao Roznishi, part II, p.
   Kincaid and Parasnis, op.cit., III, p. 42, says that on 16th May, the Peshwa started to go back to Poona. The Krishna and Tungabhadra were already in flood and the troops despaired of crossing them. The Peshwa however worshipped the river deities, the flood abated and the main army reached Poona on the 16th June, 1757; the date 16th June given by Kincaid and Parasnis is wrong. Sardesai, Madhya Vibhag, II, p. 419.

Fattesinh and Raghoji had spent a long period of time in the Karnatak. The Peshwa further laid down rules regarding leave for soldiers. Those who had recently returned from their homes should be retained and those who laboured for a year should be sent back home. They were required to be on duty in the Karnatak only for one year more(1).

Then Balajirao urged his sardars to pass the rainy season in the Karnatak; and the possession of artillery and the efforts made to improve the food and the transport of the army enabled the Peshwa to take such a step.

During his five expeditions ending with one to Seringapatam the Peshwa acquired great wealth. His natural ambition for wealth and power was fulfilled. The local chieftains in the Karnatak as well as the foreigners now regarded the Maratha power as something indestructible(2).

The five years from 1752 to 1757 were more critical years in Indian history. The Marathas who aspired to take into their hands, the political control of the whole continent, had to keep their attention on the problems arising in all parts of India. The Peshwa at this time thought that the Deccan politics were more important than the north and wished to end the French influence at the court of the Nizam by fomenting an internal revolution there, through the agency of the Minister Shah Nawazkhan. It is not known why the Marathas did not make, Tanjore, the centre of

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1. Aitihasik Lekh Sangrah, II, p. 101.
2. Portugueses e~~l~~ Marat~~h~~as, ~~p.~~ P. VI p.45.

their Deccan kingdom. Having possession of it, they could have easily given a blow to the rising power of the English and the French. The Multiplicity of states in the Deccan gave no complete sovereignty over the Deccan to the Peshwa. He did not follow the system which had been followed by Shivaji the great to directly administer the territory.

CHAPTER XI

Balawantrao Mehendale's Exploits in the Karnatak.

(May 1757 to Feb. 1758)

Before departing from Sira the Peshwa left 15,000 horses, under the command of a general, named Balawantrao Mehendale(1). He had the following sardars with him, Indroji Kadam, Sonaji Bhapkar, Harba Bapu Sakhaji, Visaji Krishna, Narsingrao, Sambhaji Ghorpade, Khanderao Darekar, Bhagawantrao Kadam, Haibatrao Jadhav, and Yeshwantrao Jadhav(2). Amritrao Shankar had served Balawantrao as a Mutalik.

The work entrusted to Balawantrao was to reduce Belapure Hoskota, Kolar and Mulbagal, to attack ~~Gudappah~~ Cuddapah and collect tributes from the poligars including Karvettingar, Chandragiri and Nallore.

The Karnatak field was not new to Balawantrao Mehendale. He had accompanied Sadashiv Bhau in the Karnatak in 1747(3). Since then he exhibited his bravery in many decisive battles. He was one of the major generals who put Damaji Gaikawad a Gujerat general to flight, who marched straight on Satara on 15th March 1751(4). Besides this, he had worked as Mutalik to the Peshwa in the Peshwa's Karnatak campaigns.

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 126.
2. MSS "Dabholkar Collection" Appendix B. p. 500
3. MSS Sadashiv Chimanaji Rozkird, Rumal No.34, Appendix A. p. 386-87
   When Sadashivrao Bhau was in the Karnatak in 1747, he paid some amount to Balawantrao Ganapat; this shows his presence in the Karnatak.
4. Rajwade, Marathyanchi Itihasachi Sadhane, II, p.116. Sardesai, Marathi Riyasat, Madhya Vibhag, II, p. 261, Kincaid and Parasnis, A History of the Maratha People, III, p. 45.

It was the first duty of Mehendale to chastise the poligars who proclaimed their independence as soon as Balajirao departed from the Karnatak. He sent a firman to the poligars of Sira and ordered them to make cash payment to him. He threatened them with war and they submitted to him. Then he proceeded 40 miles to the South and south west and encamped between two forts called the greater and lesser Balabarum. The killedars of these forts were informed of the intention of the Marathas. The kille-dar~~s~~ of the lesser fort yielded paying Rs.50,000 in cash(1). But the killedar of the greater fort did not. Afterwards, however, he was made to submit. Balawantrao left that place and proceeding 20 miles further east came to Hoskota and opened negotiations, which lasted for 9 days, with the chief of Hoskota, but with no gain. He refused to surrender the fort. Thereupon, on the 10th day, four mourchas were erected and about 600 shots fired destroying two bastions and creating great confusion, upon which the fort was delivered up to the Marathas(2). Nawab Dilawarkhan in a cowardly manner left the place and came to Kolar. The Marathas took the place and after halting there for one day they proceeded to Mulebagal. Thus they captured all the fortifications up to ~~the~~ Camana[3]. ~~Marathas~~ ~~(3)~~.

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1. Orme, op.cit., II, p. 227. The chauth was finished for rupees 55,000/- and he paid half of it in ready money agreeing to pay other half by a certain limitted time. (Country correspondence Military Department, 1757, p. 130). News noted under the dt. 2-7-1757 as given above seems to be probable. Poligars were always in the habit of avoiding the payment, sometimes paying half on the spot and forgetting the other half forever.
2. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 190.
3. Country Correspondence Military Department, 1757, p. 130, Canama is one of the places near Kadanapattam.

They settled the chauth of Povanary for 60 thousand rupees and further intended to fix the chauth of Cangoundy in one or two days expecting to pass to Canama after this(1).

The capture of these places perturbed the Nawab of Cuddapah and also the Nawab of Arcot. The Nawab of Arcot was a friend of the English. Therefore he sounded an alarming note to the English, pointing out to them the ensuing danger from the Marathas to Arcot. He advised them to join forces with him. He considered that the stay of the Marathas in the Karnatak was pernicious(2).

The Maratha victories also frightened the English at Madras. At this time the English were at war with the French. All their ships were engaged against the Nawab of Bengal. So they tried to safeguard their interests by keeping the balance of power. They attempted a reconciliation with the Maratha sardar. They expressed surprise at the Maratha advance in that part and to divert the Maratha sardar, the president pressed for close relations and joint action against their common enemy, (The French), hoping that this was also the desire of Balawantrao. The president asked Balawantrao whether he needed the English forces(3).

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1. Ibid., p. 130.
2. Ibid., p. 130. Another letter tells us that the Marathas plundered the country in Balaghat belonging to the Muslims; intended to enter Pain-Ghat (Arcot Country), to the same Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 133.
3. Country correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 133.

But, Balawantrao had express orders from the Peshwa to finish the matter as early as possible. Therefore he did not respond to the English overtures but preferred his own way of collecting tribute.

Balawantrao ordered this forces to attack the fort Ambur Goda. Accordingly the Maratha forces passed the Canama and attacked the fort on the 12th(1). They remained one night near the fort Ambur, and Tootey-pet and plundered the villages in those parts(2). Balawantrao settled the tribute of the fort Ambur at Rs.8500/- including the darbar charges(3).

Letters containing this news, were despatched by Murtaza Ali Khan of Vellore to the English. But soon the turn of Murtaza Ali came. The Marathas overran his country, laying it waste and reached the city of Vellore. But owing to Murtaza Ali Khan's timely submission they did not disturb the peace of the district(4).

Proceeding further, the Marathas summoned the killedar fort of Colar, situated 20 miles beyond Hoskota and being refused, left it in their rear, and set down before Mulliavankel, twenty miles further on. This fort stands on the highest rock of a large mountain, and is impregnable by open force. Balawantrao therefore

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1. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 141.
2. Ibid., p. 142. The Nawab's letter to the English relates that the Marathas with cattle seized their own goods, returned to the other side of the Canama. They left only two hundred horse and the same number of the Pendaris of the other side of Canama.
3. Ibid., p. 144.
4. Ibid., p. 156.

bribed the killedars and within four days gained access to the place(1). The Marathas now came within 30 miles of the great range of mountains which bound the Karnatak to the West and on 27th of June encamped before the fort of Kadapanattam(2) sixty miles North-west from the city of Arcot. This fort, after a breach, surrendered on the 15th of July, 1757(3).

Balawantrao summons the Nawab and the English.

The Maratha movements caused a great stir in the Karnatak. The Poligars and the local chieftains were made to yield and Balawantrao while preparing to attack the fort of Kadapanattam sent letters from Balajirao and himself to the Nawab and to the Presidency. He strongly complained about the share of plunder of Gheria that was not given to the Marathas by the English and mentioned his intentions of visiting the Karnatak(4).

However the Maratha leader did not wait for a reply from the Nawab of Karnatak or from the Presidency. He deputed his trustworthy sardar Amritrao by name to the Nawab, and after taking several forts, made himself master of one of the passes(5) into the Karnatak, about sixty miles north-west from the city of Arcot, and sent a peremptory demand for the chauth of the whole Nawabship.

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1. Orme, British Military Transaction in Hindustan, II, p. 22.
2. Kadanapattam is about 35 miles, W.S.W. of Chittore and at the head of Talapola Ghat; it had two forts and was formerly the headquarters of a Taluka.
3. Orme, op.cit., II, p. 227.
4. Orme, op.cit., II, p. 227.
5. Name of the pass is "Canama".

The city of Arcot was alarmed. The Nawab dreaded the incursion of the Marathas into the town. He accepted the invitation of the English to send his family to Madras(1) and requested the presidency to send help.

But as the English were at this time engaged in war with the French,(2) they were not able to respond to the Nawab's appeal. Therefore the Nawab suggested to the English by letter, two methods of dealing with the Marathas:- (i) To be friendly with them till the arrival of the ships from Bengal (ii) to conclude a treaty between England and France whereby the war between them could be continued by sea and not by land(3).

This advice was not taken by the English. They had other ideas of combatting the Marathas. They advised the Nawab to join Murarirao and the Nawab of Cuddapah and Karnool, and the Mysoreans, etc., to prevent the Marathas from coming into the Pain-Ghat. They also thought of engaging the Marathas on their side and thus preventing them from joining the French(4).

Meanwhile the parleys between the Nawab and Amritrao continued. The Maratha forces did not remain inactive during this period. They entered the territory of Murtaza-Ali Khan once again and wounded about two or three hundred of the poor inhabitants there and attacked the fort also(5). Yet the Marathas could not

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1. Mills, History of British India, III, p. 180.
2. The war was declared in 1756 between the English and the French, and as a consequence it was also started on the Coramandal Coast of India, and the English Army and Navy were engaged in ~~combating~~ the same in Bengal.
3. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 150.
4. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 141.
5. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 154.

get sufficient money to meet their immediate requirements. The country was experiencing a drought. There was no rain in that part, and the soldiers could not get even sufficient to eat. Now they were near to starvation(1), and Balawantrao had to devise a way to collect the money. He remained at the mouth of the Canama near Kadapanattam as mentioned before and ordered one of his sardars, Raghu Babaji, to collect the tribute on account of chauth from Bednur. But Raghu Babaji also could not raise enough money (2). There remained no other alternative for the Marathas but to procure money from the English and the Nawab. Balawantrao despatched a letter to Madras with one Krishna Cherry(3) and asked Amritrao to speed up the recovery of the tribute from the Nawab.

Pending these negotiations, Balawantrao went with 3000 horse from his camp at Kadapanattam to visit the temple Tirupati.

Tirupati is 120 miles North-east of that place. On Friday the 12th of August, 1757 when he came into the vicinity of Tirupati, passing through the straits of Damalchery, he was received by the renter of the temple at a distance of 8 miles from Tirupati. Then he guided him alone to the top of the mountain and to the temple, the next day, with a few attendants. After finishing his devotions Balawantrao came back on the same day to Canama

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 190.
2. Ibid., 190; In order to avert the starvation Raghu Babaji borrowed ten thousand rupees from a Pathan on interest at 12% per mensem. He also recommends one Krishnarao Tamaji to Balawantrao for service and requests him to provide with a horse in the fort of Hoskota which was recently captured.
3. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 155.

with his troops(1).

The narrative must now be diverted to recount the activities of Murarirao. He had joined Balajirao in the expedition of Seringapatam with his army of 6,000. He was with him when Sira was reduced. But the Peshwa considered him a military vassal to the Maratha sovereignty and did not pay him anything. So the disappointed Murarirao came to his fort of Panagonda. He thought of instigating the English against Balawantrao. He therefore wrote to the Presidency about the fate of Sira. He revealed in that letter, that Balawantrao had come to establish the Maratha sway in that country even by devastating the country; and to support his contention he further added the gist of the letters received by him from the Nawab's of Cuddapah and Karnool and from the Mysoreans. They all recognised him as the rightful claimant of the chauth of that country. They did not wish that other Maratha powers should take his place. They therefore appealed to him to undertake the task of expelling Balawantrao beyond the Krishna and to retake Sira with the active help of his allies(2). Then in the same letter Murarirao informed the English that he had 5,000 European soldiers and 14 guns. The Nawab of Cuddapah and several other poligars were ready to join him. The Nawab (Anwarrudin Khan) would act in conjunction with

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1. The Country Correspondence, Military Department, p.262. The details of ~~the~~ Balawantrao's visit to Tirupati were sent by the renter to the Nawab and to Madras. The Nawab took this simple movements of Balawantrao as ~~his~~ wicked designs and therefore advised the renter, Antaji Pant, to explain the contents of the letters very carefully to the Governor at Madras, Country Correspondence, Military Department,1757,p.160.
2. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 260.

him and help his army to pass the river and capture the Sira fort, Balaghat and Pain-Ghat(1). Then he pointed out wisely that as the rivers were full then, no reinforcement could come to them from Satara(2).

Murarirao did not receive an immediate reply from the Presidency. But all the chieftains had consented to his proposal. Murarirao took the lead. He likewise proposed that the Nawab of Cuddapah, Abdul Majidkhan, should jointly oppose the Marathas. Both agreed to march immediately and give battle to Balawantrao at Kadapanattam if the English troops joined there(3).

On one hand Murarirao was sowing the seeds of opposition to the Marathas and on the other hand he was trying to get the amount due to him from Balawantrao Mehendale. We are told that Murarirao acknowledged receipt of the money amounting to ten thousand from Balawantrao for the expenditure on his troops. He informed Balawantrao about the preparations he had made to get the amount from Sira. He also enjoined Balawantrao to settle the matter of the grant of Seringapatam for the maintenance of his troops with the Peshwa and Sadashivrao Bhau; and further, exhibiting his anxiety over the thorny matter of Cuddapah, he asked Balawantrao the date of his proposed arrival at Gooty(4). At the same time Murarirao despatched his Vakil to the Nawab of Cuddapah to represent the matter of an opposition. The Nawab of Cuddapah

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1. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 145.
2. Ibid.,
3. Orme, op.cit., II, p. 229.
4. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 192.

as well as Balawantrao was ignorant about Murarirao's intrigues(1).

But soon an incident took place which made the Nawab of Cuddapah change his opinion. The Nawab received the intelligence that Balawantrao who was encamped in the Kadapanattam forest with 10,000 or 15,000 horse and ordered his troops to seize Madanapalle, Gurramkonda, etc., the places of the Nawab of Cuddapah, On learning this, the Nawab marched with 5,000 or 6,000 horse and prepared himself to repulse the Maratha attack. When Balawantrao heard this he hastened from the Tirupatti temple where he had gone to worship and rejoined his army(2). Thus the Maratha troops were in action on the frontiers of Cuddapah.

Murarirao Ghorpade at this time advised the Nawab of Cuddapah not to yield to the Maratha threats. He promised his active help in the action against the Marathas(3) and further strongly recommended to him the help of the other Chiefs of the Karnatak including the Nawab of Arcot and the English in this project.

Accordingly the Nawab of Cuddapah wrote to the English at Madras and asked their advice to end the Maratha incursions. He told the English that Balawantrao should be removed before he could obtain a firm footing in the Karnatak and asked them to send the Nawab of Arcot to the Canama with his troops and artillery. He gave out his plan that he would also join the Nawab there with his force

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1. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 165.
2. Pillai, op.cit., XI, p. 39.
3. By instigating the Nawab of Cuddapah Murarirao had repeated the action which he had taken in the Savanur campaign.

and that of Murarirao. He concluded the letter telling the English that responding to his request, the Mysore King, and all the Zamindars of Sira country would join him as they had agreed to do so(1). But it seems that the English could not render any help to the Nawab of Cuddapah due to their preoccupation with the French; all the chieftains, including Murarirao who had promised help remained neutral. The Nawab therefore alone had to fight with the Marathas.

Balawantrao on his side set his troops in motion against the Nawab and summoned him to pay the stipulated amount of the chauth(2), otherwise he threatened to attack the capital. On his refusal Balawantrao decided to attack Cuddapah(3). He remained at Kutakul with a select force including foot-soldiers, and despatched his Sardars including Sonaji Bhaskar, Indroji Kadam, Narsighrao, and Visaji Krishna Biniwale, Harba Bapu, Bhagwantrao Kadam with the force to attack Cuddapah. On the way they were informed of Abdul Majid Khan's stay at Sidhout, a place 20 miles away from Cuddapah. The Marathas however, entered the city of Cuddapah and demanded the payment of the stipulated amount from his assistants namely, Ganimia and Silim Khan, who were in the Capital. But they did not agree to pay more than a lakh of rupees. So the entire Maratha force laid siege to Cuddapah(4). The Nawab of Cuddapah who was at Sidhout, with his force, 6000 horse and with an additional force

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1. *Country Correspondence*, *Military Dept.*, 1757, p.163. It seems this must have been suggested by the English themselves to the Nawab of Cuddapah because they tendered the same kind of advice to the Nawab of Arcot previously (p.10).
2. Orme, *op.cit.*, II, p. 229.
3. Cuddapah, which stands about 150 miles north west of Arcot, is an open town.
4. *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 198, p. 232.

of 5,000 more belonging to Karnool, went to repulse the enemy. The Marathas, contrary to their usual custom of warfare, were as eager for a decisive battle as the Pathans. A furious engagement between the two forces took place at a distance of 2 miles from Cuddapah(1).

A great number of Marathas was killed during the fight and a musket ball took the life of the Nawab Abdul Majidkhan on the 24th of September, 1757. The victorious Marathas entered in the city on the same day, set fire to it and possessed themselves of the effects amounting to several lakhs(2). It is stated that the Marathas took possession of nine elephants. When they came into the city they found seven elephants and four to five cannons in a sound condition. Latter on, Ganimia and Salimkhan went to Karnool. Sambhaji Ghorpade had been killed by a bullet(3). For this brilliant victory Balawantrao was congratulated by Balajirao and he extended his congratulations to all those who made special exertions in the fight(4).

Why the Nawab of Cuddapah was defeated: Murarirao Ghorpade Nanja Raja Dalavai, the Nawab of the Arcot and the English(5) had instigated the Nawab of Cuddapah to fight with the

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, p. 232.
2. Orme, op.cit., II, p. 227.
3. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 198. Orme, op.cit., II, p.249-50. Country Correspondence, Military Dept., 1757, p.183; letter Orme states that the Nawab of Cuddapah was with the army in the city of Cuddapah. (Orme, op.cit., II, p.250) this seems to be incorrect.
4. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, p. 232.
5. Ibid., Orme, op.cit., II, p. 229 says, Presidency could not spare troops and was as much afraid of them as of the Marathas entering the province.

Marathas. They promised to help him with men and material. So the Nawab of Cuddapah with the hope of getting help from the Polegars started a war.

But the Nawab had to fight single-handed and the result was obviously defeat and the loss of his life(1).

Although the Nawab of Cuddapah was killed, his cousin-brother, Abdul Nabikhan, continued to fight taking shelter in the strong fort of Siddhout. But Balawantrao was after him. He came to the Siddhout fort in Dec. '57 and sent his agent to the Nawab Abdul Nabi Khan to negotiate with him. But at the same time he despatched parties to harass the estates arround the fort which were held by the chief of Kalahasti and Venkatagiri, namely Damarda Venkalappa and Bangaru YachamaNayak(2) and taking the third party of contingent with himself he appeared before Nellore(3). Najibullah, the chief of Nellore, paid immediately a sum of money satisfying the expectation of Balawantrao who had, however, meanwhile plundered the fair towns of Venkatagiri and Kalahasti and frightened their poligars, who immediately gave him bonds and securities for the payment of their tributes to the Nawab's(4). While returning he stopped at Siddhout in the territory of the Nawab of Cuddapah and concluded the treaty with Nawab Abdul Nabi Khan. By this treaty, it was agreed that the country should be equally divided between them(5).

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 198, p. 233.
2. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 210, p. 245. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1758, p. 10-11.
3. Orme, op.cit., II, p. 292.
4. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 210, p. 245.
5. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1758, p. 23. Kincaid and Parasnis, History of the Maratha people, III, p.42.

The Marathas were given the possession of Gurram Konda,(1) a strong fort and pass, midway in the range of mountains which bound the province of Cuddapah to the west. A part of the army was left to guard the Marathas' share of the province, and Balawantrao with the rest, recrossed the western mountain and marched back to Sirpi a fort twelve miles south of Vellore ordering the detachment under Amritrao at Vellore to join him there(2). But Amritrao returned to Arcot in February, 1758. His doings are explained separately.

To turn to Mysore, again Balawantrao sent his envoy to Seringapatam for the recovery of tribute. Mukund Shripat, the Maratha envoy, requested Balawantrao from Seringapatam in April, 1758, to send troops for his help, as otherwise his labour of the last five months would be in vain and there would be a loss of Maratha prestige. He narrated that the Maratha contingent captured thirteen to fourteen stations around Bangalore. They had now to restore those places or give battle to the chief of Bangalore. The soldiers had lost energy and enthusiasm, many of them were wounded. Day by day the Dalavai of Mysore was growing stronger(3). To check him in time at Seringapatam Balajirao ordered Banaji Madhavrao, his envoy, to join Balawantrao Mehendale and to leave

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1. Gurram Konda:- Ancient fortress in Cuddapah district, Madras. The Peshwa's sardar named Bhagawant Trimbak was engaged in besieging the Gurram Konda fort. After twenty-five days he informed the Peshwa about the progress of the siege of Gurram Konda fort. He further requested the Peshwa to send him five hundred troops and three hundred horsemen which would enable him to capture the fort immediately. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII,216. But before he could get the help the Nawab agreed to give the fort to the Peshwa.
2. Orme, *op.cit.*, II, p.292.
3. *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 218.

Seringapatam at once. Accordingly he left Seringapatam and came to Melikot. In the meantime Balawantrao had left for surrounding territories. At that juncture the thanedars appointed by the Marathas, complained about their position and demanded that they should be recompensed for their expenditure. Therefore Banaji Madhavrao encamped at Nagamangal and borrowing an amount of Rs.60 to 70 thousands from Seringapatam distributed it among the thanedars, and he succeeded in repulsing the attack of the troops of Seringapatam with the help of the thanedars. When he came to know of the arrival of Balawantrao in that territory he strengthened the Maratha out post near Seringapatam and joined Balawantrao at Devanahalli. Immediately after that Devanahalli was also captured. By this time the forces under Mehendale had become impatient to return home after their long absence of a year and more(1). So also the Peshwa pressingly called Balawantrao to counteract the events that occurred at the court of Hyderabad. Balawantrao returned and it was thus owing to the withdrawal of impertant sardars and the strong Maratha force from the south, that it was possible for Hyder Ali to rise to power without much opposition.

Balawantrao however left ~~back~~ his Mutalik, Amritrao Shankar, in the Karnatak. He was deputed by Balawantrao to Arcot at the end of June, 1757, for obtaining tribute from the Nawab of Arcot and the English at Madras. His dealings are explained below:

On arrival of the Maratha force under Balawantrao Mehendale in the Karnatak, the Nawabs of Cuddapah, Karnool, Murarirao and the English agitated for the joint action against

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 219.

the Marathas under the leadership of Murarirao. They had decided to bring into their fold the Nawab of Arcot. But before the Nawab could ally with the other chiefs in the Karnatak, Balawantrao deputed his deputy, Amritrao, to Arcot to demand the arrears of chauth. Amritrao set out in the end of June, 1757 with 1000 horse, left 400 horse in Vellore and thereabouts and approached Arcot with 600 horse(1). The Nawab received the news of Amritrao's arrival at his court and therefore sent a formal invitation to Amritrao to come to his court to settle the matter of the chauth (2). Amritrao was accordingly received in Arcot, but the troops that followed him marched as far as Ambur Vaniyambadi, Tiruppattur and Virinchipuram, the places in the north Arcot district, plundering the country(3).

Amritrao handed over a letter written by the Peshwa, Balajirao and addressed to the Nawab. Therein the Peshwa demanded the chauth due to the king of the Marathas from the Nawab of Arcot. The tribute was fixed by Nizam-Ul-Mulk at six lakhs of rupees a year, four for the Karnatak and two for Trichinopoly and the southern countries. The Marathas demanded forty lakhs rupees for they had not received chauth from the Nawab for six years following the death of Anwaruddin Khan(4).

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1. Pillai, op.cit., XI, p. 20. Entry under dated 22-7-57.
2. Amritrao who had halted at Palghar for a week was called by the Nawab and was given a feast. He was to go to Arcot to Mohammadali who was expecting him.
3. Pillai, op.cit., XI, p. 27.
4. Balawantrao arrived at Arcot on the 20th of July, 1757, Orme, op.cit., II, p. 228.

Amritrao demanded from the Nawab at first 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees excluding darbar charges. But upon the humble request of the Nawab he agreed to accept three lakhs of rupees exclusively of darbar charges to be paid immediately(1). The Nawab was in a fix. He could not pay as he had not that much money in the treasury nor could he resist as he had no sufficient forces. He wrote to the presidency for help(2). But owing to the English warfare in Bengal the Presidency could not meet the request of the Nawab for arms and money. Amritrao who was at the Nawab's residence further pressed his demand upon the Nawab. He said that the French at Pondicherry had agreed to pay the Marathas four lakhs of rupees if they (Marathas) plundered and laid waste the districts belonging to the Nawab as he was the ally of the English. This was a threat to induce the Nawab to pay them the amount of Rupees three lakhs including the darbar charges. Amritrao assured the Nawab that Balawantrao would not molest the country or join their enemy; but if the Nawab did not agree he would not prevent Balawantrao from joining the French. After some discussion the amount was reduced to two and a half lakhs; half of it to be paid immediately and half by a fixed date. Amritrao wanted to leave but the Nawab pressed him to stay(3). Balawantrao in the meantime asked Amritrao to recover the tribute from the Nawab without further delay(4). Thereupon, Amritrao, to prevent the situation from getting worse called for the immediate payment of

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1. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 150.
2. Ibid., pp. 146-47.
3. Ibid., p. 152.
4. Ibid., p. 157.

the whole amount in cash(1). The Nawab in return, asked the Presidency to furnish the money out of the rent he had assigned to the Company for the expenses of the war. Now the English had no alternative but to pay or fight. They had contemptible means of resistance at this time(2), because most of their troops were engaged at Bengal. In this plight they received a letter from Balawantrao asking the British president to send troops to join him, because he regarded their troops as his own(3), according to the friendly agreement between the Peshwa and the English.

The Britishers were now on the horns of a dilemma. They could neither spare any troops nor could they pay the money at once. At last they decided to procrastinate with Amritrao until the arrival of the supplies from Europe and sent an invitation to him to come to Madras to confirm the old friendship between Balajirao and the English(4).

Before starting for Madras Amritrao settled with the Nawab of Arcot. The Nawab at last agreed to pay two lakhs in cash and agreed to allow the Marathas to levy the tribute on the territory that yielded a revenue of two and half lakhs(5). After

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1. *Country Correspondence*, *Military Dept.*,1757,p.157. Orme, Military Transactions, II, p.228. But in a letter addressed to the Presidency the Nawab says that Amritrao agreed to the payment of Rs.25000/- and that he first demanded only 3 lakhs. A letter from the Nawab. *Country Correspondence*,*Military Dept.*, 1757, p.152. Ananda Ranga Pillai has noted under dt.7-8-1757 that Amritrao entered into agreement with the Nawab for eight lakhs of rupees and three lakhs on mortgages with killedars. Pillai, op.cit., XI, p. 31, this nothing is wrong.
2. Orme, *op.cit.*, II, p. 229.
3. *Country Correspondence*, *Military Department*, 1757, p. 154.
4. *Ibid.*, Letter No.312; Orme, *op.cit.*, II, p. 229.
5. *Pillai*, *op.cit.*, XI,p.31 Says,"That Amritrao entered into Agreement with the Nawab of Arcot for eight lakhs of rupees, five lakhs on mortgage of countries and three lakhs on mortgages with the killedars, whereon Mohammad Ali took leave of Amritrao promising to send as soon as he reached Madras by way of Kanjiwaram".

the latter agreement the Nawab tried to evade paying the money but he was compelled to pay part of it according to the terms of the agreement(1).

The fine idea of postponing the payment was put into execution by the English with the arrival of Amritrao at Madras on the 8th of August, 1757(2). He was received in Madras with the pomp and honours befitting an honourable Sardar. A conference was held and the Governor did not lose the opportunity of explaining to his guest the merits of the English nation and of emphasising the necessity of preserving the Karnatic from the domination of the French. He further promised the help of the British troops to Balawantrao for the reduction of the northern province of Karnatic(3). But Amritrao demanded a positive answer from the English. It was deemed expedient to pay the Marathas the money on condition that 3000 Maratha horse should immediately join the troops at Canjivaram and proceed with the English to attack the French army which still remained at Wandiwash(4).

After his prolonged stay he wrote a note to the Nawab telling him that he had come to Madras in order to preserve the good-will of the Nawab(5) and giving the gist of the discourse

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1. Rajwade, op.cit., II, Peshwa Shankawali, p. 146-47.
2. Amritrao was at Arcot till the end of July, 1757.
3. Orme, op.cit., II, p. 229.
4. Ibid., p. 230.
5. The Nawab was the ally of the English. The English were to pay the amount to the Marathas on behalf of the Nawab. The Nawab directed Amritrao to obtain money from the English. Amritrao went to Madras for two purposes: (i) to obtain money from the English according to the direction of the Nawab (ii) to understand whether the English wanted Maratha troops in lieu of payment.

that took place the previous night he asked the Nawab whether any purpose would be served by his stay in Madras. He said he wished to leave Madras as soon as he received a reply from the Nawab(1). Till the 13th of August the Presidency did not pay him, so Amritrao with great annoyance ordered his 300 troops on the mid-night of the 14th August to march back to Arcot. When news of this reached the Presidency, the council resolved to pay the money without reserve and he stayed two days more to receive the payment part in cash and part in the bills on the shroffs(2).

Thus Amritrao returned to Arcot on February, 1758 from Madras. He then went to Chidur in January, 1758 and collecting a force there he laid siege to Tirpatur. Balawantrao had often written to him not to take the risk of fighting against the fort of Tirpatur. In spite of that he laid siege to the fort and attacked it fiercely. The besieged repulsed the attack. The forces fighting under Amritrao were made up of undisciplined and untrained persons collected in Chidur. They could not make a stand and dispered helter-shelter. Immediately from the fort a force numbering five thousand came charging out. The two armies were within musket-shot and the enemy's rapid discharge of round and grapeshot mo~~v~~wed down the fleeing men by the score. Amritrao's men were soon in disorder which might have resulted in irretrievable disaster. At this juncture Amritrao made a spirited charge upon the enemy's centre and pressed it hard. Unluckily, Amritrao was struck by a cannon-ball ~~with~~ which flung

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1. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1757, p. 158.
2. Orme, op.cit., II, p. 230.

him under the feet of his horse. But the undaunted Maratha chieftain stood and fought desperately and emerged victoriously at large.

After this severe battle, he went to the nearest village but the next day he succumbed to his wounds. Thus he was cut off in an unusual manner. The death of this gallant adventurer was an irreparable loss to Balajirao(1).

Amritrao was praised even by the enemies of the Marathas(2). The Peshwa extolled the spendid services of Amritrao to the Empire and offered his condolences to Haibatrao Shankar, his grand-son(3).

VISAJIKRISHNA BINIWALE

Balawantrao had also entrusted the work of collecting tribute from Bednur and Karnool to Visaji Pant. After finishing the affairs of Cuddapah, Balawantrao was ordered to levy tribute from the chief of Bednur and Karnool. For this task Balawantrao appointed Visaji Krishna Biniwale, an able and trustworthy sardar. Visaji went to Bednur with a large force.

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 217. In a letter written to the Madras Government the Nawab wrote about Amritrao, thus,"Amritrao is a great Sardar of Balawantrao's house and he is a well-behaved man". Country Correspondence, Military Department,1757,p.146-47.
2. John Spencer writes about him, "Amritrao now a general officer and counsellor of Nawab's affairs of the Coromandal Coast, well understands the affairs of the Coromandal Coast. He really is a man of weight there and has an influence both with Nana and Sadoba, being always consulted by them,being always about the person of Nana as an intimate friend and companion and he has been so well treated by the Peshwa". Forest, Selection from state papers-Maratha Series, I, p. 121.
3. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 217.

Bednur, Keladi, or Ikkeri State as it is sometimes called was an independent Kingdom. Its founder was Chandappa Naik (1499-1513). He was succeeded by his son Sadasiva Naik (1513-1545). His successor transferred the Capital to Ikkeri from Keladi; Venkatappa-Naik the sixth ruling king asserted independence from the fallen Vijayanaya sovereign and in 1639, during the reign of Virabhadra-Naik the Capital was removed from Ikkeri and established at Bednur. Sivappa-Naik was a most able administrator, and conquered territory as far as Shimoga eastwards, and as far as Kanara Westwards. Sivappa Naik died in 1660 and the government continued in the hand of the same family till 1763 when Bednur was captured by Hyder Ali and the district was thus annexed to Mysore. There were frequent contests in between the Mysoreans and the forces of Bednur and also several invasions by Bijapur armies. Somasekhara (1714-1739) was murdered by his nobles and his widow, Channamaji, carried on the government. Basappa Naik, her adopted son came to the throne in 1739.

An adopted son succeeded Basappa in 1754. In the following year the Marathas subjugated the territory of Bednur and obtained tribute from the chief of Bednur(1). In 1757, Virammaji, a widow of Chennabasawappa Naik occupied the throne in her own name by setting aside Basawatungappa, the rival. She adopted a seven year old child of Setty belonging to the Chief of Bankapur. The child was given a new name, Somasekhara Naik(2). This revolution at the court of Bednur put that territory into confusion

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1. MSS Peshwa Daftar, Appendix A. p.   Bednur was subjugated by Bhau in 1746-47.
2. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 193.

and, the Maratha chief Visaji Krishna suggested to the Peshwa a plan of entering the territory of Bednur(1). At the same time he intended to see the chief of Chitaldurga to obtain the arrears(2). While Visaji was at Bednur Balawantrao took the opportunity offered by the revolution that took place at the court of Bednur and wrote a strong letter to the dowager Queen reprimanding her for not having informed him of the death of Chennabasawappa Naik and of the enthronement of the son of Patanset of Bankapur. In his opinion Balajirao should have been informed before she had adopted a son as heir. He reminded her that when the administration was in the hand of Chennabasawappa (1754-1757) the Peshwa was paid regularly. He added that she must then agree in writing to pay the tribute due to the Marathas before the arrival of their troops in her territory and urged for an immediate payment as had been done in the previous year(3). The Bednur chief was pressed by the Marathas for further payment; they pointed out breach of faith and on behalf of the chief of Bednur Nassappa Naik and Ramappa Subhedar, prominent sardars of Bednur, agreed to pay tribute of 12,000 rupees. Visaji Krishna, however demanded the Darbar charges in addition to that sum(4). Thereupon Narasappa frankly expressed his inability to agree to the tribute on the spot and suggested to him that he would go to Bednur and settle the terms there(5). This affair remained unsettled for some

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1. Ibid.,
2. Ibid.,
3. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 194.
4. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 202.
5. Ibid., p. 238, with the consent of the Marathas the three persons headed by Narasappa left for Bednur. But they were engaged in quelling the riot near Muraje, a place on the border of Sondha and Bednur.

time as the reply from Narasappa was delayed(1). At last the stipulated payment to the Marathas was made at the end of the year(2). But Bednur remained unannexed.

After Bednur, Visaji Krishna handled the affair of Karnool. He approached the Pathan chief of Karnool with demands for a yearly tribute. The demands were sent through agent Shripat Vithal. He approached Sakhapant, the agent of Karnool, and through the mediation of Sonaji Bhapkar a Maratha sardar a treaty was concluded. It was agreed that a payment of one and a quarter lakhs rupees plus ten thousand on account of Darbar charges including three elephants and one horse should be presented to the Marathas. But seeing that the Pathan had not much wealth, Visaji agreed to the terms that the Karnool Nawabs should pay one third of the amount in cash and two thirds of it in kind and a horse within a month(3).

After obtaining the tribute from the chief of Karnool, Visaji Krishna tackled the other poligars and obtained the tribute from them. He despatched a letter on 20-12-1757 addressing to the Peshwa from Podale in the territory of Venkatgiri giving an account of the tributes exacted from the Karnatak Poligars. He wrote that Rs. thirty five ~~lakhs~~ thousand were collected from the chief of Jella; further he said that they had to restore order in the territory of Belari, Anantpur, Rayedurga and Kanchangad. These places are at present in Mysore State. They had also to subjugate the chief of Chitradurga. But before this the Maratha forces had

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1. Ibid., p. 238.
2. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 202, p. 238. dt. 11-11-57.
3. Ibid., p. 238.

216 shows this place was not executed

penetrated into the territory from Machalibandar right up to Bhaganagar(1). After that he went in the first week of December, 1757 to Khanamas. There, he found no way for reconciliation; therefore he became sad, he captured that territory and victoriously came in the vicinity of Rapur Venkatagiri. Here, he found the tribute sent by the chief of that country amounting to rupees three lakhs through his agent. He drew up his programme for the future, namely that after an attack on the Polegars of Survapali and Nelur, he would march upon the polegars of Matalevar and Musalnayed, who were near ~~the~~ Siddhout. He further intended to finish the transaction with the chief of Nayed by going into his neighbourhood. He further mentioned his communication with Hatkhan the chief of Nayed who had promised to come to see Visaji in his camp. He ended by assuring the Peshwa that all transactions would be finished according to the Peshwa's orders and he would finally go to Adoni(2).

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This vigorous campaign of the Marathas was really profitable. But the Peshwa was not satisfied. He felt that they were too slow. In particular he was perturbed over the non-receipt of tribute from Mysore. He therefore prepared to send a strong detachment under the command of Gopalrao Patwardhan and Raste. He therefore advised Balawantrao Mehendale to complete his task and not to wait at Cuddapah(3). However what the Marathas horsemen did in south India was enough to spread terror amongst

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1. *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 204. — does not support
2. *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 210. — refers but does not fully mean above
3. *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 210.

the Polegars. They began to yield at the approach of the Marathas. They tried to retain their Principality unannexed by making timely submission. Visaji Krishna was not slow in his movements. He exacted tribute from almost all the polegars in the Karnatak. Wherever the local chief was hostile to the Peshwa, he was met with animosity. Visaji, the gallant soldier, reported his achievements to the Peshwa. Visaji wrote to the Peshwa that he was in receipt of three lakhs of rupees from the chief of Venkatagiri. Further, the Marathas had received tribute 210 from the chief of Vangol amounting to rupees sixty thousand in addition to one elephant and one lakh of rupees from Nelur, Sarpalai Taluka. The chief of the Kalahasti paid the sum of rupees fifty thousand only and forty to fifty thousand were collected from three to four Polegars. Visaji Krishna again sent a report of his movements and achievements to the Peshwa in a letter on 7-3-58 from Jamalmadu. In it he wrote that he had demanded a tribute of Rupees सवा दोन लक्ष two lakhs from the chief of Nosum but the latter pleaded that this proposed levy was beyond his capacity to pay. A remission of Rupees thirty five thousand was granted and the rest of the amount was accepted in bonds. So also the tribute of Beganpali amounting to Rupees thirty five thousand was accepted in bonds with a rich man as hostage. He was confident that within fifteen days the amount of the bond would also come in hand. Afterwards from Tadpatri, he intended to go to Tadpari. But due to the protest of Subharao Shrinivas they went

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1. Balawantrao could not finish his work at Cuddapah till Dec.,57, Pillai, op.cit., X, p.

via Ganjikot and Jamalkadu to Tadpari. After finishing their business there, they would go to Gumnada and afterwards from that place to Chikahabalapur(1). He reminded the Peshwa of the approaching monsoon and expressed his intention to finish with Mysore before the monsoon set in. This forced him to ask the Peshwa for reinforcement from Poona so that he could attack Seringapatam. But the Peshwa called the Maratha forces back for help in the fight against the Nizam,(2) and therefore the affairs of Seringapatam remained unsettled.

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1. Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 216, dt. 7-3-1758.
2. Aitihasik Lekh Sangraha, II, pp. 653-55, 665. Sardesai, Madhya-Vibhag, II, p. 426.

CHAPTER XII

ACTIVITIES OF GOPALRAO PATWARDHAN IN THE KARNATAK 1759-60

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The Peshwa in 1758 wanted to complete the subjugation of south, and especially to punish Mysore for its failure to pay the tribute lying in arrears for two years. A strong military expedition was required and the Peshwa selected Patwardhan. The situation during these years was extremely difficult and complicated owing to clash of interest between the Nizam and the Maratha, internecine war in Hyderabad, the Anglo-French conflict in the south and anarchy followed by the rise of Hyder Ali in ~~the~~ Mysore. To give a back ground history of the situation prior to Patwardhan's arrival in Mysore, we shall first sum up the Peshwa's acquisitions in the south down to 1757 and his anxieties to eliminate the menace from Hyderabad to facilitate Patwardhan's expedition.

During the previous three years the Marathas dominated the whole of the Kanarese region, comprising the present Mysore State stretching from the Kaveri river right upto the eastern coast. When the Peshwa first started his work, the Maratha state was bounded on the south roughly by a line running from the mouth of the Krishna in the east to Goa in the west. In the actual conquest of the territory beyond this line Gopalrao Patwardhan, Balwantrao Mehendale, Visaji Krishna Raste and Panse during the period of 1757 to 1760 much exceeded the Peshwa's own gains. The disaster of Panipat gave Hayder Ali the opportunity to wrest back these conquests and practically to undo all the previous Maratha achievements.

The Nizam could not tolerate the increasing power of the Peshwa in the south. In 1758, the Nizam did not allow the Peshwa to despatch his strong force into the Karnatak. Therefore the Peshwa throughout the rainy season was busy with the Nizam; settling the issue of his (Peshwa's) undisputed supremacy in the Deccan. Due to the increasing power of the Peshwa, in his neighbourhood, Salabat Jang's position began rapidly to grow weaker. The Peshwa openly demanded from Salabat Jang all the north Godavari region under a threat of resorting to arms (1). Bussy was then away and Shahnawaz Khan did not resist the Peshwa's demand (2). This was too much for the spirited brother of Salabat Jang, Nizam Ali to bear. He started enlisting new recruits and got ready an infantry of 2500 trained men, fifteen guns and other necessary war material. Thus the two combatants of Poona and Aurangabad occupied themselves during the monsoon of 1757 in preparing for another trial of arms. Aurangabad was the main objective for the Marathas to reduce and for the Nizam to defend.

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(1) Rajwade, Marathyancha Itihasachi Sadhane, I, p. 65.
(2) Ibid., ~~p~~. 68.

Nizam Ali with Ibrahim Khan Gardi at once marched from Aurangabad to Sindkhed. A fierce struglle between the two opponents lasted for nearly a month around that small place. From the 12th December 1757 a fierce battle was fought continuously for four days at the gate of Sinkhed. On the 16th December towards evening the combatants parted and victory remained with the Marathas. On the 17th December Nizam Ali acknowledged defeat and sent Vithal Sundar to the Maratha camp begging for terms. Peace was concluded by the Nizam ceding to the Peshwa territory worth 25 lacs along with the Naldurg fort. Ceremonial visits by the two principals at Sakharkhedla ratified and confirmed the treaty on 29th December 1757 (1). After this the Peshwa did not personally command an expedition into the south. Hereafter his lieutenants completed what remained to be executed.

In the beginning of 1759, the Peshwa despatched a strong Maratha army under Gopalrao Patwardhan and Raste to ransack Mysore. The family to which Gopalrao Patwardhan belonged was originally living in Kotawada, a village in the Ratnagiri district. Haribhat, the grand-father of Gopalrao left his native place for Pula, a famous shrine near Chiplun. Here he was appointed as family priest by Naropant Joshi, the founder of the IchalKaranji State. When Balaji Vishwanath gave in marriage his daughter Anubai to Naropant's son, Venkatrao, Haribhat's fortune rose with those of the house of Ichalkaruji. After the ~~battle~~ death of HariBhat in 1750, in Poona, one of his sons Govind founded in his father's honour the village of Haripur, on the banks of the Krishna, not far from Sangli. Besides Govind, Haribhat had six other sons - out of which three - Timbak, Govind and Ramchandra rose to high military office and from them are descended the chiefs of Sangli, Jam Khandi, Miraj and Kurundwad - now integrated to the Bombay State. Gopalrao Patwardhan was the son of Govind Patwardhan and although a young man he~~s~~ was already distinguished as a soldier at this time (1).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXV, 183, 184.

The activities of Gopalrao Patwardhan ~~with~~ in the Karnatak are described here: The growing menace to the Maratha power in the north was to be dealt with first. The Peshwa therefore called back Balwantrao Mehendale with his force from the Karnatak in the month of February 1758 to assist him in his northern campaign. The conquest of Bidnur and Mysore remained unfinished. Had these places been captured by the Marathas the conquest of the south would have been completed and there would have been no chance for the rise of Hyder. But that was not to be (2).

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(1) Parasnis, Harivanshachi Bakhar, pp. 1-6; Kincaid and Parasnis, A History of the Maratha People, III, pp. 41-42.

(2) Grant Duff, The History of the Marathas, II, p. 135.

Gopalrao Patwardhan was always accompanied by Malharrao Raste. These two stalwarts were given a send-off by the Peshwa at Kulburga (1). They were given the services of Phadnis Potnis and Chitnis (2). The Peshwa sent them with a mighty force to complete the conquest of the whole of the Deccan.

Gopalrao Patwardhan and Malharrao Raste were not new to the south. They were in the Karnatak since 1755 down to 1757. But Their activities there did not attract much attention. They were expected in Mysore in the month of June 1755 (3). But before that we are told that the forces belonging to Gopalrao Patwardhan went into the territory of Sindha and seized oxen numbering 1000 to 1200 of the artillery belonging to Murarirao in the first week of May 1756 (4), and the same plunder was not returned by him till the third week of May 1756 (5). In June 1756 Gopalrao Patwardhan and Malharrao Raste encamped in the Karnatak with a force of ten thousand (6). But in the political circle of the Poona Government it was proposed that the forces belonging to Gopalrao and Fattesing should be kept at Bankapur Naka (1). However this did not come ~~to pass~~ into force and the monsoon of 1756 brought the Maratha forces under Patwardhan and Raste back home.

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(1) Aitihasik Lekh Sangraha, II, pp. 653-655 and 665. "Rev. Gopal and Raste have been despatched for Karnatak. The Peshwa will return to Yerul. Gopalrao and Raste should look after the business of expedition".
(2) Aitihasik Lekh Sangrah, I, L. 11.
(3) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 114.
(4) Ibid., 131, 133.
(5) Ibid., 136.
(6) Ibid., 138.

But in the beginning of 1757 Gopalrao was given a mighty force with artillery and despatched to the Karnatak. He executed the order of his master by subduing the foes with threats, by capturing the thanas and by establishing the Maratha sway over the territory beyond the Tungbhadra. After this achievement he went into the interior of the Tungabhadra territory victoriously. The chieftains of those places offered him valuable clothes (2).

Gopalrao then marched towards Raidurg according to the order of the Peshwa (3) and met Amritrao at Yerandgiri and gave him a send off on the same day in the 3rd week of February 1757,(4) and himself marched towards Raidurg (5). The movements of Gopalrao's forces after February 1757 are not noted in the records. It seems that these forces were called back by the Peshwa, as he foresaw trouble with the Nizam. But at the end of the battle of Sindkhed the treaty sought by the Nizam removed the possibility of immediate danger to the nearest territories of the Marathas.

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(1) Ibid., 151.
(2) Ibid., 170.
(3) Ibid., 172.
(4) Ibid., 173.
(5) Ibid., 174, dated 19-2-1757.

Thus free from any attack by the Nizam the Peshwa again instructed Gopalrao Patwardhan and Raste to join Balwantrao Mehendale in the month of December 1757 (1). At the same time the Peshwa issued directions to Shivram bawa Ghorpade and Khan Iniskhan to join Gopalrao and Malharrao (2).

The company records reveal that Gopalrao was given command of the army of 15000 horse with Artillery and was ordered to settle affairs and punish those who proved turbulent (3). It can be seen from the records that Patwardhan was the sardar of a force of 40,000 and he used to get the payment of Rs.4600 per year for his expenses from the government. Malharrao Raste was his follower, he was always seen with him in his undertakings; so also Raghobabaji who followed him.

Retrospect of Karnatak Situation

In the year 1757 the confusion caused in the Karnatak seemed to be distinctly aimed at the life of Salabat Jang. But the situation was probably saved by the presence of the French guard alone. M. Bussy on receiving the intelligence regarding the plot, hatched by Hyder Jang marched with all the troops for Aurangabad, where he arrived early in February

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(1) Ibid., 205.
(2) Ibid., 206.
(3) Country Correspondence, Military Dept. 1758.

1758 and since that time till the middle of May 1758. M Bussy witnessed the horrible murders of Hyder Jang and Shahnawaz Khan; and the flight of Nizam Ali to Baranpur. M. Bussy established Basalut Jang in the place of Salabat Jang. But the appearance of M. Lally in India compelled M. Bussy to go back to Pondicherry. The result was that the garrison of Daulatabad was withdrawn and on the 18th of July Salabat Jang, who was unable to comprehend these strange orders took his last leave of M. Bussy in an agony of the deepest grief, astonishment and despair.

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Karnatic in 1757

The chief strength of the French and the English troops manoeuvred in each other's presence in the centre of the province without coming to any serious battle. The French attempted to seize Trichinopoly while the English troops were engaged in distant operations in Tinnevelly. But soon the force was compelled to retire to Pondicherry without any further effort (1).

In the northern and southern extremities of the province, two brothers of Mohammed Ali, Najeeb Oolar at Vellore, and Mahphuz Khan in Tinnevelly, were in open hostility. ~~About Wahale~~ Abdul Wahab, another brother of Mohammed Ali was induced by the English to fly in the night to Chittore, from whence he seized and improved Chanderagherry, the ancient capital of the fugitive kings of the Karnatic. The French had acquired Chittapet and other less important places, and on the whole, their interests at the centre of the province had materially improved (1). On the 28th of April, 1758, M. Lally arrived with a powerful force and besieged the fort of St. David which fell on the 1st of June, 1758 (2). Immediately after this in the middle of June 1758 M. Lally marched towards Tanjore to subjugate it and to snatch large and immediate supply of money.

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(1) Wilks, Historical Sketches of South India, I, p. 392.

But the Maratha troops were already in the field. They were deputed for the conquest of Mysore. The reason was that the Dalvay had evaded the part of the ransom due to the Marathas for the last two years. The Maratha's envoy Ragho babaji by name, went to see the Dalavay at the court before the Marathas could resort to arms. They found the Dalavay lying ill in a miserable condition, and his body swollen below the waist. They observed that Khanderao, on behalf of Haider, and other notable sardars always came to see the Dalaway. But they found that neither the Dalavay nor these sardars and settle the question of the payment of the arrears(3).

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(1) Ibid., p. 392.
(2) Ibid., p. 395.
(3) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 226. — 220 is the correct reference

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They were given false excuses of the credential of Venkatapati. They therefore reminded the Dalavay of the conquest of Devanhali by the Peshwa. But still the Dalavay did not yield. They pressed for the immediate payment of one lakh rupees which had been promised by the Dalavay to Banaji Pant. But the Dalavay declined to fulfil the agreement. An encounter took place and the Marathas suffered a loss of ten to twenty horses and thousands of rupees. Further, they were attacked suddenly near Heraga. But the attack was repulsed by them with success (1). In short in the absence of the mighty Maratha sardar Ragho Babaji found it very difficult to annexe various places (2).

In the midst of such difficulties, Gopalrao Patwardhan came into the Karnatak. The Peshwa issued orders regarding the affairs of Pondicherry, Arcot and Serirangapatam. He ordered that the Marathas should demand chauth by deputing a vakil to Pondicherry. The territory in the possession of M. Bussy should not be molested. In payment of the chauth, the Marathas should demand cash in money and not in kind.

It is interesting that there was a order to bring Amritrao and to ask him to meet Gopalrao Patwardhan, and ~~to ask him~~ one Krishrao Bhagwan was also ordered by the Peshwa

Bhagwant [illegible]

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(1) Ibid.
(2) Ibid., 221.

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not properly translated

to assist Gopalrao in obtaining the dues that remained to be collected and finally he was told that if Gopalrao could not do so, he had to come back (1).

When such preparations were being made ~~the~~ Hyder came to Mysore and proved himself a match for the Marathas. The task and courage which he displayed in various engagements and particularly in the siege of Devanhatti (2) in 1749) held by Naraingauda, greatly impressed Nanja Raja who conferred on him the title of Khan and a separate command of 200 foot and 50 horse (3). This was the beginning of his career~~s~~. Hence forth the obscurity which surrounds his early life disappears and he stands in the limelight of history. On the night of 16th December 1750, when Nasir Jang was treacherously assassinated, his treasure fell into the hands of the French. Hyder had been accompanying him with a Mysore detachment; so, he got a portion of the treasure with the help of his Bedar peons (4). On his return to Mysore, with the wealth thus obtained, he augmented his troops and began to train them with the help of some French deserters (5). Afterwards he was with Nanja Raja in the battle with the French and afterwards with the English. This provided him with first-hand knowledge of the European mode of warfare.

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(1) Ibid., XXVIII, 240. 9
(2) A town 23 miles north of Bangalore.
(3) Haidar Nama, p. 81; Tarikh-i-Tipu, pp. 636-646; History of Tipu Sultan, p. 6.
(4) Kirmani, pp. 20-21; Wilks, op.cit., p. 300.
(5) Ibid., p. 311 ~~(2)~~

Thus the courage and perseverance which he was able to display in the campaign greatly impressed Nanja Raja and led to his further advancement, so that, when he returned to Mysore from Trichinopoly, he was appointed faujdar of Dindigul in 1755. Here he augmented his troops and organised his artillery and established an arsenal under the supervision of French engineers (1).

Condition of Mysore

Meanwhile the situation in the capital was becoming chaotic. The relations of the Raja of Mysore with Nanja Raja and Devaraja who had reduced him to a mere puppet, were very strained. There~~fore~~ were even serious differences between the brothers regarding the matters of state policy (2). Moreover, owing to the cost of the expedition to Trichinopoly, and the invasions of the Nizam and the Marathas who extorted large sums of money from the Mysore government, the state was financially bankrupt. In consequence the pay of the troops was several months in arrears. They were, therefore, discontented, and to get their grievances redressed, sat in Dharna, preventing water and provisions from being carried into the house of Nanja Raja (3).

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(1) Sinha, Haidar Ali, I, pp. 22-26.

(2) Devaraj retired from political life in February 1757; Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 397.

(3) Ibid., p. 405.

On hearing of the disturbed state of Seringapatam Haider immediately proceeded there, for he was regarded as the only man capable of restoring normal conditions. He 344 reconciled Dewaraja to Nanja Raja, assured the Raja of his protection (1) and these measures and financial arrangements explained below so much raised his prestige that, when Gopalrao Patwardhan and the Marathas invaded Mysore in 1758, he was appointed commander-in-chief and was entrusted with the task of repelling the invaders (2).

At this time the army of Mysore was still clamouring for the remaining arrears and Nanja Raja who was disgusted by the difficulties and insults which he had experienced in the adjustment of their former claims and was now depressed in spirit by the death of his brother Dewaraja requested Khanderao and Hyder to take up the troublesome task of making the best arrangements in their power (3).

Hyder was hailed by all the people as the redeemer of their grievances, and the harbinger of their prosperity. He proceeded with constants demonstrations of the deference to the Raja's orders, to distribute in lieu of money all public property that could be applied, down to the elephants and horses of the Raja's retinue and knowing from his own authority the probable amount of imposition in the change of arrears, seized on all the accounts, and by threats and torture, compelled them to produce the true accounts. This method of careful scrutiny enabled him to pay all legitimate claims and disarm more than 4,000 men (1).

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(1) Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 366.
(2) Kirmani, op.cit., p. 30.
(3) Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 366: Stewart does not refer to this incident at Mysore at all. Wilks, op.cit., p. 367.

At the same time Hyder's own troops were placed as guards of the fort and as soon as the mutineers who had been paid and discharged, had left the capital the most wealthy chiefs of the army were seized and all their property confiscated because they had been ringleaders in the mutiny.

While these far reaching changes were taking place in the Mysore Government, Gopalrao Patwardhan came into the Karnatak with his lieutenants Balvantrao Mehendale, Trimbakrao Pethe etc. These men first had to meet the difficulty of sending the tribute to be realized from Bednur, whether they should send it directly to the Peshwa or through Balwantrao Mehendale (2). In the meantime Balwantrao came to Ballaporam, and attacked it. The people there were negotiating peace with him with an offer of some money. As soon as that affair was finished he was to go to Mysore. At the same time Gopal Hari arrived at Godawal with 20000 horse and plundered that territory but Ramarao Jamidar defeated him there in two battles and started negotiations (3).

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(1) Bowring, op.cit., p. 29.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XVIII, 258.
(3) Country Correspondence, Military Dept. 1758.

The Marathas' main aim was to overrun Mysore and punish the Raja for not paying the stiputated amount of tribute. The whole force therefore started from Talak and halted at Madhari and on 19-7-58 it had started for Birur and from Birur it intended to march through Kandakire and Chiknayakhali. Gopal Hari also had asked Banaji Pant to settle the affair of the tribute with the Raja of Mysore if the latter were anxious to save his country from being overrun (1).

Banaji Pant (2) was already at the court of Mysore to settle the long disputed problem of tribute. Gopalrao Patwardhan and Malharrao Bhikaji Raste asked Banaji by a letter to inquire with the Raja of Mysore about the payment of tribute for two years. They inquired about the tribute of further two years and asked how the king was going to pay the amount of the tribute to the Marathas. They observed that ~~in~~ the affairs of the state were so much unsettled that after constant reminders for two months the Raja promised them to send his representative to settle the dispute. Before leaving for Mysore Banaji had told the Marathas to intensify their activities in capturing the thanas. Accordingly they captured a few thanas such as Kandikire, Chiknayakanhali and Honehali. Gopalrao however dispatched the force to capture Turvikire and other small places which were captured forthwith. They disclosed that they thought of going ahead after capturing the thana Birur. Finally Banaji was informed that if the Raja settled the question of payment of tribute as promised, the thanas recently captured and those captured formerly would be restored to him. They had captured the thanas belonging to Mysore. They further disclosed that their mighty force would capture the places in the Karnatak and punish the Raja in case he failed to satisfy Maratha demands within a short time (1).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 222.

(2) MSS Peshw Daftār Rumal No.7 Appendix B p. 481
Banaji Madhav was at the court of Seringapatam since Feb 1755.

In the meantime the Peshwa wrote a letter to Gopalrao Govind and Malharrao asking them to adopt vigorous measures against the Raja of Mysore and capture some of his posts in case payment of arrears was delayed. He also advised them to speed up and settle the tribute and secure hundis from the Raja (2).

By this time, the Mysore Government, on the advice of Hyder, broke their agreement with the Marathas to pay the stipulated contribution and expelled their agents from the districts ceded to them (3).

Again the Peshwa pressed them to send an ultimatum to the Raja of Mysore. He ~~insinuated~~ intimated. to them that he was not inclined to exchange the ceded territory for treasure from the Mysore Raja. But & inspite of this as Gopalrao Govind and Malhar Bhikaji had given their word they decided to abide by it, if the Raja was prepared to accept the proposals (1).

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 223.

(2) Ibid., 224.

(3) Grant Duff, II, p. 105. (?)

Thus the negotiation were prolonged till the end of the monsoon of 1758. By this time the Peshwa asked the Maratha force employed under his son Wiswas Rao near the Godavari to join Gopal Hari for his help. But Wiswas Rao was unable to cross the Krishna due to the monsoon.

Meanwhile Gopal Govind and Malharrao Bhikaji sent an ultimatum to the Raja of Mysore through their envoy Banaji Madhav that in case of non-compliance with their demands they would invade his territory within 36 hours (2).

Murarirao Ghorpade also supported this decision and on the advice of Sadashivrao Bhau had despatched a strong well-equipped force to reinforce Gopalrao Patwardhan and Malharrao Raste under the command of Visaji Baburao and Suberao Srinivas (3).

With this force at his command Gopalrao thought of attacking Chenapatan and in the early morning of a rainy day the firing of eight cannon shots created such confusion that the people in the village of Chenapatan ran ~~s~~helter-skelter, some of them were killed. In like manner, the Marathas attacked

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 225.
(2) Ibid., 226.
(3) Ibid., 263.

Padkota and made a forceful entry in that village. Timdayya Rajbinda, the ~~other~~ officer of the village submitted and paid tribute to the Marathas and afterwards on 24-8-1758 they took Chenapattam by surprise. After giving this account Gopalrao and Malhar Bhikaji had asked Banaji Pant to speed up the settlement of the question of the payment of tribute due from the Raja of Mysore. In the meanwhile they had decided to capture the places as there was no knowing when the Raja and Hayder would turn on them. At the same time in that letter they expressed their doubt of the sincerity of the Raja's desire for peace as he was using the interval for preparations for war (1).

By this time the Mysoreans had a welcome respite of which Hayder took the fullest advantage. He consolidated his hold, secured Bangalore, cut down Hari Singh and got the upper hand in all the affairs of Mysore. Everybody in the Maratha camp knew that ~~Hyx~~ Hayder counselled non-compliance. The Marathas asked Banaji Pant, their Vakil, at the Mysore court to return, as no useful purpose would be served by his remaining there on account of the wavering attitude of the Raja of Mysore. They wrote: "We shall let Haydar enter Bangalore" and then raise our batteries and see how he forces them" (1). The Marathas commenced their march upon Bangalore in September, 1758, and requested Banaji Pant to tell the king that they could refuse terms when once Bangalore had fallen (2). But Banaji Pant asked them not to make haste in attacking Bangalore as the settlement he had proposed would be foiled by such an attack. Thereupon Gopalrao Malharrao had expressed resentment at the dilatoriness of the Raja of Mysore in paying the dues; and as a last resort they proposed, the acceptance of jewels instead. The jewels however should be offered at the price at which they would be assessed by the Poona Bankers (3). They finally informed Banaji Pant that once Bangalore was attacked the other territory would also be attacked (4). But the Mysoreans under the influence of Hyder would not come to a settlement of the tribute.

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(1) Ibid., 227: dated 24-

In the meantime, Gopalrao in the month of September, 1758 had opened negotiations with the French, and Balajirao in a letter to the English at Madras wrote that he was sending an army to regulate the country around Pondichery etc. and to punish the enemy of the English. The Maratha forces had accordingly advanced as far as Cheatel to join the English forces and in conjunction, the two forces would c conquer the country and make an expedition against Pondicherry (1). At the same time, he asked the English to pay the charges of Shibandi and to settle the Maratha English affairs and to send a proper vakil to him to represent the matter (2).

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(1) Ibid., 228.
(2) Ibid., 229.
(3) Ibid., 231.
(4) Ibid., 233.

The English reply to Balajirao (1st May, 1758) stated that they had asked the Nawab to be ready with his army and wrote to Gopalrao to come and join them (3).

At this time the English were in sore straits ~~(4~~) They had to deal with the Maratha trouble on one side, the French encroachment on another side and Sapher Hussain Khan of Chettore's attempt on the third side. At last they decided to send representative Gyaswamy to Gopalrao with a request to the Maratha chieftain to settle the affairs of the Painghat country amicably (5). By this time Gopalrao received news by letter from Tanjore. There was in it a full description of the French attack on Tanjore. The fort, however, was impregnable. The Tanjoreans sought the help of the neighbouring Poligars and these Poligars cut off the regular supplies of the French army. In the meanwhile the French under M. Lally opened negotiation for a compromise with the Tanjoreans. On a mean threat of immediate compliance, the hard-pressed Tanjoreans agreed to pay four lacs of Rupees and paid fifty thousand in advance. But on receipt of reinforcements the French violated their agreement and attacked the fort with no loss of time. Tanjoreans created batteries on the outside and charged continuously. This caused the death of four to five hundred French and the attack was repulsed. The Raja of Tanjore, the English and Muhammad Ali now desired to take the help of Gopalrao Govind to rout them completely (1). But the appearance of an English fleet off Karikal made Lally retreat immediately from Tanjore. The Tanjore troops helped by a small English contingent harassed the French troops who returned to Pondicherry starved and diminished in numbers.

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(1) Country Correspondence, dated 6-9-1758.
(2) Ibid., p. 80.
(3) Ibid., p. 82.
(4) Ibid., p. 84.
(5) Ibid., p. 93.

The Marathas could now concentrate all their power on the conquest of Mysore. Banaji Madhav who was already at Mysore for negotiations with the King of Mysore, brought with him Ramrao Patankar the envoy of the Mysore Raja to Gopalrao. A treaty was concluded whereby the Mysoreans agreed to pay the tribute for two years amounting to two lacs in cash and jewels. But the Marathas insisted on assessing the jewels. This was refused and the negotiations broke off. Thereafter the Marathas erected batteries before Bangalore and decided to capture that thana. Another portion of the Maratha troops captured Ap~~x~~ameyadurga, a very strong hill-fort near Kankanhali (1). The villages of Hirur and Ahi mangal were also captured but were released on payment of the remaining portion ofthe tribute by Durgakar (2). Then the Marathas commenced their march upon Bangalore, Kolar, Dewanhalli, and Hoskot~~e~~. Even Chennapatna about 40 miles from Seringapatam was taken. Bangalore fort was besieged by them and soon the garrison there found itself faced by starvation; and Srinivas Rao, the chief-in-charge, appealed to his father, Bavaki VenkataRao, at Seringapatam for help. Soon the Marathas started collecting tributes in the newly occupied provinces of Bangalore, Kolar, Devanhalli and Hoskot where they had experienced considerable difficulties (3). In the mean time, the Mysore forces had occupied one thana in the Mysore territory. Mukund Shripat, who was in charge of the territory, had a sharp engagement with them. Near Bangalore he fought bravely and recaptured the three thanas (4). The movements of the Mysore forces convinced the Maratha of the futility of negotiations and thinking that the Raja of Seringapatam would not accept the terms proposed to him by the Peshwa, they invested Bangalore fort in consequence, in the last week of September, 1758 (5). Mysore was now face to face with a grave danger. Mysore was now to be defended by Hyder Ali who had just overcome further internal difficulties.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 237.

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(1) Ibid., 235.
(2) Ibid., 236.
(3) Ibid., 238.
(4) Ibid., 248.
(5) Ibid., 232.

The arrangements which had lately been made for paying and dismissing the most mutinous of the troops had left some arrears still due to those who remained in service, and when Hyder asked the army to follow him to Bangalore many refused and pressed for the arrears. Thereupon Hyder volunteered his service and made himself personally responsible for any arrears, for he knew there was very little money due. This magnanimous offer increased his popularity and he was appointed to the chief command of the field army, on which occasion many of the oldest military officers. Of the state resigned, rather than serve under Hyder. Hyder Ali was therefore at length obliged to march with a small force of only 4 or 5 thousands of regular infantry and six or seven guns. He proceeded towards Bangalore and with great rapidity arrived in 2 or 3 days and encamped in the vicinity of Chinapatam (2).

The fate of Mysore was to be decided now. All eyes were fixed on Hyder on this all-important expedition. Being a commander Hyder took care to replace strong detachments at the intermediate forts of Madoor and Malavilly, places situated on the two principal approaches to the capital at a distance of twenty-seven and twenty-two miles respectively from the capital;

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(1) Wilks, *op.cit.*, I, p. 370.

(2) Kirmani, *Hyder Naik*, p. 51: Chinnapatan is the same as Cenapatam. Kirmani further says in this connection that Hyder was accompanied by his brother Shabaz. This cannot be true, because we have heard Shaba's death as early as 1756. This is probably some other ?

and the distance between each other was about seventeen miles. He put his maternal uncle, Meer Ibrahim, in charge of Malavilly. Madoor was committed to Luff Ali Beg, who had been ordered to attempt the recovery of Chenapatam by surprise if he should find the project feasible (1).

Luff Ali Beg, a killedar of Madoor, was a gallant and hardy Moghul. He prepared for the enterprise by shutting up his troops in the fort of Madoor, with every demonstration of being himself in expectation of attack, and suffering the Maratha horse even to insult his out-guards with impunity. How Hyder tried to change the situation was narrated to the Peshwa by his agent.

The Maratha deciding to assault the Bangalore fort came to it on the 15th Moharam(15-9-1758)and erected batteries. The attack started with a continuous fire from these batteries. Due to this,the fort became weak, about two hundred and fifty people and about fifty horseswere wounded and succumbed to their wounds. The surrender of the fort was likely within two days. Fire from the batteries had crossed the trenches. In the meanwhile Hyder Naik came with a mighty force, consisting of about two and a half thousand horsemen, two thousands artillerymen, seventy to sixty French, fifteen cannons and two thousand foot and halted at thana Matur. From this place he despatched seven hundred horsemen, one thousand fire arms to Chennapatam at night. With the help of escalade they entered the fort and started fighting. In the confusion the Marathas in the fort were wounded and two or three died, When news of this reached Mysore, Banaji Madhav who was at Mysore came to Chenapatam and met Hyder there. In the discussion that followed between the two of them, Hyder revealed that he followed the order of the Raja and in future he would act as directed by the Raja. When Gopalrao heard this report, he raised the siege and on 28th of Muharam (28-9-1758) and encamped between the thanas Yelwak and Bana-war, 4 miles away from the fort (1).

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(1) Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 370.

Thus in the month of December 1758, Bangalore was relieved by Hyder and Chenapatna was recaptured by Latif Ali Beg commandant at Maddur by escalade (2). Gopalrao after raising the blockade of Bangalore marched with a very superior force to oppose Hayder, who fortified his camp. Hearing of Hyder's approach, the Marathas despatched 15,000 horsemen to attack Hyder. He immediately, marched and took up a position in the forest of Bendi or Baroli, where he and his men lay in wait, like tigers waiting for their prey. Thus he occupied a difficult mountain terrain where horsemen could not penetrate. He never ventured out in the day time and contented himself with night attacks in which he was incessantly active (3). For

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 242.
(2) Ibid., 256: Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 371.
(3) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 254: dated 13th January, 1759.

Hyder could not expect to defeat the Marathas in the open.

At dead of night Hyder marched against the Marathas with one thousand regular infantry and Chittikars and two hundred Europeans and attacked them in the rear with such effect that abandoning all their baggage the Marathas fled hastily (1).

After this night attack which was admirably conducted and gave the Marathas a taste of what they had to expect in future, Hyder marched to Bangalore and encamped near Basavan Gori and immediately wrote and forwarded a letter of encouragement to the besieged killedar, Shrinivas, informing him of his arrival and the defeat of his enemy (1). Shrinivas who was completely famished by the vigour of the Maratha fire, welcomed Hyder as a guardian angel, and out of joy fixed off several of his guns (2).

Thus for nearly two months till the beginning of February, 1759, Gopalrao had halted at Chenapattam and had opened the negotiations with the Raja of Mysore for the exchange of ceded territory for money (3). But the king did not deliberately conclude a peace and they saw fresh reinforcement of Hyder's forces. When the Marathas saw fresh life infused into the killedar they wisely determined to relinquish the siege of the fort and to attack the forces of Hyder. With this plan in mind Gopalrao Patwardhan issued instructions to Ambaji Jiwaji and Shripat Vithal about his march (4).

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(1) Kimani, op.cit., p. 51.

(2) Bowring remarks that the siege of Bangalore was undertaken by a favourite officer of Hyder, Luff Ali Beg. Bowring, Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, p. 29.

(3) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 254.

(4) Ibid., 252.

Hyder being appriased of the strategic move on the part of the Marathas, drew out his forces, and gave charge of his right and left wings to experienced officers, while with the artillery in readiness, he marched straight towards the Marathas, who aware of his purpose, marshalled their troops and prepared to receive him. Hyder now opened fire on the Marathas and the latter unable to withstand it lost all power of opposition and fled pell mell in all directions leaving their baggage behind them. Being left the sole master of the entire situation, Hyder now substituted Kabeer Beg, one of his own friends as killedar of Bangalore, instead of Shrinivas, whom under some pretext or other he detained with him in his camp (1). The scattered forces of the Marathas were once again collected and made ready for action in the neighbourhood of Nulloonga. In consequence of this Hyder Ali marched from Bangalore and encamped two or three furlongs from Malapoor the greater,(2) and halted there for two days. The night of the third, however, being favourable he again marched and attacked the Marathas, with such powerful fire of musketry, guns and rockets, that he dispersed them. They once again ran helter skelter leaving everything behind them (3). These actions did not lead to any definite result.

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(1) Kirmani, op.cit., p. 53.
(2) This is generally called "Dodda Ballapur as distinguished from "Chikka Dellapur".
(3) Kirmani, op.cit., p. 54.

The Marathas made proposals, but Hyder took two months to agree to the terms. The negotiations with Hyder were finally terminated in the following manner (1). The Marathas agreed to relinquish their claims to the district formerly ceded as appendage to Balajee Rao; and in fulfilment of all ~~dem~~ their demands; past and present it was agreed that ~~33~~ 32 lacs of rupees should now be paid (2). To raise the money a nazarana or gift was levied on all the public servants and wealthy inhabitants. Khanderao who was charged with the whole of this arrangement, obtained the sum of 16 lacs. The Maratha bankers, however, made themselves responsible for the rest on the personal security of Hyder, on the understanding that he should have the management of the restored districts in order to realise the amount (3). He accordingly despatched without delay his own agents and anmildars to these restored districts and after concluding the requisite arrangements for their future management, and seeing the Marathas in full march to their own country, he returned in triumph to Seringapatam. On hearing of this, the Peshwa wrote to Gopalrao.

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(1) Sinha, Haider Ali, p. 38.

(2) Wilks, op.cit., I, p. 57: S. D. Savarkar says that the sum stipulated was 34 lacs of rupees. Kirmani, obviously remains silent on this point, and praising his hero, rather unduly in some places, says that he returned with joy in his heart and pleasure in his countenance to Seringapatam. Kirmani, op.cit., p. 55.

(3) Kaitiyat of Haidar - The Mackenzie MS, p. 33: says that Khanderao, his Mutsaddi and Viranna Chetti a great banker, were his hostages.

"Haider Naik has made you lose your reputation" (1). But Gopalrao asserted that Haider Ali was not the man to pay this huge amount without being put to very serious difficulty. This statement seems to be unjustified (2). The large assignments made to Hyder and the heavy payments made to the Maratha left the state unable to defray even ordinary expenses. Arrears to troops began to accumulate. Hyder had become practically ruler of Mysore.

Further Doings of Gopalrao

After the end of Mysore trouble, Gopalrao came to the Damalcherry pass and tried to benefit from the quarrel of the English and the French. By this time the English had requested help from the Peshwa. The Peshwa wrote to Gopalrao to regulate the affairs of the English in the Karnatak country (3).

The English, in return, had agreed to maintain ~~friendly~~ friendly relations with the Marathas for restoring order in the country ~~that they would~~ and assured the Marathas that they would give them chauth etc. as soon as the French were defeated (4). But when Gopalrao came with his army to Tirupatti, he offered to join the English on condition that they would pay him seventeen lakhs of rupees after the French raised the seige of that place (1). The President recommended Gopalrao to cut the French army into pieces before they reached Pondicherry, and then he should have the money (2). But as soon as the French retreated Gopalrao claimed 12 lakhs of rupees alleging that he had neglected other concerns of greater consequence in expectation of the ultimate summons of the Residency and that the dread of his troops obliged the French to raise the seige (3). In the meantime the Peshwa ordered Gopalrao to return to Poona, lest he should be stopped by the flood of the Krishna which swells in May. He accordingly left small detachment under the command of an officer named Narayan Sastri to guard Tirupati and with the remaining troops marched away from the passes of Damalcherry in the beginning of April, 1759 and came to Karnool (4). Here he obtained the ~~daff~~ fodder charges from the chief of Karnool as tribute (5), and with rapid march Gopalrao came in the vicinity of Savanur in June, 1759 (6). Here Gopalrao received orders from the Peshwa to send help to Murdangad which was attacked by the Portuguese. Thereupon Gopalrao informed the Peshwa that he ~~this~~ had tried to secure money for paying the troops but he failed to obtain it however he heard that the Portuguese attack had been repulsed(7). Gopalrao then received tribute from the chiefs of Savanur and Sira and reached Poona in the rainy season of 1757.

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(1) Lekh Sangraha, Letter No. 24.

(2) Peshwa Dafter, XXVIII, 276: Visaji Krishna says "Hyder became prudent because of his last year's victory over Gopalrao Patwardhan."

(3) Sundry Book, Public Dept. 1758-59, p. 174.

(4) Ibid., p. 271.

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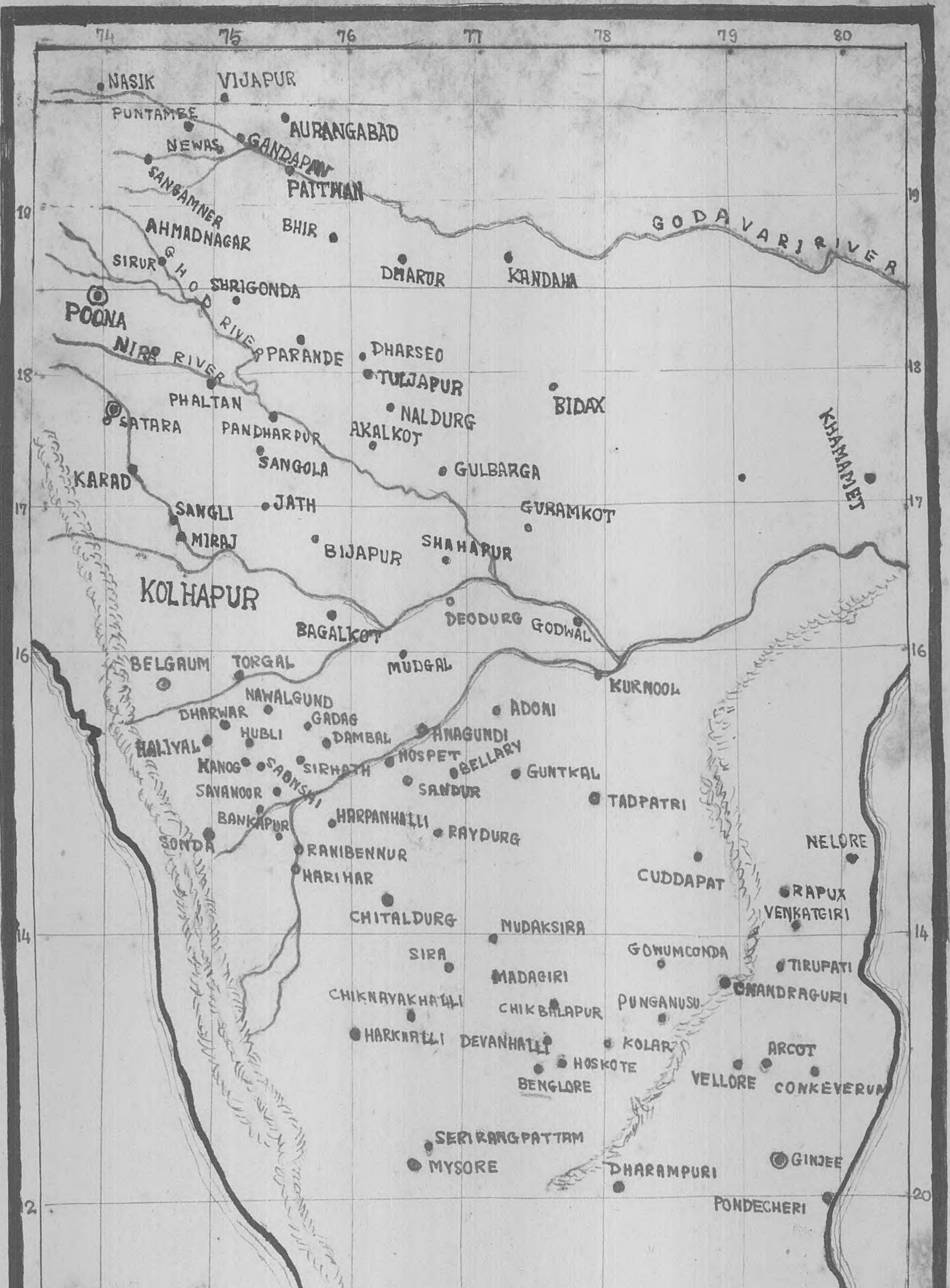
(1) Despatches to Fort St. George, February 1759, p. 96: Orme, op.cit., III, p. 464.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Peshwa Dafter, XXVIII, 261, p. 310: Orme, op.cit., III,p.464.
(5) Peshwa Dafter, XXVIII, 261.
(6) Ibid., 262; dated 1-6-1759.
(7) Ibid., p. 311.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SIRUR
GHOD RIVER
SHRIGONDA
DHARUR
KANDAHA
POONA
NIRA RIVER
PARANDE
DHARSEO
18
TULJAPUR
BIDAX
PHALTAN
NALDURG
KHAMAMET
SATARA
PANDHARPUR
AKALKOT
SANGOLA
GULBARGA
KARAD
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SANGLI
JATH
GURAMKOT
MIRAJ
BIJAPUR
SHAHAPUR
KOLHAPUR
DEODURG
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BAGALKOT
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TORGAL
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KURNOOL
NAWALGUND
DHARWAR
GADAG
ADONI
HALIYAL
HUBLI
DAMBAL
ANAGUNDI
KANOG
SAONSHI
SIRHATH
HOSPET
BELLARY
GUNTKAL
SAVANOOR
SANDUR
TADPATRI
BANKAPUR
HARPANHALLI
RAYDURG
SONDA
RANIBENNUR
NELORE
HARIHAR
CUDDAPAT
RAPUX
VENKATGIRI
CHITALDURG
MUDAKSIRA
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GOWUMCONDA
SIRA
TIRUPATI
MADAGIRI
CHANDRAGURI
CHIKNAYAKHALLI
CHIKBALAPUR
PUNGANUSU
HARKHALLI
DEVANHALLI
KOLAR
ARCOT
HOSKOTE
VELLORE
BENGLORE
CONKEVERUM
SERIRANGPATTAM
GINJEE
MYSORE
DHARAMPURI
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TO ILLUSTRATE THE EXPANSION OF THE

MARATHA POWER INTO THE KARNATAK ..

A.D. 1740-1760.

Chapter XIII

Visaji Krishna Binivale in the Karnatak: A.D. 1760-61.

Gopalrao Patwardhan reached Poona from the Karnatak in the rainy season of 1759, But he was to return soon. The Peshwa had made grand preparations to despatch a huge army under the command of Bhausahib to the North in April 1760. Then the Peshwa turned his attention to the affairs of the south. He gave the command of his force to Gopalrao Patwardhan and Visaji Krishna Binivale- hereafter called Visaji Pant-- and ordered them to go to the Karnatak for collecting tribute. Visaji was now the leader of the expedition. Accordingly a mighty force of twenty thousand strong descended into the Karnatak under the command of Gopalrao Patwardhan and Visaji Pant.[1] But probably Visaji Krishna had been deputed earlier for he wrote a letter to Bhau and Balajirao at the end of November,1759.[2] He was entrusted with the work of checkmating the rebel polegars, and collecting tribute from the territory of Gooty, Madaksira and Sira. Therefore, with the help of Murarirao Ghorpade he asked the polegars of Ratangiri, Midsingi, Pawagad and Nilgad, around Sira, to remit tribute to the Maratha.[3]

At this time the position in the Karnatak was as

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(1) Sardesai, Madhya Vibhag, II, p.430.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, p.267.
(3) Ibid.

follows:-

2 In the month of October, 1759, Nizam Basalat Jang came with his force to Cuddapah and encamped there for two months. After two months, the Nawab of Cuddapah agreed to pay him one and a half lakhs of rupees. Then he compelled the poligar of Upadwadi to agree to pay one lakh and thirty-five thousand rupees.[1] Nizam Basalat Jang then moved on to other places. Similarly Nizam Ali[2] and Haider Khan, his diwan, were adding to the disturbances af the Karnatak.

On the Coromandel coast, Wandiwash was captured by the French in the beginning of December, 1759.[3] Lally, the French Governor, being hard pressed at Pondicherry by the English, finding no other means of procuring relief immediately sent two officers to Hyder Ali begging his help early in 1760. It was agreed after a prolonged discussion that Hyder should immediately send a body of 2,000 horse and 3,000 sepoys with artillery on condition that half the country which might be recovered in the Karnatak was to be given over to Hyder except the French company's dominions of Villiyanalur, Valudavur, Bahur and Alambrai.[4] All the negotiations were kept strictly secret.

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(1) *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 269.
(2) Nizam Ali was Salabat Jang's brother and Diwan. He 'had already usurped the entire powers of the Government.' (Grant Duff, *History of the Marathas*, I, p.533. Compare *Peshwa Daftar*, XXXVIII, 64, 73).
(3) Pillai, *op.cit.*, X, p.
Srinivasachari, *Ananda Ranga Pillai*, p.414.
(4) Orme, *op.cit.*, III, pp.637-38.

On the 4th June,1760, the first division of Mysore troops under Makhdum Ali, the brother-in-law of Hyder, consisting of 1,000 horse and 2,000 sepoys, arrived at Tyagdurg and began plundering the country. On the 18th July,1760, another contingent of Hyder's got into Pondicherry, after inflicting a severe defeat on Major~~e~~ More. In this encounter, the British losses were 35 Europeans killed and wounded.[1] The French would have averted an immediate catastrophe if Hyder's help had continued. But to their misfortune Hyder was now out of favour and power in Seringapatam. Khanderao, the King's mutalik, till then his staunch supporter and certain courtiers brought about his downfall in the following manner.

After the departure of the Marathas in February,1759, Hyder returned to Seringapatam. The King welcomed him, addressing him "Futte Hyder Bahauder", and made him the commander-in-Chief.[2] When the army chiefs agitated for the arrears of payment due to the troops, Khanderao directed them to Hyder; who in turn directed them to Nanja Raja. But Nanja Raja had emptied his treasury to meet the Marathas' heavy demand in the previous year. Therefore, he could not pay the arrears. Khanderao then advised the King to dispense with Nanja Raja, who had brought the state to such a pass. Thereupon the King

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(1) Despatches to England, 31st July,1760, paras 14,15,30.
(2) Wilks, op.cit., I, p.230.
Hyder Nama, M.A.R. 1930, pp.84-5.
Peixoto, Memoirs of Hyder Ali, M.A.R.1937, p.89.

ordered Hyder Ali to drive Nanja Raja out of the kingdom and even to kill him if possible.[1] Accordingly, Hyder with his force came at the gate of the fort. Nanja Raja after a talk in secret with Hyder resigned and took up his residence unwillingly at Konanur,[2] a place thirty miles north-west of Mysore. The King assigned to Hyder the districts which had been under the control of Nanja Raja. And Hyder was now asked to pay the soldiery; which he did.[3]

His only rival gone, Hyder took the opportunity to demand a further assignment of districts, the revenue of which he would expend in the defence of Mysore. This is said to have been opposed by Khanderao.[4] Uptil now Khanderao was the real supporter of Hyder; and it was owing to Khanderao's machinations Hyder assumed the post of commander-in-chief. Now Khanderao realised his folly. He thought of doing away with Hyder. For this, he met the King and brought to his notice how powerful Hyder had become and how the King's orders would not be obeyed unless they were ratified by Hyder.[5] The King too, realised his own incapacity and asked Khanderao to get rid of Hyder.[6]

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(1) Peixoto, op.cit., p.89.
(2) Wilks, op.cit., I, p.232; Sihna, Haider Ali, p.42.
(3) Wilks, op.cit., p.234.
(4) The discussion produced considerable friction between Hyder and Khanderao, Wilks, op.cit., I, p.233.
Hyder Nama, M.A.R. 1930, p.85.
(5) Peixoto, op.cit., p.90.
(6) Ibid.

In this task Khanderao had the full support of the court party.[1] He also thought of obtaining the support of the Marathas, to destroy Hyder. Accordingly he wrote to Visaji Pant who was in the Karnatak at this time ravaging the country between Balapur and Devanhalli to the northeast of Mysore.[2] The MarathasSardar readily agreed to help him.

Previous to this, in April, 1760, Visaji Pant had asked Lally, the French Governor, whether he wanted their assistance.[3] But when he received the call from Khanderao, he immediately discontinued the negotiations with the French and came to Mysore with a Maratha force.[4] Hyder's camp was in Seringapatam but his force had gone to Pondicherry to assist the French as mentioned before. Khanderao seized this opportunity and at the right time welcomed a force of 4,000 Marathas. The King, also, despatched his force and it joined the Maratha force near Ghawde. When Hyder saw this combination, of both the forces, he fled to Bangalore, leav ing behind his whole family.[5] He took with him only 30 horse and 11 camels some money and jewels;[6] since he had journeyed to Bangalore by night none knew of his whereabouts. Therefore, the Marathas

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(1) Wilks, op.cit., I, p.232; Sinha, op.cit., p.45.
(2) Wilks, op.cit., I, p.236.
(3) Pillai, op.cit., XI, p.302.
(4) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, p.262.
(5) Ibid., p.266.
(6) Peixoto, op.cit., p.90.

in different platoons occupied all the routes by which they thought he might escape.[1] On learning that Hyder was at Bangalore, the Marathas thought of going to Bangalore and defeating him there.[2] The Marathas were enthusiastic because the King had agreed to pay Visaji Pant two years' tribute and the fodder charges amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs and to restore the old thanas taken by him. In return the Marathas would help him to destroy Hyder.[3]

In the meantime Hyder sent a message to Makhdum Ali, his brother-in-law, at Pondicherry and asked to by-pass the Marathas and join him at Bangalore.[4]

He himself obtained a loan of 4 lakhs of rupees from a merchant[5] at Bangalore and raised an army. Commandant Kabir Beg, who was in charge of Bangalore Fort also sided him because of his ignorance of happenings at Seringapatam.[6]

Now Visaji Pant joined Khanderao with his troops at Bangalore. They understood the purpose of Makhdum's march towards Bangalore and surrounded him at Anekal.[7] To

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(1) Ibid.
(2) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 266, p.315.
(3) Ibid,
(4) Orme, op.cit., III, p.686.
(5) In power and poverty, Hyder had kept on good terms with the bankers of Bangalore who saved him in times of crises.
(6) Peixoto, op.cit., p.91.
Haider Nama, M.A.R. 1930, p.86.
(7) Orme, op.cit., III, p.686.
Makhdum started from Tiagar on the 16th September.

enable him to break through, Hyder sent as many troops as he could under the command of Faizulla, a son-in-law of Dilawar-Khan. Faizulla's relieving force passed through the middle of the Maratha troops under heavy fire; but Makhdum had been attacked by the Marathas a day before the relieving force joined him. However, Makhdum sought a stronger place of refuge about a league from the fort, having narrowly escaped being utterly routed.[1]

Hyder was now helpless. The allies determined to oust him and besieged Bangalore. After three months, he opened talks with the Marathas for peace.[2] The Marathas were now tired of the continuous siege of three months. Besides, they were pressed by the Peshwa for their early return to Poona.[3] With much hesitation they agreed to withdraw on condition that he paid 3 lakhs and ceded Baramahal.[4] However, the Marathas retired on a receipt of three lakhs of rupees from Hyder,[5] leaving him free to take terrible revenge[6] on his weakened rival, Khanderao. Hyder entirely divested the Hindu Raja of the management of his country,[7] 'his usurpation was complete'.[8]

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(1) Peixoto, op.cit., p.93.
(2) Ibid.
(3) The Marathas agreed because the Peshwa had sent them urgent calls to return, so that, he might send help to Sadashivrao Bhau who was at Panipat.
(4) Wilks, op.cit., I, p.425.
(5) Khare, Aitihasik Lekh Sangraha, II, pp.682-83.
Wilks, op.cit., I, pp.425-26.
(6) Wilks, op.cit., I, p.434.
(7) Orme, op.cit., III, p.685.
(8) Wilks, op.cit., I, p.433.

Visaji Pant, on his return from Bangalore, re-opened with Lally the negotiations abruptly broken off in the month of April,1760, offering the French,Maratha assistance. Lally persuaded the Pondicherry council to consider the Maratha proposals.[1] The Marathas would help the French in return for the fort of Gingee and 5 lakhs rupees, to be paid to them when their army appeared in sight of Pondicherry. Mohummad Ali, the Nawab of Arcot, on receiving this news, saw the obstacle to the success of his English allies against Pondicherry and offered Visaji Pant very attractive terms. Accordingly an agreement was concluded early in the month of January,1761, for the large sum of twenty lakhs, to be paid by the Nawab to the Marathas, by installments, on the condition of his marching towards Poona with the least possible delay.[2] Thus the Marathas departed for Poona. By this time Pondicherry had surrendered to Coote, the British general, on the 14th of January,1761.[3] On the same day, in the north the Marathas sustained a disastrous defeat in the battle with Ahmad Shaha Abadali at Panipat.[4] When this news reached Hyder he refused to hand over the Baramahal district to the Marathas.[5] This affront the Marathas were, at that time, not in a position to punish.

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(1) Orme, op.cit., III, p.685.
(2) Wilks, op.cit., I, pp.425-26.
(3) Orme, op.cit., III, pp.722-24.
(4) Shejwalkar, Panipat:1761, Chapter VI.
(5) Kirmani, Nishan-i-Haidari, p.89.
Wilks, op.cit., I, pp.425-26.

Visaji Pant left Mukund Shripat in the Karnatak with a small force at his disposal. After Visaji Pant left, the position of the Marathas in the Karnatak was explained to the Peshwa by Mukund Shripat. He wrote that many polegars rose in revolt. One Azizkhan had come to Ambur with a force of 500 horse and artillery and attacked Amanaji Bhivarao, a Maratha sardar at Wanwadi. Bhivarao asked Mukund Shripat for succour. But help could not reach him. The chief of Cuddapah captured the fort Dinpad and Hasnapur. The polegar of Gumnad seized the ~~Gamm~~Gurumkonda thana. Basalat Jang occupied many thanas chiefly Hadapnagal in Vijrakaru Taluka, by marching from Raydurg[1]. Hyder Ali occupied almost all the thanas belonging to Mysore with the help of forces and heavy artillery.[2]

Mirza Kabir, Hyder's sardar, who was staying at Bangalore collected 500 to 600 troops and artillery as well as 2,000 foot soldiers and occupied the thanas (especially Nelwangal) belonging to Khanderao.[3] The local people who were in the Maratha service went over to Hyder.[4] Therefore the writer requested the Peshwa in June,1761, to send at

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(1) *Peshwa Daftar*, XXVIII, 281, p.331. MSS Rumal,7 Appendix B p.499
Azizkhan captured the thanas belonging to the marathas.
(2) *Ibid*.
(3) *Ibid*.,
(4) *Ibid*.
This made the writer to demand reinforcements from Poona.

least 100 horse from Poona to restore the Maratha sway and to check the rebel polegars.[1]

But in response to Sadashiv Bhau's call for help the Peshwa had already left for Panipat with all available forces. Visaji Pant and Gopalrao just returned from the Karnatak, had to remain in Poona to guard it. There was thus no force that could be spared for the Karnatak.

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(1) Peshwa Daftar, XXVIII, 332.

CONCLUSION

hat about
ast Tipoo's campaign?

We have seen in this work that not once did the Marathas who entered the Karnatak suffer a defeat. Whoever went into the Karnatak came back with flying colours, except Babaji Naik Baramatikar. The Maratha influence was widespread, throughout the Karnatak during this period, yet never ~~did~~ was the Karnatak converted into a stronghold of the Marathas. The reasons for this are as follows:-

Shahu had directed the Maratha forces to the Karnatak under Raghuji Bhosle to restore his cousin, Raja Pratapsinh, to the Tanjore throne. Raghuji brought back immense wealth from the Karnatak and the other Maratha generals, including Balaji Bajirao, were amazed when they saw the great success of Raghuji. When Balajirao became the Peshwa, he tried to obtain the Karnatak mamala for himself, but Babuji Naik put in his rival claim and obtained the Karnatak mamala. He mismanaged the Karnatak affairs and sustained three defeats at the hands of the Karnatak chieftains. This gave Balajirao the opportunity to secure the mamala for himself, for one year in 1746. The Peshwa sent Bhau into the Karnatak and the very first time he returned, it was as a triumphant warrior. After Shahu's death, Balajirao obtained the Karnatak mamala for himself at the end of 1750. Filled with avarice, he led an expedition every year into the Karnatak and came back every time with immense wealth(1).

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1. Raghuji and Fattesinh Baba had in the past brought a golden stream from the south .... By God's grace the stream of wealth is flowing well .... The Peshwa himself wrote this letter. Rajwade, VI, 160. Sardesai, Madhya Vibhag, II, pp. 58-59. Sen, Military system of the Marathas, p. 69.

The Peshwa needed money badly for government purposes. And the Karnatak mamala seemed to him a rich field. Therefore he reserved the Karnatak mamala for himself. He would have been wiser if he had assigned it to Murarirao Ghorpade, who had made a claim for it and to whom it was perhaps due in recognition of his military prowess. Had he been given this mamala he would have remained a contented and loyal chieftain of the Peshwa(1), Besides, Murarirao, ~~having his headmaster~~ having his headquarters. in the Karnatak, would have administered the Karnatak much better than the Peshwa. As it was Murarirao felt neglected(2) by the Peshwa and the King and obstructed the expansion of the Marathas in the Karnatak.

The Peshwa's autocracy is manifest in his machinations and subterfuges to concentrate power in himself. He destroyed the unity of the state and relegated his co-ministers in the state to a corner. By the treaty of Sankola 1749 Balaji Bajirao became the head of the state and Ram Raja, Shahu's successor became the figure-head. So the Maratha peasants who had faith in the crown, had fought for the crown against Auranzabad and had saved the Maratha kingdom, realised that they were now the servants of the Brahmin Peshwa and not the subjects of the Maratha Chhatrapati. Pursuing his policy of concentring all power in himself the Peshwa had first tried to reduce the number of feudal lords but latter on he perceived the wisdom of pacifying the disgruntled sardars like Gaikwad Holkar, Bundele, by assigning to them territories conquered by them; of course to be administered by them in the name of the Peshwa's. But the Karnatak mamala had not been assigned by the

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1. MSS; Peshwa Daftar, Appendix 'B'.
2. Ibid.,

Peshwa to any feudal lord. So no sardar took special interest in its expansion or defence as Holkar or Gaikward or Dabhade had taken in their respective territoris.

During the last ten years of his life, the Peshwa took a personal interest in the conquest of the Karnatak and the Maratha power in the south spread rapidly. Even the Portuguese admitted in 1759, that no one at that time seemed capable of resisting the Peshwa(1). Now the Marathas going to and from their "Mulukgiri expeditions", as Grant Duff rightly calls them, collected tribute or booty, but did not establish their own permanent administration. In short the Marathas under Balajirao conquered the territories but occupied none. The result was that after the national disaster of Panipat the Marathas could not enter into the Karnatak and the territories that had once been conquered by the Marathas were appropriated by Hyder Ali.

Again, the people of the Karnatak did not consider the Peshwa their own leader. They considered the Marathas foreigners and preferred always the French and the English. In fact they took refuge in Pondicherry when the Marathas came raiding in the Karnatak. Balajirao himself did nothing to spread the notion of a Hindu India in the Karnatak as Bajirao I had done when he went into the north nor did the Marathas have in their midst men of vision like Ramdas and Tukaram to rouse their religious or racial feelings and so to foster unity among the peoples of Maratha and Karnatak.

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1. Pissurlencar, Portugueses e Maratas, VI, p. 45.

In his dealings with the foreigners the Peshwa showed himself equally incompetent. Balajirao came into contact with the French and the English and heard of their victory at Ambur, their capture of the southern sarkar of Carnatic and their war like movements on the coromandel coast. His agents Shamrao and Ramraye at Pondicherry wrote to him about the French mode of warfare and about their country, France. But the Peshwa took no interest in the foreigners; he did not consider them likely rivals of the Marathas. In the case of the English, he actually helped them to put down his own sardar Angria, at Gheria in 1756, and when the English refused to give him a part of the booty he could not take any action against them. There is no doubt that ~~the~~ Balajirao should have adopted strong measures against the foreigners at the earliest opportunity. The reason that he did not do so was undoubtedly, that he had not given serious thought to their activities. More likely, he did not realise that they were the tentative attempts of mighty naval powers struggling to obtain footholds in India. As a matter of fact, there was no statesman in India at this time who could foresee the possibilities of the Europeans and especially the Englishman, establishing their ascendency in India by means of their naval supremacy. The importance of the seven years' war in world politics as understood by Lord chatham was beyond the comprehension of the Peshwa.

The change of military tactics was also one of the causes of the failure of the Marathas. From his encounters with M. Bussy's trained Battalions and artillery the Peshwa appreciated the European mathod of warfare and inferred that the Maratha light cavalry was inferior. He tried to copy the European method, but European warfare depended on communications while the Peshwa had no such system of quick communication except the messengers system which was used for commercial and war purposes. Hence his adoption of European methods of warfare proved to be most unsatisfactory. The Maratha superiority on the field since the time of Shivaji by means of light horse was gone.

The Peshwa also made the mistake of recruiting many foreigners(1) like Muzaffarkhan Gardi an artillery expert who in times of crises would go to the side of the enemy. This actually happened in the Karnatak. Muzaffarkhan Gardi, ~~ever~~ once a commander under the Peshwa, became his foe, and the Peshwa had to fight him at Savanur. Besides this, the entry of the foreigners into the Maratha army destroyed the unity of the Maratha army. When the army was composed mostly of Marathas it was a historic symbol of the moral, social and economic vitality of the Maratha people. This symbolism now disappeared.

Finally the Peshwa did not possess an inquiring mind like Tipu or Madhavrao I, who had collections of books. He did not care to learn about the foreigners and theirs ambitions in India. In part, this was a result of the Maratha system of education which permitted the Peshwa and other important Maratha leaders only to learn their traditional mode of warfare and to acquire some smattering of knowledge.

Thus the Peshwa himself was partly responsible for the decline of Maratha power in the south. There are one or two more reasons for the decline of Maratha power in the South.

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1. Peshwa's Diary, III, p. 165. Arabs were employed by Balaji~~rao~~ Bajirao at a monthly salary of 11 rupees each.

During this period there was a dearth both of generals of the first rank and administrators of the highest ability, in times of emergency. There was only one man capable of obstructing Hyder in the south. That man was Murarirao Ghorpade, but as mentioned before, he was neglected both by Raja Shahu and the Peshwa.

After the battle of Panipat the only first rate personality at the Maratha court was Madhavrao I. Only Madhavrao I could have coped with the situation that arose in the Karnatak, but Madhavrao ruled only for a short period of nine years. His four expeditions into the Karnatak were enough to give a temporary stability to their power in the south, but not enough to arrest the decline ~~of~~ that had already begun.

But more important than the dearth of able rulers and leaders was the gradual draining of manpower resources. The supply of vital forces of dynamic manpower are, in the end, decisive in any prolonged struggle. Opportunity and struggle bring out suitable leaders. But the task of establishing a Hindu Raja in India purely on their own strength was beyond the capacity of the Maratha people. Due to the incessant wars for a century there was a constant drain on their resources of manpower. And these resources were very limited. Therefore in every political arrangement they made, they could not provide their own men and had to rely on untrust-worthy non-Marathas. With their small supply of manpower they could only occasionally grasp the helm of affairs in Indian politics. They could never permanently dominate India.

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APPENDIX "A"

पेशवे रोज किर्द, रुमाल नं. ३४

सिलीक बंद पोते स्वारी राजश्री सदाशिव चिमणाजी सु ।। आर्बैनमया व अलफ छ १ रबिलावल.

खर्च रुपेय

१० तानाजी सुर्वे सिलेदार अर्जसह खर्चास.

छ २ रबिलावल

.५०० आवजी कवडे पथका यास.

छ ५ रबिलावल

३१०००।।- जमा छ मजकूर

.९।।। कमाविस भेट होन प्रान्त सावनूर.

.२९२५० संस्थान सावनूर पैकी गु ।। माधवराव सिवराव.

छ ७ रबिलावल

खर्च रुपये

१००० दिमत आवजी कवडे पथक रवानगीसह मालदार.

छ ८ रबिलावल

.१०।। भिकाजी केकरे सिलेदार अर्जबाब होन.

७५।।।. रोजमराचे रोजा सिलेदार.

छ ९ रबिलावल

. ७ बाजी सुर्यवंसी दिा नारायेणराव व्यंकटेश स्वार १२

. ४९ राणेाजी सरगर सिलेदार खर्चास होन.

. २ बाबुराव काळे दिा बरबाजी वाजीकर साष्टीकर याच्या बोटास तीर चाटून के गेला सबब खर्चास.

छ १५ रबिलावल

११।। राजश्री भीसे नी ।। भीसे केामकर सिलेदार . अर्जबाब होन. ५ दर आ.

छ १७ रबिलावल

२३।।। राऊत नारायणराव व्यंकटेश खाना कामगिरी.

छ २२ रबिलावल

३५ हैबतराव सिगाडे दिा सुल्तानजी सिगाडे मयेत क्रियेस होन १० दर ३।।.

१०० आनंदराव सोमवंशी अर्जबाब.

छ २३ रबिलावल

१७ाा गोविंदराव रजपुत अर्ज होन.

१४४ाा. पागा हुजूर.

छ २८ रबिलावल

१४ मानाजी सिलीमकर दिमत खंडोजी कडे सिलेदार जखमी.

३ाा राणोजी भोसले वारगीर दुस यानें खर्चास होन १.

छ ३० रबिलावल

३ाा संताजी कदम दि ाा सेव्याजी पुणेकर सिलेदार जखमी
पेशजी चा दुस यानें खर्चास.

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RUMAL NO. 34

Bhau.
~~Peshwa~~ Rozkird

During the period from the 2nd January, 1747 to 27th January 1747, Sadashiv Chimanaji distributed some articles and petty presents to his subordinates. Till 31st March he collected dues from refractory dependents in cash amounting to Rs.31,000 and secured promises of Rs.29,250.

पेशवे रोज किर्द.

रुमाल नं. ३४

सिल्कि बंद पोते स्वारी सदाशीव चिमणाजी खुमास सबा अर्बैनमया व अलफ

छ १ मोहरम

खर्च   रुपये.

३३ पेमाजी चव्हाण सिलेदार १५ रोजमरा आठवडा.

छ २ मोहरम.

८००० दिमत नारायणराव व्यंकटेश पथक नालबंदी मजकूर पैकी.

छ ३ मोहरम

र वा सुदगी.

बळवंतराव गणपत सिलेदार यास उंट नक्कर १

ऐकूण रुपये ३००.

छ ४ मोहरम

३००० रामचंद्र हरी पथक खर्चास मोघम रु. ५०००

पै ।। वजा पावले २००० छ १ मोहरमी. बाकी खानगी चिठी.

छ १३ मोहरम

पागा हुजूर घोडी है ।। रास १ भेट जीवाजी विश्राम

दि ।। जय खाना खार्वत.

छ १६ मोहरम

.८ मल्हार बहीरव बोके रोजमरा आठवडा स्वार.

छ १८ मोहरम

२५ रोजमरा सिलेदार आठरोजा रवानगी चीठी.

छ २१ मोहरम

महादजी नारायण कुंटे दरकारी रोजमरा.

छ २४ मोहरम.

सिवराम शंकर वकिल दि ।। सावनूर यास घोडा.

ह ।। यैवज प ।। शम शाहापुरजी रामचंद्र कोनेर कमाविसदार

दि ।। आबदुल मजीदखान.

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सिलीक बंद पोते स्वारी राजश्री सदाशीव चिमणाजी सुमास सबा बैनमया व अलफ छ १ रबिलाखर.

खर्च रुपये

१००००० संस्थान बिदनूर खंडणी रु. ४२०००० पैकी.,

छ ४ रबिलाखर

७८३९१ा हा यैवज संस्थान बिदनूर खंडणी पै ाा खर्चामुळें जमा.

१०००० मुराराराव घोरपडे यास यैवज ५८ााा सात्वा

२४३९ाा गुाा हरीराम दिमत नारायणराव व्यंकटेश

हेान १००० पैकी मशार निल्हेचा अर्ज बाबत दिले ३०३.

छ ६ रबिलाखर

८५१ हा अैवज संस्थान बिदनूर खर्च मुळे जमा.

२२६०० जमा छ मजकूर हा येवज संस्थान बिदनूर खंडणी पैकी मुळे जमा.

छ ७ रबिलाखर

१४९० हा अैवज संस्थान बिदनूर पैाा खर्च मुळे जमा.

छ १३ रबिलाखर

११०१८ाा अैवज संस्थान बिदनूर पैकी खर्चा मुळे जमा.

खर्च रुपये

५० बळवंतराव गणापत सिलेदार

२० मिमणाजी तावरे दिाा मेघश्याम बापुजी याजकडील .

छ १४ रबिलाखर

११८३ााा हा यैवज संस्थान बिदनूर

१२० दिमत फिलखाना काबूवल सिलेदार.

छ १६ रबिलाखर

३१८०५ हा यैवज संस्थान बिदनूर.

खर्च रुपये

८ राम्जी अिंगला दिाा सेवरजी सिंदे सिलेदार जखमी कटीवर.

३७५०० दिमत मुराराराव घोरपडे यास अैवज.

८ जमाळवान वारगीर दिाा पागा बहिरजी बाबर यास कटिवर गेाळीची जखम लागली सबब खर्चास हेान रुपये २ र वा सुदगी.

मुरारराव घोरपडे क्बुलात रु. ५०००० पैकी १५०००
संस्थान सोंदे खंडणी अेकलक्ष रुपये पैकी देविले.
४६२॥ पा सावराणी प्रांत सोंधे मी ७०० पैकी पेशजी पोती.

छ १७ रबिलाखर

५० राणोजी भोसले सिलेदार यास कपडा हगनस दिले.
देणे मुरारराव घोरपडे यास .
हत्ती नग १ घोडी सारंगीरास १
कर्ज गुपमान्यराजी नाअीक निंबाळकर पाग हुजूर पैकी.

छ १८ रबिलाखर

२३०४॥ ह अैवज सं. बिदरूर पैा जमा.

खर्च रुपये

४५ आनंदराव राजाळकर सिलेदार अर्जबाब बेाळादाखल .
स्वार दिमत बळवंतराव अपाजी करगुटकर सिलेदार यास ४०० रुपये.
नबाब अबदूल मजीदखान सावणुकर यानी संस्थानकराकडून रुपये देविले
ते आ~~[illegible]~~पत्र जानयास दफाते पत्र
करारनामा अलफत मर्तबत अबदुल मजीदखान याजकडील तीन्ही सरकारचे तालुकीयाचा करार खमास वा अर्बैनमया अलफ पासून सालकर सवाल रुपये ७५००० पाउुण लाख करार केले असेत सबरहु प्रमाणे ~~[illegible]~~ पावावे जाजती आमर लागणार नाहीं म्हणून १

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ROZKIRD SADASHIV CHIMANAJI

RUMAL NO.34

The sums received as tribute by Sadashiv Chimanaji as follows:-
From the chief of Bednur

On 1-4-47 -----	Rs.100000- 0-0
4-4-47------	" 78391- 4-0
6-4-47-----	" 22600- 0-0
6-4-47-----	" 851- 0-0
7-4-47-----	" 1490- 0-0
13-4-47----	" 11018- 8-0
14-4-47-----	" 1183-12-0
16-4-47-----	" 37805- 0-0
	263339- 8-0

The sums distributed by Sadashiv Chimanaji as follows to-----

One Narayanrao Venkatesh ------	2439- 8- 0
Murarirao Ghorpade ------	10000- 0- 0
Aidalkhan Siledar ------	250- 0- 0
Filkhana Kabubal Siledar--------	120- 0- 0
Chimaji Taware---	20- 0- 0
Balwantrao Ganapat Siledar-------	50- 0- 0
Murarirao Ghorpade	37500- 0- 0

स्वारी राजश्री सदाशिव चिमणाजी खुमासबैंद अर्बैनमया व अलफ

छ २२ रबिलाखर.

खर्च रुपये

४६ा परशराम चव्हाण कराळे सिलेदार रोजमरा

४ रोशनाजी खर्च.

छ २४ रबिलाखर

१२ जासूद जथे लिंबाजी नाजीक रोजमरा दिडमाही रवाना बातमी
बाबूजी नाजीक याजकडे.

छ २५ रबिलाखर

२४०८ाा ऐवज संस्थान बिदनूर पैकी खर्चमुळे जमा.

अबदूल मजीदखान सावनुरकर यास हती मदार बक्ष नग १

२ फीलखाना पैकी नीाा जावाजनेल्याकडे होता तो दिला.

नजर अबदुल मजीदखान सावनूर याणी दिल्हा होता.

२ जासूद जथे भिकाजी नाजीक सातारी याहून आले त्यास खर्चीस

१ येसाजी जेताजी १ सिवजी बाबाजी

छ २६ रबिलाखर

जमा रुपये.

१९८६ा हाा ऐवज संस्थान बिदनूर

४८२५ मेजवानी अबदूल मजीदखान सावनूर प्रांती रोजा.

६५०६ाा संस्थान सोंधे पैकी खर्ची मुळे जमा.

खर्च रुपये

३४८ा पागानीबाये दाणा दुरोजा छ२५ व छ२६

४४ाा३ पागा दिाा बहिरजी बाबर.

२०ाा= केशवराव गोविंद. र वा सुदगी.

दिमत अबदुल मजीदखान सावनुरकर याजकडील शागीर्द पेशाचे खर्चाबद्दल देविले रु.७००.

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संस्थान सावनुरचे अवजी बाकी ऐवज राहिला आहे त्यापैकी देविले
सनद नारो तुकदेव याचे नावे.

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महिराजीराम वकिल दिा मुरारराव घोरपडे यास ५०० रू.

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यैवज पा सीरहटी प्रा सावनुर पटीचे ६००० प्रे ाा हवाला महीराजीराम रू. ३००० पैकी देविले सनद नारो तुकदेव याचे नावे.

छ २८ रबिलाखर

१०४८ााा ह ाा सावनुर पैकी खर्च मुळे जमा.

खर्च	रूपये
१० जासूद जेथे लिंगाजी नाअीक.	
१० सात्बा दिमत मुरारराव घोरपडे खर्चास.	

छ २९ रबिलाखर

४९५२ सं . सावनुर पैकी जमा खर्च मुळे.

१५२१२ाा सं. बिदरूर पैकी खर्च रूपये .

१० महिपतराव चंदा सिलेदार वकिले खर्चास.

४४२ा- गुणाजी रामजी यासी त्यातील

१५२१२ाा संस्थान बीदरूर पैकी खर्च मुळे जमा.

छ ३० रबिलाखर

३९३१ाा हाा अैवज संस्थान बिदनुर होनकरी १०५० दर ३ाा.

७६४० संस्थान सौंधे पैकी जमा.

खर्च	रूपये
७५ अंताजी रघुनाथ हराम रवानगी	
५० खणा	

२५
------- हराम लोक आसामी ४ रोजमरा.
७५

१००००० दिमत नारायेणराव व्यंकटेश पथक रवानगी .

२००० लाग.

६ाा निळकंठराव सिलेदार

दिा बळवंतराव अपाजी मगुंदकर.

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ON 17 th April 1747, the following presents are distributed.

1 horse and 1 Elephant to Murarirao Ghorpade.

Rs.50/- to Siledar Ranoji Bhosale.

18-4-47

An agreement with the Nawab of Savanur that he should pay Rs.75000/- as a collection of tribute from three Talukas.

dt.25-4-47

One elephant is presented to Abdul Majidkhan the chief of Savanur.

On 26th April 1747 received the following sums as tribute
From Bidnur ----- Rs.1986- 4- 0
" Savanur ---- Rs.4828- 0- 0
" Sondha ---- Rs.6506- 8-0

The sums paid a as follows:-
Fro
For the expenses on
Cavalry ---- 348- 4- 0
For Bahirji Babar ---- 44-11- 0
For Keshavrao Govind-- 20- 9- 0

On 28-4-47
From Savanur ------ 1048- 12- 0

On 29-4-47
From Savanur------- 4952- 0- 0
From Bidnur -------15212- 8- 0

On 30-4-47
From Bidnur------- 3937- 8- 0
From Sondha------- 7640- 0- 0

For the expenses on-:
Messenger Lingoji Naik--Rs.10- 0- 0
For the expenses of the cavalry--
1000- 0- 0

पेशवे रोज किर्द   सुरुसन

रु माल नं. ५२   खमसैनमया व अलफ १७५४-५५

विा राजश्री माहादजी अंबाजी

माहे जमादिलावल.

तेरीख १ रोज फाल्गुन शुध्द त्रितीया गुरुवासर मु ाा मौजे मुगद पाा राये हेाब्ळी प्रांत सावनुर.

तेरीख २

बालेाजी घाटगे सिलेदार निाा मल्हारजीभिकाजी रास्ते याजकडील भला माणुस जखमी हेाता तेा किल्ले धारवाड येथें ठेविला त्यास खर्चास खानगी चिठी रु. १० नारायणराव वैंकटेश यांजकडून देविले.

तेरीख ४ फाल्गुन शुध्द पंचमी सह शष्टी मौजे बागडगिरे प ाा मिसरीकेाटे प्रांत सावनुर.

खर्च   रुपये

३९   दिमत राजश्री माहादाजी अंबाजी पथक याजकडील लेाक ठाणे गेाकाक येथें जखमी झाले त्यांस खर्चास खानगी यादी.

११ पत्कसींग टाकरे याजकडी आसामी २ येकूण.

५ राणेाजी जगताप अुजव्या गुडघ्यास गेाळी.

६ नथेाजी बागुल डेाअीस तेाफेची गेाळी लागली.

५ कमालखान यांजकडील अमनखान याचे डावे बाजूस गेाळी.

६ महादजी घुमाळ यास हल्याचे समयीं.

बाजूस तरवारीची पुत्ळी लागली भारी.

८ सखेा गंगाधर मुसे याजे कडील जखमी यांस.

५ देवजी दुसे यास डावे हातास गेाळी लागेान बाजूस लागली.

३ आबाजी जगताप यास अुजवे पायाचे खुदपावर दगड लागला.

६ अुदाजी चेापडे यांस अुजवे कुसीचीस लागेान पाठीत गेाळी राहीली.

(ते) तेरीख ६ रेाज फाल्गुन शुध्द सप्तमी पर्यंत.

PESHWA ROZKIRD

Rumal No. 52

Mhahadaji Ambaji's Expedition

Thursday 13th 1755

Halt at Raye hubali - Prant Savanur .

14th Feb. 1755

A sum of rupees ten was spared to one Balaji Ghatage for medical treatment for injuries sustained during one of the campaigns.

dt.16-2-1755

An amount of Rs. eleven has been alloted to two wounded members of the Pakan Sinh's party and five rupees rewarded to a certain Ranoji Jagtap who was wounded by a musket shot and Nathoji Bagal who received the same fate received six rupees.

The details of the amounts distributed amongst the wounded, thus:-

Rs. 5/- to Amankhan belonging to Kamal Khan's party who received sustained a bullet wound onthe left.

Rs.6/- to Mahadaji Dhumal who was wounded by a sword thrust during an attack .

Rs. 8/- paid to wounded members belonging to Sakho Gangadhar.

Rs. 5/- to Devaji Duse who was struck with the gun shot in the eye.

Rs. 3/- to Abaji Jagatap who sustained a wound due to a stone.

Rs. 6/- to Udaji Chopade who received one shot of bullet at the side and another in the back.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रुमाल नं. ५२

सुरुसनखमस
खमसैनमया-व अलफ.

वि ाा राजश्री महादाजी अंबाजी

माहे जमा दिलावरल

तेरीख १० रोज फाल्गुन शुध्द अेकादशी मौजे हिरूर प्रांत सावनूर ४४० कमाविस किरकोळ संस्थान बाळंकरीकर यांस साल गुाा लक्ष्मण देवराव याज हाा वस्त्रें पाठविली होती ती साल माा परत आलीं ती जमा गुदबाळमजी देवराव सनगे टेकून निमे आज जमा.

३१६११ हाा अैवज संस्थान बिदरूर निाा खर्चे नबसापा नाअीक राजे यांजकडे साळगुंदचे खंडणी पैकी बाकी येणें त्यापैकी जमा.

चोबास बापा नाअीक संस्थान बिदनुर याचे नावे जाब लिहून दिल्हा कीं साल गुदस्ताचे खंडणीपैकीं तुम्हां कडे अैवज येणे त्याचा भरणाा येणे प्राा

तेरीख ११ रोज फाल्गुन शुध्द व्दादशी रविवासर निाा कुडचीकर सिलेदार रोजमरा चोरोजा रवानगी केली.

२३ जासूद वगैरे रवाना श्रीरंगपटण रोजमरा दिडमाही वगैरे.

तेरीख १२ रोज फाल्गुन शुध्द त्रयोदसी अिंदुवासरे मुाा मौजे हिरूर.

११ जासुद जेथे खोजी रामजी रोजमरा दिडमाही.

तेरीख १३ रोज फाल्गुन शुध्द चतुरदसी भौमवासरे मुाा मौजे हिरार

५५८४४।=हाा अैवज संस्थान सोंधे नीवाचे मंडी सदासीव नाअीकराव याजकडे सालमार कूटचे खंडणीचा अैवज करार केला त्यापैकी जमा.

(ते) तेरीख १५ रोज फाल्गुन वद्य प्रतिपदा गुरूवासरे पर्यंत.

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PESHWA ROZKIRD

Rumal No.52

Mahadaji Ambaji's Expedition.

20th Feb.1755

440/- paid by the chief of Balankar on account of the robes which he received through Laxmanrao.

31611/- credited to government by Nawasappa Naik on account of arreas of last years' tribute, he has been given a note of assurance to that effect.

24th Feb.1755

Rs.55844/11/- received from Sadashiv Naik the chief of Sondha on account of tribute.

पेश्वे रोज किर्द

रुमाल नं. ५२   सुरूसनखमसखमसैन मया व अलफ.

विा राजश्री महादाजी अंबाजी

माहे जमा दिलावल.

तेरीख १९ रोज फाल्गुन वद्य शष्टी अिंदुवासर मुा कसबे हन्वटी प्रांत बिदनूर

खर्च   रुपये

११ जासुदजथ्थे माणकोजी नाजीक खाना सावनूर येथील बातमीस रोजमुरा दिडमाही.

५० हिा महीपतराव कवडे यांजकडील भले माणूस आसामी १२ कसबे हन्वटी येथील मोर्चावर जखमी जाले त्यांस खर्चास.

तेरीख २० रोज फाल्गुन वद्य सप्तमी पर्यंत

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तेरीख २१ रोज फाल्गुन वद्य आष्टमी सैामवासर मुा केा जडें प्रांत बिदरार.

जमाअी--

खर्च -- रुपेये

१० मिराखाना जमातदार कराळे निा तेाफखाना जखमी यांस खर्चास.

२ गुलाबसिंग जेजाल बारदार दिमात तेाफाखाना मयेत जाहला त्यांस पाा रुबरुं.

तेरीख २३

८०४८२॥॑॥=हा अैवज संस्थान सावनुर सालमजकुराचे खंडणीपैकी जमा गुा भगवंतराव तमाजी .

ठाणेदार धारवाड निसबत नारायेणराव व्यंकटेश याजकडे रुपये १२०००

(पर्यंत.)

PESHWA DAFTAR

Mahadaji Ambaji's Expedition

3rd March 1755

Rs. 11/- paid to Mankoji Naik for the messengers under him who have been despatched to Savanur.

Rs. 50/- paid to 12 members (wounded) of Mahipatrao Kawade's party for injuries sustained during the campaign at Hanwati.

5-3-1755

Rs. 10/- to Mirakhan Jamatdar Karale who received bullet.

Rs. 2/- to Gulabsingh who afterwards died in the skirmish.

A tribute of Rs.80,482/12/3 was received from the Nawab of the Savanur through one Bhagwantrao Tamaji.

Rs.12000/- received from the killedar of Dharwar through one Narayanrao Venktesh.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रुमाल नं. ५२ सुरुसन समसन्नम सैनमया व अलफ.

विाा राजश्री महादाजी अंबाजी

माहे जमा दिलावल.

तेरीख २४ रोज फाल्गुन वद्य येकादसी मंदवासर मुाा मौजे कुपघरी प्रांत बिद्नुर.

खर्च रुपये

८ जासूद जेथे होये श्रीरंगापटणाहून बनाजी माधवराव यांजकडून आले त्यांस खर्चास पावले सबब.

तेरीख २६ रोज फाल्गुन वद्य त्रयोदसी पर्यंत --

ठाणे जेड येथील ऐवजी देविले भरांत केली-

२५ गुरुबापा वकिल दिाा सोधेकर.

तेरीख २१ रोज फाल्गुन वद्य चतुर्दसी भौमवासर मुाा कोा सोरभ प्रांत बिदरुर.

तेरीख २८ अमावास्या अखेर पर्यंत.,

तेरीख २९ रोज चैत्र शुध्द प्रतिपदा गुरुवासर मुाा सागरपेठ प्रांत बिदरुर.

१०० दिमत राा माहादाजी अंबाजी पथका जखमी यासी खर्चास जरें येथ जहाले त्यास खानगी.

४० श्रीधर अंबाजी सीलेदार तिर्थरुपींचे श्राध्दा बद्दल पाा रुबरु.

तेरीख ३० रोज चैत्र शुध्द व्दितीया भृगुवासरे पर्यंत.

PESHWA DAFTAR

Rumal No. 52

Mahadji Ambaji's Expedition.

8th March 1755

Rs. 8/- paid to the messengers who returned with a letter from Banaji Madhav at Serirangpatam.

Rs.25/- paid to Gurubappa a vakil employed for the negotiation with the chief of Sondha.

13th March 1755

Rs. 100/- paid to the wounded soldiers.

Rs. 40/- paid to Ambaji Siledar for the expenses for the performance of the death anniversary of his father.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रुमाल नं. ५२ सुहूसन खमस खमसैन मया व अलफ
१७५४-५५

विाा राजश्री महादजी अंबाजी

माहे जमा दिलाखर

तेरीख २ रोज चैत्र शुध्द त्रितीया मंदवासर मुाा सागरपेठ प्रांत बिद्नुर.

रु. ४४३४२।=हाा अैवज सं. सौंधे सालमजकुरचे खंडणीचा अैवज येणे त्याकडे जमा.

तेरीख ५ रोज ---------------- रु.

राजश्री नारायेणराव व्यंकटेश यांजकडील राऊत ३०० तीनशैं हरी राम याज हाा पाठविलें असेत. आठवडा रोज-मरातेला रुपये ८ ५०

५०० पांचशैं राा विसाजीकृष्ण यानी करार करून तेथील ठोक आणिल्या.

तेरीख ७ रोज चैत्र शुध्द अष्टमीसह नवमी ---

खर्च रुपये

२६० खंडेराव कारेकरसिलेदार अर्जबाब हाा नेमणुक रु.३०० पैाा वजा दुरोजा पावला ते वजा रु. ४० बाकी हेान माफ मजकूर

तेरीख १२ रोज -----

व्यंकोजी जनार्दन दिमत राजेश्री नारायणराव व्यंकटेश यांस हेान. नावे १००० संस्थान रायदुर्ग येथील अैवजी मसाला देविला.

तेरीख १ चैत्र वद्य चतुर्थी---

नीाा मल्हार भीकाजी रास्ते यास ठाणेजडे येथील अैवज आणावयास पाठविले त्यास दरमाहे ब्मास जवरा केली ६२ प्रमाणें.

तेरीख २१ रोज चैत्र वद्य अष्टमी --

संस्थान सौंधे येथील खंडणी मैाा गुरवपडक्सर येकून तीनलाख सत्ताविसहजार खंडणी तुमचीया तालुकीयाची साल मजकुरी करार केली असे. सदरहुचा वसूल देवून जाब देणे. जागती अुपसर्ग होणार नाहीं म्हणेान येकडी सदासिव नाअीक सं. मजकूर याचे नांवे कैाल .

RUMAL NO. 52

Mahadaji Ambaji's Expedition.

15th March 1755

A sum of Rs. 44,342/6/- was received from the chief of Sondha as a chauth for that year.

19th March 1755

One Narayan Venkatesh brought three hundred horsemen on the contract of payment of Rs. 50/- per week. So also Visaji Krishna (Binivale) brought five hundred horsemen on contract.

21st March 1755

Rs.260/- paid to one Khanderao Karekar.

26th March 1755

The chief of Raydurg paid Rs.1000/- on account of chanth through one Venkaji Janardan.

4th April 1753

An important document was signed by Mahadoba promising the assurance of protection to the chief of Sondha, who agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 32,777/- as a tribute for his territory for that year.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रु माल नं. ५२ सुहूसन खमस खमसैन मया व अलफ.
१७५४-५५.

स्वारी राजश्री माहादाजी अंबाजी

माहे रजबअी

तेरीख १ रोज वैशाख शुध्द त्रितीया जिंदुवासर मुा गोवनहाल बासवपटण तुंगभद्रा दक्षीण तीर

जमा जामदार खाना

कमाविस हा मेट संस्थान चित्रदुर्ग कर वकील गुा गंगाजी गीरमा खिजमात गार सगले अेकूण

रु. रु.
३५ मंदील १ ६० पासोडी तरडपत्री १
२५ महंदुपींजरी बुटेदार ३० पटका जळाहावादी

तेरीख ३ वैशाख शुध्द ५ सोमवासरे मुा केाटहळी पा ६ हावनुर प्रांत सावनुर तुंगभद्रा अुत्तर तीर.

खर्च रूपये

२५५ पागा दिमत देवजी बीनसटओजी ताकपीर बाा अुटा हा खानगी चीठी

हेान धूपंडी जाणे

१०० मिराखान मिरजकर सिलेदार याची घेाडी मेली म्हणुन.

३० नरसिंगराव विश्वनाथ सिलेदार रोजमरा दिडमाही रा चिठी रा बिदरार स्वामीचे कामास २८ हेान सावनुरी.

तेरीख छ ५ रजब

रु. ३८१२॥ हा संस्थान सेांधेकर यांजकडे खंडणीचे अैवजी तुर्त अैवज पे॥ बाकी येणे त्याचा हवाला त्यापैकी जमा हेान सावनुरी १००० दर ३॥-

PESHWA ROZKIRD

Rumal No. 52

Mahadoji Amabaji's expedition.

14th April 1755:

An envoy from the chief of Chitaldurg came to to see Mahadoba; He was honoured befitting his position offering

Mandil -----	cost	Rs.35/-	Turban.
Mahadupijari Butedar-----	""	Rs.25/-	
Pasodi ---------	""	Rs.60/-	(Pieces of cotton cloth double folded and used as rug.)
Pataka ---------	""	Rs.30/-	

An amount of Rs. 255/- paid to the Paga Devji bin Patvoji Rs. 100/- paid to Siledar Mirkhan Mirajkar in lieu of death of his horse.

Rs.30/- paid to siledar Narsingrao Vishwanath .

18th April 1755

The chief of Sondha agreed to pay the tribute of Rs.3,812/8/- that was due from him to that effect he gave the securities from the banker Mahadeo Nirkar.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रूमाल नं. ५२

सुहूसन खमसखम सैन मया व अलफ

राता माहादाजी अंबाजी

माहे रजबआी

तेरीख ६ वैशाख शुध्द अष्टमी मंदवासर मुा केाटह्ळी पाा हावनुर प्रांत सावनुर तुंगभद्रा उत्तरतीर.

रु. ११ जासूद जेथे माणकोजी नाओीक राजा बिदनुर हाा नरसिंगराव स्वामीचे कार्यास पाठविले खााा रोजमत दिडमाही .

रु. ५० गेाविंद नाओीक दिमत सदाशीव नाओीक यादगिरकर लस्करांत अुमेदवार होते त्यास खानगी चिठी.

तेरीख १ वैशाख शुध्द ९ रविवासर

रु. २६३८०॥ऽहाा अैवज संस्थान सावनुर खंडणी हाा यैवज येणे त्यापैकी हरीराम दिमत नारायणराव यांणी अैवज आणिला तेा जमा होन जाणे.

तेरीख ११ वैशाख शुध्द त्रयोदसी गुरूवासरे---

रु. १०० कासम मीयां सावनुरकर सिलेदार यांस रोजकरे यापैकी खर्चास.

तेरीख १२ वैशाख शुध्द चतुर्दशी भृगुवासरे----

रु. १०८९०॥ पागा दीम्मत गेाविंद हरी देखील निसबत

रु. ४६२५॥ पागा दिाा परस राम रामचंद्र संस्थान सावनुर येथील खंडणीचा अैवज येणे त्यापैकी नारायेणराव व्यंकटेश याणी चैत्र वद्य पंचमीचे मितीने हवाला घेतला आहे त्या अैवजी देविले.

१८२१६

PESHWA ROZKIRD

Rumal No. 52

Mahadaji Ambaji's expedition.

19th April 1755

Mahadaji received the messengers from Mankoji Naik the chief of Bednur and paid them Rs. 11/-

So also he ordered the payment of Rs.50/- to Govind Naik, who was acting as a cadet in the laskar.

20th April 1755

(Mahadoba) received the sum of Rs. 26,350/15/- as a tribute from the chief of savanur through one Narayanrao.

24th April 1755

An amount of Rs. 100/- was paid to Kasham Miya , Siledar from Savanur.

25th April 1755

An amount of Rs, 15,516/- was paid on account of horse.

पेशवे दप्तर रोज किर्द

रुमाल नं. ५२ सुरूसनखमस खमसैनमया व अलफ

रा ा महादाजी अंबाजी

माहे रजबआी., तेरीख १३ रोज वैशाख शुध्द पोर्णिमा मंदवासर मुा मौजे कोटह्ळी पा ा हावनुर प्रांत सावनुर तुंगभद्रातीर.

तेरीख १४ --

३० खेरात खर्च देणे जमाळ साहेब फकीर वागीरेकर यांस फकीरांस मलीदा करावयास वगैरे खर्चास.

तेरीख १७

३४३४८। हा अैवज संस्थान सोंधे निमये कंडी सदाशिव नाआीक याजकडे सालमजकुरीचे खंडणीचा अैवज येणे त्या पेा जमा.

तेरीख १८ रोज

१०८ जगजीवनकडील माणसे (जगजीवन हरी)

१९ रोजमरा दिड (कांहीं) माही.

तेरीख २२ रोज वैशाख वद्य दशमी अिंदुवासरे

खर्च रूपये

४० सीलेदार नीखाग अर्जबाब ह ा नेमणूक पटेजी

१००० हैदरखान गाडदी यांस मैल्क नगरीचे अैवजी होन येकेरी ठेअून रा ा वगैरे चीठी.

४०० माधवराव सिवदेव सिलेदार मृत्यु पावले ख ा अुतर कार्यास खानगी चिठी.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रुमाल नं. ४६ सुरु सान्साणस

स्वारी राजश्री पंतप्रधान. खमसैनमया व अलफ (१७५२-५३)

माहे जमा दिलाखर

तेरीख २६ रोज चैत्र बहुळ त्र्योदशी भैामवासरे

मुकाम कसबे रटेह्ळी प्रांत मजकुर

जमाअी ---- दफाते पत्र.

किल्ले पराक्रम गड अुर्फबाहादर बिडा येथील सनदा दिल्या प्रा रूबरू. ते

जावजी जाधव याचे नांवे सनद कीकिले मजकूरच्या हवाले याचे काम काजे अिमाने अितबारे करून स्वामी सेवा करीत जामे म्हणेान सनद.

जमाअी-----

तेरीख २८ जमादिलाखर

१५१७॥।हा अैवज सं बासवपटण येथील खंडणी पैकी जमा गुा माणकोजी केशवदीप भाफकर.

१७४।।।≡—११७ हा अैवज के॥ हेाळी हेांनुर प्रांत बिदनुर येथील खंडणी पैकी के॥ गुदमानाजी पायगुंडे जमा.

दफाते पत्रे

छ २८ जमादिलाखर

संस्थान सेांधे येथील खंडणी करार रुपये २००००० देान लाख केले असते याच्या मुदती अलाहिदा करार केल्या आहेत त्याप्रमाणें अैवज सरकारांत पावता करून कबने देणें जाजती अुपसर्ग लागणार नाहीं म्हणेान सदाशीव नाअीक याचे नांवे कैाल लिहून दिला असे.

जमाअी -------

तेरीख २९ जमादिलाखर

२००० हा अैवज स्वारी पायगुडे प्रांत मलकिरे येथील खंडणीचा अैवज रुपये ९००० येणें त्यांपैकीं.

RUMAL NO.@46

dt.1-5-53

Jivaji jadhav was appointed in charge of fort Parakramgad. He was asked to serve the Government sincerly.

dt.3-5-53

Rs.1578- 12- 0 were received in the Government treasury as part payment of tribute from the Chief of Basavaptam.

Gudmanaji Payagunde credited the amount of Rs. 175- 15- 0 to the Government as a tribute collected by him from Holihunnur Paragana in Bidnur.

A sum of Rs.two lakhs was received from the chief of Sondha as a tribute. In return, he was assured probetion. Paygude credited to Government Rs.2000/- as part payment of Rs.9000/- due as his collection of tribute from the territory of Prant Matkire.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रुमाल नं. ५२ सुरुसनखमस खमसैनमया व अलफ

राा महादाजी अंबाजी माहे रजबअी

तेरीख २३ रोज वैशाख वद्य अेकादशी भैामवासर मुाा शेषगीरी वाळानदी अुतरतीस.

ठाणे हरीहर नीाा रामचंद्र बामजी यांजकडे स्वार व सिबंदीचे खर्चा हाा रु. १००००० पैकी रु. ५००० दफाते पत्र.

सती बीदनुर सर्ज्या हणमया नाअीक संस्थान तरीकिरे याचे नावे जाब लिहून दिल्हा की तुम्हां कडे संस्थान मजकूर येथील साल माा चे खंडणीचा अैवज करार केला त्याचा भरणा खुदबाबुराव वरंगप्पा नाअीक जमा रु.

४६०० अैन खंडणी हाा अैवज जमा पोता.

४०० मसाल्या हाा जमा भेर येणे पथक दिाा विसाजी कृष्णाा

यांजकडे ----------
५०००

पांच हजार रुपये सदरहु प्रमाणे सरकारात जमा जाले याअुपरी जाजती आकार लागणार नाहीं म्हणोान जाब .

तेरीख २५ रोज वैशाख वद्य संवत्सरी गुरूवासर मुाा शेषगीरी प्रांत सावनुर वामनदी अुत्तर तीर.

सदाशिव सोमदरजीहर फनह्ळीकर यास हरफनह्ळी करांकडून वरशासन व जमीन चाळत आहे त्यास हरफनह्ळी कराची मुलुख सरकारांत आला सं. पेशजीपासून चालत आल्याप्रमाणे भेागवटा मनास आणून चालवणे म्हणून राजश्री नारायणराव व्यंकटेश यांस पत्र.

तेरीख २६ रोज वैशाख वद्य क्तुर्दसी भृगुवासर मुाा नंजीक आडुर प्रांत सावनुर.

१० मीराखान मीरजकर सिलेदारास खर्चास.

१०००० मुजफरखान गाडदी यांस रोजकरेयास जगोाळा अगाकरचे अैवजी.

(ते) तेरीख २९ रोज अधीक जेष्ट शुाा व्दितीया अिंदुवासर नजीक कसबे आडूर प्रांत सावनुर.

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Date
Tuesday the 6th May 1755

Mahadaji Ambaji

Sarja Hanmantaya Naik was given a document in writing that the following amounts were received in the treasury.

4600/-	On account of Tribute.
400/-	For sundry purpose.

In all the sum of Rs. 5000/- was received.

dt. 8-5-55

A very important order was issued to Narayan Venkstesh. He was ordered to continue the ownership of the territory formarly belonging to Harpanhalli but which was acceeded to the Marathas government, from Sadashiv Soma Dharji, the chief of the Harpanhalli.

On 9-5-55

Muzaffarakhan Gardi was paid the sum of Rs. 10000/- (Ten thousand).

पेशवे दप्तर रोज किर्द

रूमाल नं. ४६
सुरूसनसलास
- खमसैन मया व अलफ.

स्वारी राजश्री पंतप्रधान

माहे सफर

7-12-52

तेरीख १ रोज मार्गशिर्ष शुध्द त्रितीया भृगुवासरे मुकाम मौजे हेाडगी प्रांत चीटकोटी ------- जमाअी.

८८३२ सिलीक रेाज गुंद

७७५ बहिरजी हेरगे घेाडी

॥ आवें घांस दाणापक्कायेथील सेप हुनेदियाचे गुजरतीने अैवज करार केला त्यापैकी विठा सिवदेव याजकडून देविले.

तेरीख २

हेाडगी प्रांत चिटकोट -- जमाअी-

२ राजश्री नानांस

२ राजश्री भाउूंस (भाउु हजर होता.)

तेरीख ५

11-12-52

४० रामचंद्र विश्वनाथ घाणेकर आचारी

४० मनसुर दीरं फीरंगोजी निंबालकर व

० हनुमंतराव ~~निंबालकर~~ राव चिठी.

तेरीख ९ रोज मार्गशिर्ष शुध्द येकादशी रविवासर प्रांत मळखेड

तेरीख ११ रोज मार्गशिर्ष व्दादशी अिंदुवासरे मुा। कसबे मळखेड.

सफर---

तेरीख १२ रोज मार्गशिर्ष शुध्द त्र्येादशी मुा। कगे सैंडाबे प्रांत आडकी

तेरीख १३ रोज मर्ग शिर्ष शुध्द पौर्णिमा सेामवासरे मुा। मौजे सैंडबें.

19-12-52

आबाजीराव सिलेदार यांस सावनुरास पाठविले त्यांस ३०० हेान.

दिमत मल्हार भिकाजी रास्ते सिलेदार यांस २०० रू.

माणिकराव रत्नाकर सिलेदार यांस खर्चास रा॥ विसाजी दादजी होन -------- संस्थान साबनुर येथें पाठविले त्यांस साल मजकुराकडून देविले असेत.

त्रिंबक हरी दिमत राजश्री फतेसिंग भोसले यांस खर्चास पाठविले रा॥ हस्ते रा॥ भाऊ रु. ३०००.

तेरीख १४ रोज मार्ग-सिर्ष वद्य प्रतिपदा गुरुवासरे मु॥ मौजे सेडंबा.

तेरीख १५

22-2-53.

मु॥ कसबे आडकी (ते) तेरीख १६ रोज मार्गशीर्ष बहुळ तृतीया मंदवासरे मु॥ मौजे तुरतुर प्रांत आडकी

जोत्याजीराव पाटणकर सिलेदार यांस षा॥ सबब -- रुपये १०००. कारण तो त्या प्रांती महिने सुध्दा राबावयास येणार त्यास यास रहाण्याजोगा अैसायाचे सोअीसवड तो अेक गांव दिडहजार आकाराचा देविला असे.

माहे सफर.

तेरीख १९ रोज मार्गशीर्ष बहुळ षष्टी सोमवासरे मु॥ मौजे बंदहळी प्रांत येादगीर--- जमाअी

तेरीख २१ रोज मार्गशीर्ष बहुळ अष्टमी गुरुवासरे मु॥ मौजे बंदहळी प्रांत येदगीर (या प्रत्येक यादींत भाऊचा हिशेब सांपडलो --- तो स्वारीवर होता.)

RUMAL NO.46

Dt.7-12-52, The sum of Rs.775/- was received on account of military contribution from the Paragana Ambe as per agreement .

Dt.19-12-52, the amount of Rs.300/- was paid to Ambajirao Siledar who was ordered to go to Savanur.

The sum of Rs. 3000/- was sent to Fattesinh Bhosale for his expenses.

22-2-53.

Jotyaji Patankar Siledar, who would come to serve the Government in the Karanatak, was paid Rs.1000/-

पेशवे रोजकिर्द

रु माल नं. ४६

सफर

1-1-53

तेरीख २५ रोज मार्गशीर्ष बहुल द्वादसी अिंदुवासरे मुकाम मौजे अेकच्ती प्रांत सुरापुर कृष्णा अुत्तर तीर ----जमाअी

तेरीख २६ मार्गशीर्ष बहूल त्रयोदशी भौमवासरे मुा मौजे भडगल्ली प्रांत देवदुर्ग कृष्णा दक्षण तीर --- जमाअी-

तेरीख ३० रोज पौष शुध्द तृतीया मंदवासरे मुकाम मौजे भडगळणी प्रांत देवदुर्ग कृष्णा दक्षण तीर---जमाअी-

स्वारी राजश्री पंतप्रधान स्वारी कर्नाटक (१७५३)

तेरीख १ रोज माघ शुध्द व्दितीया अिंदुवासरे मुकाम मौजे तीमापुरे प्रांत अदवनी फळीरगांव नजीक कुडतणी जमाअी-

६५ राजश्री भाअूस (हजर होता) गुदसुल्तानजी मानपा खिजमतगार.

तेरीख २ रोज माघ शुध्द तृतीया भौमवासरे मुा ताळीरगकपुर प्रांत ची दुर्ग जमाअी.

(ते) तेरीख ३ रोज माघशुध्द चतुर्थी भौमवासरे मुकाम मौजे ताळुर नागपूर प्रांत चित्रदुर्ग जमाअी.

तेरीख ४ रोज माघ शुध्द पंचमी गुरुवासरे मुकाम मौजे पादनाकहली प्रांत आनेगोदी.

तेरीख ५ रोज माघ शुध्द [illegible] शष्टी भृगुवासरे मुकाम नजीक होसपेट प्रांत हरपनली.

तेरीख ७ रोज माघ शुध्द अष्टमी भानुवासरे मुकाम मौजे नारायमेकर प्रांत हरपानली.

तेरीख ८ रोज माघ शुध्द नवमी अिंदुवासरे मुा मौजे अनवाट प्रांत हरपनळी.

13-2-53

तेरीख ९ रोज माघ शुध्द दशमी भौमवासरे मुा मोजेजरी मळापुर प्रांत चित्रदुर्ग संस्थान हरपनहळी येथील सोमसेखर नाअीक याचे नांवे कौलखेहून दिल्हा कीं खासा स्वारी या प्रांती जाली सारे तुमच्या संस्थानाची खंडणी करीजे मसाला रूपये १०००००रु अेकलाख रूपया करार केला असे याचा वसूल सरकारात देअून कबजा

घेणे म्हणून कौल लिहुन पावला असे. 14-2-53

तेरीख १० रोज माघ शुध्द अेकादशी सौमवासरे मुकाम मौजे जगलुर प्रांत चित्रदुर्ग

तेरीख ११ रोज माघ शुध्द व्दादसी सह त्रयोदसी गुरुवासरे (ते) मुकाम मौजे जगलुर प्रांत चित्रदुर्ग

(ते) तेरीख १२ रोज माघ शुध्द चतुर्दसी भृगुवासरे मु॥ मौजे जगलुर प्रांत चित्रदुर्ग

तेरीख १३ रोज माघ शुध्द पोर्णिमा मंदवासरे मुकाम मौजे तुक्नहली प्रांत चित्रदुर्ग

तेरीख १५ रोज माघ बहुल प्रांती अिंदुवासरे मुकाम मौजे तुक्नहली प्रांत चित्रदुर्ग.

तेरीख १६ रोज माघ बहूल त्रितीया भौमवासरे मु॥ मौजे वडनहली नजीक चित्रदुर्ग जमाअी---

सानीकर कारकून मा॥ विठ्ठल विश्राम यांस संस्थानास रवाना केले त्यास खर्चास संस्थानाकडून देविले.

तेरीख रोज माघ वद्य चतुर्थी सौमवासरे मुकाम मौजे वडनहळी नजीक चित्रदुर्ग . जमाअी--

22-2-53

तेरीख १८ रोज माघ बहुळ पंचमी गुरुवासरे मुकाम मौजे भीमसागर प्रांत चित्रदुर्ग.

२१९९८ येवज चित्रदुर्ग खंडणीपैकीं जमा-गुंना

वासुदेव नाअीक दांडेकर

तेरीख १९ रोज माघ बहुळ शष्ठी भृगु वासरे मुकाम मौजे होदंगीर प्रांत बिदनुरची सरद जमाअी--

तेरीख २० रोज माघ वद्य सत्पमी मंदवासरे मु॥ मौजे अजमपुर प्रांत बिदनुर जमाअी-

तेरीख २१ रोज माघ वद्य अष्टमी भानुवासरे मु॥ मौजे कडुर प्रांत श्रीरंगपटण.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रुमाल , नं. ४६

माहे रविलाखर - 26-2-53

तेरीख २२ रोज माघ वद्य नवमी अिंदुवासरे मुकाम लागे वामावर प्रांत श्रीरंगपटण

तेरीख २३ रोज माघ वद्य दशमी भैामवासरे मुकाम मैाजे कलगिरी नजीक हरणहळी प्रांत श्रीरंगपटण

तेरीख २४ रोज माघ वद्य अेकादशी सैामवासरे मुकाम मैाजे गंडगी प्रांत श्रीरंगपटण

तेरीख २५ रोज माघ वद्य व्दादशी गुरूवासरे मुकाम ठाणे चंद्रापटण प्रांत श्रीरंगपटण 2-3-53

तेरीख २६ रोज माघ वद्य त्रयेादसी भृगुवासरे मुा ठाणे चंद्रापटण प्रांत श्रीरंगपटण

तेरीख 27 रोज माघ वद्य चतुर्दसी मंदवासरे मुकाम मैाजे दामनअिंगळी प्रांत श्रीरंगपटण

२००० यैवज संस्थान चित्रदुर्ग खंडणीपैकी मुा सुबराव दीन घेारपडे.

तेरीख २८ रोज माघ वद्य चतुर्दसी सह अमवास्या भानुवासरे मुकाम नजीक पेठ बादीकुपा प्रांत श्रीरंगपटण. 5-3-1753

तेरीख २९ रोज माघ वद्य अमवास्या सह फाल्गुन शुध्द प्रतिपदा अिंदुवासरे मुा मैाजे मल्याणहळी प्रांत श्रीरंगपटण ~~(संपला)~~.

13-2-53

Somshekhar Naik, the chief of Harpanhalli was ordered that he should pay tribute of Rs.100000/- one lakh as per agreement and should govern his territory.

The following sums were received as tribute from the chief of Chitaldurg-

On 22-2-53 ------------ Rs.21998/-
On 2-3-53 ------------ " 2000/-

रोज किर्द.

राजमंडळ
सल्लास खमसैनमयाव अल्फ रुमाल नं. ४६, १७५२ - ५३

रु वारी राजश्री पंतप्रधान

माहे जमा दिलारवर.

तेरीख १ रोज चैत्र शुध्द त्रितिया भृगुवासरे

मुकाम मौजे होळी होनुर प्रांत बिदनुर नजीक कुडळीसंगम --- जमाओ.

छ १ जमा दिलाखर

रवासुदगी.

धर्मादाय देण सदाशिव सोमयाजी हरपनहळीकर यास अेक साला

रा ाा चीठी.

---------- रुपये २०००.

संस्थान हरपनहली येथील खंडणीचे हमी पैकी सोमशंकर नाओक याजकडून देवीले.

जमा पागहुजूर घोडा कुमेतरांस

१ अेकूण किमत ------- ३५० रुपये.

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ROZ KIRD
Rumal No. 46.   6-4-1753.

Near Kundali confluence.

Rupees two thousand paid by Sadashiv Somayaji, the chief of the Harpanhali, as a tribute to the Peshwa through Soma Sankar Naik.

One horse purchased for Rs. 350/-.

पेशवा - रोजकिर्द

रूमाल नं. ४६.

तेरीख २ जमादिलाखर --- जमाअी

जासुद जेमे बाये नबाबखान सलाबतजंग याजकडे बातमीस आहेत त्यांस रोजकरे -------- रुपये

३६५ जेमे गुणाजी माणकोजी.

१८८ जेमे भावनजी नाअीक.

अेकूण ३८ माणूस १०-१२ रू. प्रत्येकी

देणगीवर नेमलेले मिळून ३६५ रुपये.

जासूद जेथे बाये सलाबतजंग याजकडील बातमीस नेहमी आहेत त्यांस रोज मा॥ २ येणे प्र॥

जेथे भवानजी नाअीक

अेकंदर माणसे तेरा प्रत्येकी १०-१२ रू. प्रमाणे अेकंदर

[illegible] अेकंदर रुपये १८८

रू. ४४ जेथे माणकोजी नाअीक .

माणसे --५

२४ जेथे तुळसाजी नाअीक माणसे २

२० जेथे भिकाजी नाअीक माणसे २

१२ जेथे यसोजी नाअीक माणसे २

पेशवे रोजकिर्द रू. ४६

तेरीख ३ रोज चैत्र शुध्द पंचमी.

जमाअी.--

८२८४६ साली करोज गुदस्त

१०० जमा छ मजकूर हरा अैवज [illegible] संस्थान गदक पैकी खंडणीचे यैवजी म॥ भगवंत त्रींबक गु॥ वैंकाजी हरीपंत लखजी सोंधे---- अेकूण ८२९४६.

PESHWA ROZKIRD
Rumal No. 46. dt. 7-4- 53.

The messengers sent to Salabat Jang under Gunaji Mankoji, were paid Rs. 365/-.

Bhavanji Naik was paid Rs.188/-. Thirty eight men in all, each being paid Rs. 10/12. In the group of messengers headed by Bhavanji Naik, there were thirteen men, each being paid Rs. 10/12. the total amounting Rs. 188/-

Rs, 24/- messengers under Tulsiji Naik number of men- 2

Rs. 20/- messengers under Bhikaji Naik number of men 2

Rs. 12/- messengers under Yesoji Naik number of men 2.

dt. 8-4-1753

Rs. 82846/- Balance
Rs. 100/- Received from the chief of Sondha on account of tribute.

Total Rs. 82946

पेशवे रोज किर्द.
रुमाल नं. ४६

तेरीख ४ रोज चैत्र शुध्द षष्टी अिंदुवासरे मुक्काम मौजे होळीहुनुर प्रांत बिदनुर नजीक कुडळी संगम. जमाअी---

सिलीक्बंद पोते -- स्वारी रा ।। पंतप्रधान
सुकास खमसेन मया व अलफ छ ४ जमा दिलावर
८२३८।। सीलीक रोज गुदस्त
६०८≡ [illegible] हग अैवज मौजे गुजेबली पा रायेचुर घांस दाणी याचे खंडणी पैकी माार गंगाधर बाजीराव पेशजी खुर्दा आला .
५०० जमा वानगारा छ २९ मरावे फैाजेस रोजमत व ठीकाणास.

छ ४ जमादिलावर
मौजे गुजेंब्ळी प्रांत रायेचुर घांसदाणी याच्या अैवज करार केला त्यापैकी
रु रुपये
९६४।। देणों सिलेदार याणी गांवापैकी घेतले तें.
१११४४। सुटखर्च मौजे मजकुरच्या वेळी
१२१०८।।। आणिल्या होत्या त्यास अैवज
छ ४ जमादिलावर
मौजे गुजेंह्ळी पाा रायेचुर पागाबक्डे खंडणी वा अैवज करार रु.
२०००० अैन खंडणी

१८००० अैन
२००० मसाला

२००००

२००० जाजती केले होते.

२२००० अेकूण बावीस हजार करार करार वसूल केले त्याचा वसूल.
त्याचा तपशील .
१११४४।- सूट दिली
खेरीजकरून येणे प्रमाणे - बाकी सरकारात पावले ज्ञती आकार लागणार नाही गावची किर्दी आबादानी करून सुखरूप राहिले- म्हणोन गावास

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रु माल नं. ४६

छ ४ जमादिलाखर वरून पुढे-

म्हणेान गावास कौल लिहून दिला असे.

----------oo---------

PESHWA ROZKIRD
Rumal No. 46

dt. 9-4-53.

Rs. 60- 3- 0 paid by Gangadhar Bajirao on account of tribute due from the chief of Gujebali Pargana. (Raichur)

Rs. 500/- Paid to the hired force.

The following amounts received in the treasury on account of the contract made with the chief of Raichur in respect of fodder.

Rs. 964- 8- 0 to be paid by the Siledar who collected the tribute of the village.

Rs.11144 - 5- 0 to be written off

Rs.12108 -13- 0

Contract with the chief of Raichur regarding the tribute due from him.

Rs.20,000 is the total tribute.
18000 net, on account of revenue
x2
2000 sundry expenses
20000

In all twentytwo thousand rupees promised by the chief of Raichur.

Of this amount, Rs.1144- 5- 0 are written off. the balance has been received in the treasury. No amount will be

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रुमाल , नंबर ४६

स्वारी राजश्री पंत प्रधान.

माहे जमादिलाखर

तेरीख ५ रोज चैत्र शुध्द सप्तमी भौमवासरे

मुकाम मौजे होळीहुनूर प्रांत बिदनुर नजीक कुंडली संगम.

जमाअी ------

७२८५४TTT= सालीक रोज गुद.

० जमा मजकुर.

७२८५४TTT≡

PESHWA ROZKIRD
Rumal No.46
Dt. 10-4-53-

--------oo-------

Halt at Holihumnur Prant Bidnur.

The balance of the dt. 10-4-53. was Rs. 72854 -15 -0

No amount was received in the treasury on that day(date).

पेशवे रोज किर्द.

रुमाल नं. ४६

तेरीख ६ माहे जमादिलाखर

जमाअी ६९२१॥ सिलीकरोज गुदस्त

२२० हरा येवज स्वारी यशवंत वाघ पैकी गुगरगुटे येथील
अैवज कुडचीकराकडे येणे त्यावरून गुा कुडचीकर.

छ ६ जमादिलावर

देवराज दळवाअी संस्थान श्रीरंगपट्टणायांचे नांवे जाब लिहून दिला कीं संस्थान मजकुराकडे खंडणीचा अैवज करार केला त्यापैकी गुरनारो व नाअीक पदरी

रुपये

९९००० नक्त मोहरा
२००००० फालक

२९९००० अेकूण दोन लाख नव्याण्णवहजार रुपये सरकारात जमा जाले खंडणीचे अैवजी मंजूर असेत.

Rumal No. 46.
dt. 11-4-53.

The amount of Rs. 69210- 8- 0 balance.
220- 0- 0 Received from the chief of Kudachi.

Following are the details of the amounts received from the chief of Seri~~r~~anga patam through Guro Naro and Naik Pandhari.

Rs. 99000/- Only Moharas
Rs.200000/- Falaks.
299000 In all two lakhs Ninetynine thousand received on a/c of tribute.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रुमाल नं. ४६

तेरीख ७ जमा दिलाखर

जमा जिन्नस

हग यैवज संस्थान श्रीरंगपपटण येथील यैवजी

खर्चास गोविंद सिवराम व नारोबा नाअीक पदरी पाठ खर्चास

रुह रुपये

११०० संस्थान मजकूरचे अैवजी.

सातारीयाच्या साहुकारावर हुंडया घेतल्या त्याच्या पैकी कांहीं हुंडया श्रीरंगपटण येथें विकल्या त्यास हुंडयाची दुबत माहे २ दोची होती त्यास दोन महीन्याचे व्याज साहुकारास वजा करून द्यावे आणि पैका घ्यावा असा विचार होता. त्यास हिसबे पाहातां पैका व्याजाचा भारी पडो लागला मग कांहीं अंतस्त खर्च करून व्याजाचा पैका सरकारचा तो अैवज.

अेकूण ११०० रु.

५०० कारकुनीचा अैवज संस्थानकडे करार केला त्यापैकी तूर्त पन्नास हजार रुपये यावे संस्थानीकानी अैवज देविला. होम देविला त्याचे त्याचे जामदारखानी याचे लोक म्हणू लागले की रुपयामर सोने तोळयाची किंमत मजुरा घेऊन या प्रमाणे सांगु लागले हिसबे पावता सरकारचा तोटा होऊ लागला मग त्यास काही दिला.

१६००

८ तेरीख माहे जमादिलाखर.

तेरीख रोज चैत्र शुध्द व्दादशी मंदवासरे मुकाम मौजे होळी होतुर प्रांत बिदनुर नजीक कुडळी संगम.

जमाअी ------ दफाते पत्र

देवराज दळवाअी संस्थान श्रीरंगपटण यास जाब लिहून दिल्हा की संस्थान मजुराकडे खंडणी वगैरे कारकुनीचा अैवज करार केला त्यापैकी नाते व नाअीक पदरी याचे सुटने रुपये ५०००० पन्नास हजाराचे सोने सरकारांत जमा जाले मंजुर असे म्हणून जाब दिला. ५

PESHWA ROZKIRD
R U M A L NO.46(46)

dt.12-4-53

Rs.1100/- received from Serirangapatam.
The bills were given in the name of Satara Bankers. Out of these same have been sold out. The two bill were taken without charging interest. Then the interest was waived.

Rs.500/- The amount was due on account of establishment expenses. Out of that only 50000/- were expected then. But chief of Mysore was given the concession in past and received the gold instead.

13-4-53

Devraja Dalavai was ordered that he should pay Rs.50000/- as tribute including establishmet charges(fifty thousand) the amount was received by the Govennment in Gold.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रूमाल नं. ४६

सल्लास खमसैनमया व अलफ (१७५२-५३).

स्वारी राजश्री पंतप्रधान.

माहे जमा दिलाखर.

तेरीख १० रोज चैत्र शुध्द त्रयोदशी भानुवासरे

मुकाम मौजे होळी होनुर प्रांत बिदनुर नजीक कुडली संगम.-----

रवासुदगी.

करदरबार खर्च संस्थान श्रीरंगपटण येथील मुसदी यास

देविले .   मु. रूपये २५०००

संस्थान श्रीरंगपटणाकडे दरबार खर्चाचा ऐवज पाउणलक्ष करार केले त्यापैकी पन्नास हजार रूपये सरकारात पावले बाकी सदहु पंचवीस हजार राहिले ते तुम्हास संस्थान मजकुरचे मुसदी यास देविले असेत. म्हणून रामराव शामराव वकिल सं. मजकुर यांचे नावे सनद दिली असे.

खानगी गोविंद सीवराम सदरहु पंचविस हजार रूपये रामराव यास देविले यापैकी चार हजार रूपये सरकारांत रामराव याणी आणून द्यावे म्हणून करार पत्र राजश्री भाऊ सबब.

तेरीख १३ माहे जमादिलाखर

दफाते पत्र.

त्रिंबकराव दाभाडे सेना खास केल याजकडे पेसजी पासून कोसा हुजरून होता त्यापैकी निमे बाबुजी नाआीक याजकडे हुजरून दिलाहोता त्याचा अंमल यांणी त्यांकडे चालोन दिल्हा त्यास सरकारांत मशार जिल्हेचे माबाळ होते जस्कुना बाळे होते तेव्हां बाही महाल जप्तींत जाहाले होते तेव्हां हाही महाल सोड चिठींत आला सोडचिठी जप्तीची दिली ते समयी तुम्ही नाआीकाकडून निम्मे महालाची कमाविस केली सबब निम्मे महालाची सोडचिठी दिली आहे त्यास मशार मिल्हेचे सर्व प्रकारे अगत्य जाणोन याजकडे पुर्ववत प्रांत मजकुरचा अंमल द्यावा लागतो जाणोन हें पत्र सादर केले असे तरी प्रांत मजकुराच्या मोकाशी याचा बंदोबस्त अंमल मशार निल्हेकडील कमाविसदाराकडे देंणे.

तुम्हीं आपले कडील अैवजासाठी याले अमलास खलेल न करणे . अमल गांवचे ठाणे माा नीळेचे तुम्हीं यांदा घेतले असे ते यांचे स्वाधीन पुर्ववत प्रमाणे करणे म्हणेान हरी दामेादर यांस पत्र-------

जमाअी -----

तेरीख [illegible] १५ जमादिलाखर

रवासुदगी

दाा अैवज मौजे कायेकल पाा अजवंजीकडे अेक हजार रूपये खंडणी करार केली त्याचा वसूल दारकोजी निहल्कर वगैरे पागा यास वसूल करावयास सांगितला हेाता त्याचा जमाखर्च छ मजकुरीं केला असे.

PESHWA ROZKIRD
dt. 15-4-53. Rs. 25000/-

The chief of Seri~~ra~~ngapatam has agreed to pay Darbar charges of Rs.75/- thousands. Of this amount, Rs. fifty thousand has been received by us. The remaining twenty five thousands are paid to the statesman Ram Rao Shamrao vakil of Seri~~ra~~ngapatam.

A letter despatched to Ramrao to the effect that of these twentyfive thousand Rs. 4000 thousand should be paid by him to the Peshwa. This was done by Bhau.

Hari Damodar was ordered to hand over the thana belonging to Trimbakrao Dabhade and which he had captured. He was, however, given the kamavis of governing the place keeping it unchanged.

dt. 20-4-53.

The chief of Moyekal village in the Pargana of Ajawanji agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. one thousand. Dorkoji Nihalkar was asked to collect this amount.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रुमाल नं. ४६

सुरुसन सल्लास
खमसैनमया-व अलफ.

स्वारी पंतप्रधान

जमादिलाखर

तेरीख १८ रोज चैत्र बद्ध शष्टी अिंदुवासरे

जमाअी--------

११७०० जमा छ मजकूर हरेक अैवज कोंा हेाळीहेानुर प्रांत बिदनुर खंडणी पैकीं गुद मानाजी पायगुंडे.

ता॥ छ

मु. ५०००० की मजकूर हा अैवज
संस्थान बिदनुर येथील खंडणी पैकी जमा.

तेरीख १६ जमादिलाखर

राजश्री रुदर भिडे यांस प्रांत ------- येथील मेांगलाअी अंमलाची पेातदारी सांगेान वेत्न करार ले. अंमलदारांस ताकीद पत्रे जाली (कां१).

छ ११ जमादिलाखर

मुजवरखान गाडदी यांस पेशजी दिल्हे त्यमाचा जमाखर्व जाला तेा हाली केला

रु. २०००

हग अैवज स्वारी समशेर बहादर मत्करे येथील खंडणीचे अैवजीं वल्लभ सुंदरदास याजवर खुद रुपये ४००० हजार हेाते त्या अैवजी देविले.

मल्हार नाअीक रास्ते खंडणी पैकीं वाटणी सारंगी देखील सिगरु रास १९ मे किंमत रु; ५०

हरेक अैवज स्वारी राजश्री मल्हार नाअीक रास्ते यांचे स्वारीचे खंडणींत आली हेाती ती मात नीलेकडे यादी लिहीली असे.

कस्तुरी रंगप्पा नाअीक स्वार चित्रदुर्ग यास बक्षिस घेाडी यादम रुपये मुदल १००० खानगी शंकराजी राम

हे अैवज खंडणी संस्थान चित्रदुर्ग येथील अैवजी शंकराजी राम याजकडून देविले.

PESHWA ROZKIRD

dt. 23-4-53.

Received Rs. 11700/-, due from the chief of Holihonoor, as tribute.

Rs. 50,000/- Received as a tribute from the chief of Bidnur.

Muzffarkhan Gardi was paid Rs. two thousand out of Rs. 4000/- collected by Samasher Bahadar who received from Valhabh Sunerdas as tribute.

Malharrao Naik Raste was paid Rs; 50/- as a price of a horse.

Kasturi Rangappa Naik of Chitaldurg was rewarded with a horse worths one thousand rupees.

All these sums ~~monies~~ were paid out of the tribute due from the chief of Chitaldurg.

पेशवे रोज किर्द
रुमाल नं. ४६

स्वारी राजश्री पंतप्रधान सुरूसनमया व अलफ.

माहे जमा दिलाखर-

तेरीख २० रोज चैत्र बकुल अष्टमी सोमवासरे मुा मौजे कुळेपुरी परगणे सीव मोघे प्रांत बिदनुर तुंगा अुतार तीर.

परगणे बस वाटपणा येथील घास दाणी याची खंडणी करार रुपये १२००० करार केले तो सदरहु अैवज सरकारांत पावला म्हणुन जमीनदार परगणेमजकूर यांस सनद.

बिदनुर करा कडील ठाणी सरकारांत घेतली होती ती त्याची त्याजकडे देविली असेत तरी देणे म्हणून सनदा.

१ ठाणें होळीहुनूर विश्वेश्वराप्पा यांचे हवाली करणे म्हणान मानाजी पायगुडे यास सनद.

१ ठाणें रटहली चे नरहरी मल्लाप्पा याचे स्वाधीन करणें म्हणान केा अप्पाजी व भगवंत त्रिंबक यास सनद.

दोन्ही ठायीं अुभयतांचे हवाली करून येणें म्हणान सनद.

जमाअी ------
७७० हा अैवज लागें होळीहोनुर प्रांत
बिदनुर खंडणी पैकीं.

वफाते पत्रें.

हणमप्पा नाअीक संस्थान तरीकेरे योच नावे जाब लिहून दिला की संस्थान मा ची खंडणी बेखील कारकुनी मिलोन रुपये ८१५० पैकीं शेषो नरसो याचे गुा तीने सरकारात रुपये ४००० चार हजार पावले खंडणीचे अैवजीं मजुरां असेत म्हणोन जाब दिल्हा असे.

पेशवे रोज किर्द

रूमाल नं. ४६

तेरीख २४ जमा दिलाखर

दफातें पत्रें

महमद हुसेन जेजाल करदार घरा तोफखाना यास बाहादुर बिड-पासपा दिले त्यास रोडमरा रिड माही १० नांवें प॥

येणे प्रमाणें दाहा असामीस यावाबतर रू. जेमरा देविले असे छ १५ रजबी देणें पुढें दिसा महिन्यानें रोजमरा हजरी गैर हजेरी मनास आणून देत जाणें म्हणोन नारायणराव व्यंकटेश यांस सनद. नं

जमाओ -------

तेरीख २५ जमा दिलाखर

संस्थान होनगु ह्याकडे खंडणीचा ऐवज पवार पायुंगुडे यांणी करार केला नं

२०३०० रूपयाचा त्याचा वसूल.

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dt. 24-4-1753.

Rs. 12,000/- , due from the Paragana Basawapatam, as price of fodder, was received in the treasury.

The thanas, Holihunnur and Ratchali, captured by the Marathasfrom the chief of Bidner were restored to him.

dt. 26-4-53.

Hannappa Naik, the chief of Tarkire was given a receipt for Rs.4000/- (out of Rs.8150/-) due from him on a/c of tribute.

dt.29-4-53.

Mahammad Husen in charge of artillery was paid Rs.10/- per month. Sanad was issued in the name of Narayan Vyenkatesh to pay similarly ten persons more.

पेशवा रोज किर्द   रूमाल नं. ४६

तेरीख १५ रजब सलास खमसेनमया व अलफ १७५२-५३

(ता.१९-५-५३)

पंतप्रधान - मुा हेासूर, परगणा मरगेाड.

जमा   रूपये.

१९०६७८ जमा साळ मजकूर.

११०२४ हा ाा अैवज हेाळी हेानूर खंडणीपैकी घेतले. ते जमा.

१४९९१३ हस्तें अैवज सं. सावनूर येथील खंडणीपैकी जमा.

तेरीख १२ (ता. १६-५-५३)

दफाते पत्रें.

रंगाप्पा नाअीक संस्थान कनकगीरी यास जाब दिल्हा की तुमच्या संस्थानांची खंडणी रूपये ९००० पैकी वसूल रूपये ८००० आठ हजार सरकारांत पावले. बाकी हजार रूपये राहिले ते नारायेण राव व्यंकटेश यास देविले असेत. देअू कब्ज घेणें. याअुपरी तुम्हास जाजती अुपसर्ग करणार नाहीं म्हणेान कैाल दिल्हा असे.

छ.ते.१ (५-५-५३) मैाजे गैांदी, प्रांत सावनूर संस्थान त्रिदंती श्री व्यंकटेश सरकार चंद्रगीरीयेथील चैाथाअी व सरदेशमुखीचा मामला तुम्हांस सांगितलाअसे तरी अिमाने अित्बारे वर्तेान काकसीने अमल करून अैवज जमा हेाअील तेा सरकारात पावता करून जाब घेत जाणे म्हणेान नर्सेाकृष्ण याचे नावे सनद लिहून दिल्ही असे.

19th May 1753

The Peshwa's halt at Hosur Paragana Murgod.

The sums received by the Peshwa as tribute as follows:-

From the chief of Holihonur -------	Rs.11024- 9- 0
" the Nawab of Savanur -------	Rs.149913-0- 0

DAFATE PATRA (16-5-53.)

Rangappa Naik, the chief of Kanakgire was informed about the receipt of the sum of Rs.8000/- paid by him out of the amount of Rs.9000/- due from him as tribute. He was asked to pay the remaining sum of Rs.1000/- to Narayanrao Venkatesh. For this, he was assured of safety.

(dt.5-5-53)

Halt at Gondi, Savanur Prant.

A sanad was issued in the name of Narso Krishna assigning the mamala of Tridanti Shri Venkatesh sarkar Chandragiri. He should faithfully collect the chauth and sardeshmukhi from the territory and credit to the Government.

पेशवा रोजकिर्द.

रूमाल नं. ४८ १७५३-५४

स्वारी राजश्री पंतप्रधान - खुमाजाअी.
छ १७ रविलावल दफाते. (१२-१-५४)

गावगन्ना पाळर्क्डे. मुा थेवूर

१ मौजे सोन खंगवी.
१ मौजे निकळ.
१ मौजे साळगांव.
१ मौजे चिचणी
१ मौजे बेरी
१ मौजे चाहुर्डी
१ मौजे अुगस गाव
१ मौजे धार गांव.

८

अेकूण आठ गाव पाल्कर्डे येथील सरदेशमुखी चा अंमल पेशजी च्या अंमल्दाराकडून दूर करून हाली राजश्री मल्हार राव भिकाजी रास्ते यास कमाविस सरदेश मुखी ची सांगितली असे तरी म ारनिल्हेसी रूजू होअून सरदेशमुखी देखील कसर अंमल सुरलीत वसूल देणें म्हणेान तुम्हास दबाये पाल मजकूर यास सनद . खान्गी राजश्री रामचंद्र बावा---

RUMAL NO.48 12-1-54

PESHWA ROZKIRD

Malharrao Bhikaji Raste was ordered that collection of the revenue on account of Sardeshmukhi from the eight villages in Palkharde was assigned to him.

dt.24-2-54

The sums received from	The sums spent for
Jamindar of Sangapal ---1000/-	Shedgirirao Narsing Vakil Hon.--500/-
From Jamindar of Laxmishwar--1000/-	Baburao Dadaji Vakil Hon.--1000/-
	These amounts were paid from the land holders.

रुमाल नं. ४९

तेरीख १ जमा दिलावल (ता. २४-२-५४)

बागलकोट घटप्रभा तीर.

शेशगीरीराव नरसिंह वकिल यास हेान ५०० नावें.

बाबुराव दादाजी वकिल यास हेान १००० नावे.

जमीदार वगैरे माहालागी होये याज कडून देविले.

१००० सं. गफ येथील जमीदार खंडणीस हुजूर आणून दिले.

जमा दिलावळ (२४-२-५४) रुमाल ४९.

१००० सं. लक्ष्मीश्वर येथील जमीदारास खंडणी हुजूर आणून दिले.

२०००

बागलकोट येथील पाटील व कुळकर्णी हुजूर खंडणीस आणावयास राऊत रा ॥ गावकरी याज पासून मसाळा देविला प ॥ राजश्री माऊ रवान्गी.

१०० मौजे हळीर पैकीं.

१०० मौजे बेऊर पैकीं.

२००

छ. २ (२५-२-५४)

दफाते पत्र.

गोपाळ भुजग जमीदार करा तुळे प ॥ बागलकोट याचे नावे सनदकी तुमचा विसी सेख दाऊद बारगीर दिमत पागा हुजूर पाणी विनंती केली त्याजवरून मनास आणून हे अभय पत्र तुम्हास सादर केले असे तरी कोणे विसी वसवसा न करीता सुखरूपे राहाणे. तुजकडे सरकारची नजर रु. १००० येक हजार करार केले असेत . सरकारांत वसूल देऊन जाब घेणें व सुखरूप रहाणें = हणोन सनद.

छ.४ (२७-२-५४)

१००० सं. बसवाटप येथील जमीदार हुजूर खंडणी बद्दल आणून देविले.

25-2-54

An assurance of security was given to Gopal Bhujang, a chief of Kartule, Bagalkot Paragana and he was ordered to pay Rs.1000/- per year to the Government as per agreement.

27-2-54

Received Rs.1000/- as tribute from the chief of Basavapatam.

छ. ५ जमा दिलाक्ष (२७- २ - ५४)
(२८- २ - ५४)

४९८९५ सिलीक रोज गुदस्त अैन नक्ल.

५९४६९ जमा छ मजकूर.

कमाविस भेट हा मौजे कमती राजश्री नानास---

५८८६१ हगर अैवज खंडणी येप्रैा -- बागलकोट येथील खंडणीचा अैवन अैवज करार केला त्यापैकी जमा.

छ. ६ जमा दिलाक्ष (1-3-५४)

पवाड नाअीक देशमुख व देशपांडे यास मत कुदरंगी पा बागलकोट यास पत्र कीं खासा स्वारी या प्रान्ते जाहली आणि तुम्ही कबूल केलीयाची खंडणी करार रूपये १००० अेक हजार करार केले असेत सरकारात वसूल देअून कबज घेणे तेणे प्रमाणें लिहून दिले जाजती अुपसर्ग करणार नाही अभय असे- सदरहु खंडणीचा करार राजश्री भगवत राव खटकर याचे गुजारतीने होअून अेक हजार रूपये सरकारांत पावले असे १ सदरहुचा हवाळा भगवतराव खटकर याणी घेतला असे.

RUMAL NO-49 28-2-54

The sum of Rs.49895/- was with the Government.

The Sums received on account of Revenue collection Rs.59469/-

Tribute from Bagalkot-- Rs.58861/-

dt.1-3-1754

Pawad Naik Deshmukh and Deshpande of Matkudrangi, Paragana Bagalkot were given an assurance of security and as per agreement the sum of Rs.1000/- received from them.

छ ११ जमा दिलावल.

त्रिंबक नारायेण करासदार ताा पान्हवेळी यास सनद की खासदार दरदिमत सेान्जी नाअीक घन्वटे किले पाळीस हेाते ते हेाळीहुनूर आणाविले त्याचे कबिले ठेवण्यास मैाजे रासाल तालुका मजकूर येथें जागा देविली---- अेकूण बावीस आसामी पैकी पेशजी अकरा आसामीचे क्बीले मैाजे मजकुरी आहेत व हल्ली कं किल्यावरून सही अुतरतील आसामी अकरा अैसे मिळेान मैाजे मजकुरी राहातील नवे येतील त्यास रहाण्यास जागा देणें.

तेरीख २८ रेाज फाल्गुन अमावास्या जमादिलावल मुाा चित्रदुर्ग.

१८५२ साा हरपनहली नी ाा सेामशेकर नाअीक याजकडे सालमजकुरचे खंडणीचा अैवज करार केला आहे त्यापैकी जमा हेान्हरपनह्ळीचे नावे.

छ . ६ रजबअी ता. ३०-४-५४

३१३०० हा अैवज संस्थान बिदनूर येथील खंडणीचे अैवजी सातारीयाच्या साहुकारावर देान लक्षाच्या हुंडया दिल्याआहेत त्या साहुकारानी हुंडयाचे अैवजी अैवज दिला.

२४००० देव मुकणाजी कासीशस्य पैकी.

१३३०० वल्लभ सुंदरदास पै ाा

३१३००

साक्कारास जाब दिला असेत.

१४८३१ हा अैवज संस्थान बिदनूर जिाा बसवपा नाअीक राजा याजकडे सालमजकुराचे खंडणीचा अैवज करार केला आहे त्या पैकी जमा.

छ. ४ रजबअी २८-४-५४

१४६२१ जमा साल गुदस्त.

४६०० हा अैवज सा तरीकरे नि ा हणमघा नाअीक याजक्डे खंडणी पांच हजार रूपये केली त्यापैकी मझाला हा रूपये ४०० विसाजी कृष्णा याजक्डे पावले.

१९४१३ हा अैवज सं. बीदरूर जिा बसवप्पा नाअीक राव याजक्डे सालमजकूरचा अैवज करार केला आहे त्यापैकी जमा होन ये`करी ये`णं २२१५ .

छ.२१ (१५-५-५४) मौजे येडूर , परगणा चिकोडी.

४२५६२ हा अैवज सं. सोंधे निसब केली सदाशीव नाअीक याजक्डे सालमजकूर चे खंडणीचा अैवज करार केला आहे.

छ. २८ रजबअी -- त्यापैकी जाणाहोनचा सावनूर जाणे .

५५९८१ हा अैवज सं. बिदनूर जिा बरावण्पा नाअीक याजक्डे सालमजकूरचा खंडणीचा अैवज करार केला आहे त्यापैकी नफातेने येकेरी नावें---- १३११२

RUMAL NO.49 dt.6-3-54

Trimbak Narayan Karasdar was ordered to provide with accommodation to eleven person who would descend from the fort Pali with their families.

dt.22-3-54

A sum of Rs.1852- 4- 0 was paid by Soma Shankar Naik the chief of Harpanhalli as a tribute.

The sums received by the Peshwa as tribute as follows-

30-4-54			
	From the chief of Bidnur	------	31300/-
	From Bidnur	------	14831/-
	From Tarikare	------	14621/8/-
28-4-54			
	Bidnur	------	19413/12/-
15-5-54			
	Sondha	------	42562/8/-
22-5-54			
	Bidnur	------	55987/-

पेश्वे रोज किर्द

रुमाल नं. ५२

तेरीख २३ रोज चैत्र वद्य दशमी रविवासर मुा सागरपेठ प्रांत बिदनूर.

दफाते पत्र.

संस्थान बिदरार येथील ठाणी सरकारांत घेतली होती. त्यास संस्थान मजकूर येथील खंडणीचा तह जाहला याउपरी त्याची ठाणी त्यास देविली असते तरी तुम्ही ठाणी त्याचे हवाला करणे आणि पावली-याचे कबजा घेऊन जुवाने येणे -- म्हणून सनदा--

१ ठाणे जडे हे ठाणे दोडा पाळी सं. मजकूर याजविसी जोत्याजी करकरे पागा यांस सनद.

१ ठाणे अनवटी हे ठाणे बफुरल्यापाही ाा सं. मजकुर याचे हवाला करणे म्हणान बापुराव सिंदि यांस सनद.

RUMAL No. 52

6th April 1755

Dafate Patra

" The important places belonging to Bidnur from which ransom were formerly realised now ~~to be~~ restored to the chief of Bidnur as the treaty has been signed for the payment of tribute so ~~you~~ he should personally pay their amounts and obtain the receipts to that effect when returned.

The following sanads to this effect have been issued.

(1) The thana Dedhe belongimg to the chief of Dada pakhi, is given to Jotyaji Karkhare.

(2) Thana Anawati, belonging to the chief of Belur, should be restored to Baburao Sinde."

APPENDIX "B"

शनि. २३ मार्च १७४५.

शाहू दप्तर - रुमाल नं. १६

फत्तेसिंग भोसले.

राजमंडळ.

दिमत राजश्री फत्तेसिंग भोंसले--

संस्थान त्रिचनापली मामला जिल्हे येथील पाळेगार चौथाई सरदेशमुखी मशार निल्हेला जमावाचे बेगमी बदल मुकासा दिला असे छ २९ सफर चैत्र शु ।। प्रतिपदा मंदवासर शके ७१ क्रोधन नाम संवत्सरे सुतलमस अैबानमया अलफ सेवेसी पत्रें--

१ पाळेगारानी व देशमुख व देशपांडे माबानन्नी संस्थान मजकुरास खंडणीची सनद.

१ राजश्री बाबुराव सदाशिव यासी पत्रकीं संस्थान मशारगिरी तुम्ही अपली दाखलगिरी न करणे म्हणून चिठी.

२

Dated 23-3-1745.

A sanad to the following effect to Fatte Singh Bhosle.

The Chauth and Sardesh-Mukhi of Trichinopoly is assigned to Fatte Singh Bhosle on Saturday23rd March, 1745.

1 Copy of this to Palegars and Deshmukhs in the territory of Trichonopoly for ~~the~~ paying tribute to Fatte Singh Bhosle.

2 Copy to Balraji Naik ~~in which it said~~ with the order that he should not interfere in this territory.

शनि. २३ मार्च १७४५.

शाहु दप्तर - रुमाल नं. १६

फत्तेसिंग भोसले.

राजमंडळ.

दिमत राजश्री फत्तेसिंग भोसले--

संस्थान त्रिचनापली माब्ळा जिल्हे येथील पाळेगार चौथाजी सरदेशमुखी मशार निल्हेला जमावाचे बेगमी बदल मुकासा दिल्हा असे छ २९ सफर चैत्र शु ।। प्रतिपदा मंदवासर शके ७१ क्रोधन नाम संवत्सरे सुतसमस अैबानमया अलफ सेवेसी पत्रें--

१ पाळेगारानी व देशमुख व देशपांडे माबाननी संस्थान मजकुरास खंडणीची सनद.

१ राजश्री बाबूराव सदाशिव यासी पत्रकीं, संस्थान मशारगिरी तुम्ही आपली दखलगिरी न करणे म्हणून चिठी.

२

Dated 23-3-1745.

A Sanad to the following effect to Fatte Singh Bhosale.

The Chauth and Sardesh Mukhi of Trichinopoly is assigned to Fatte Singh Bhosle on Saturday 23rd March, 1745.

1 Copy of this to Palegars and Deshmukhs in the territory of Trichinopoky for the paying the tribute to Fatte Singh Bhosale.

2 Copy to Balraji Naik in which it is said that he should not interfere in this territory.

मजलदर मजल जलदीने जातात बराबर फौज घेऊन जातात सडे फौजे नसी जाणार होते पण राा आबाजी नाईक विचार केला की अवघे फौजेनसी भेटीस जावे पुढे भेट जाहली यावर मनसुबा करणे तो करून नाईकाची दिवानगीरी राा हरबाजीपंत (अपूर्ण)

RUMAL NO.7

Dt. 22-2-1747

Ramchandra Krishna writes to Peshwa from Barahanpur about his meeting with Babuji Naik and his forece of 400 horse at Fulwadi near Akkalkot. He says the Naik brothers desire to see the Nawab, and they promise to pay for the soldiers. But the sardars with them threaten to abandon the Naik brothers if they do not pay the forece. However the Naik brothers submitted on seeing the Nizam even with five or seven soldiers. The letter further says that they pay the force daily. The letter ends with their desire to see the Nizam who was at Yadgir.

रुमाल नं. ६

ता ।। छ ४ रबिलाखर. श्री फाल्गुन वद्य ९ रविवार
२२-२-१७४७.

श्रीमंत राजेश्री नाना साहेबाचे सेवेशीं--

आज्ञाधारक रामचंद्र कृष्ण सा ।। नमस्कार विनंती उपरी येथील कुशल ता ।। फाल्गुन वद्य ९ रविवार मु।। बरामपुर प्रा अक्कलकोट येथे साहेबाचे कृपेकरून सुखरूप असेा विशेष साहेबानी आशिरवाद पत्र पाठविले ते फाल्गुन वद्य ७ स पावले पावोन सविस्तर वर्तमान कळेा रा।। बाबु नाजीक फाल्गुन वद्य ७स लस्करात दाखल जाहले उभयेतांच्या भेटी ठा।। फुळवाडी प्रा अकलकोट येथे जाहल्यानाजीका बरोबर स्वार चारे आले आहेत मातबर सरदार तपसीलवार

१००	भिकाजी मिसला स्वार	१००	मानाजी ढुरेस्वार
१००	माणाजी कारकर	१००	आनंदराव घायगुडे स्वार
२००		२००	

४०० ऐकूण चारेसे आले आहेत त्यांतही कामाकाजास पन्नास पाउणशे उभे राहतील बाकी गणतीच राउ आहेत रा।। बाबुजी नाजीक व आबाजी नाजीक याचा मजकूर नबाबाचे भेटेस जाण्याचा आहे भेट जाहलीया पुढे मनसुबा करणे तेा करून येसे म्हणतात लेाकाना लबदी साठी अडवीतात त्यास म्हणतात की नबाबाची आमची भेट जाहली यावर तुमचा जाल्दीचा पैसा झाडून देऊ मातबर सरदार आहेत ते म्हणतात की जर नालबंदी आमचे पदरी घालतील तर आम्ही तुझे बरोबर येउ नाही तर माघारे फिरोन जाउ येसे म्हणतात नाजीकानी त्यास प्रतीउत्तर दिल्हे की जर आम्हावर नजर देऊ याल तर नबाबाची आमची भेट जाहली यावर तुमचा झाड पैसा देऊ फौजतेा नाळबंदी वाचून कष्टी आहे व लेाकानी चारणीवर नजर दिल्हे आहे जर फैाज माघारी गेली तर नाजीकाचा करार आहे की पाचा साता रावतानसी नबाबाची भेट घ्यावी यैसा करार आहे फैाजेस रेाजमरा मात्र देतात सरदाराचा हती पाजी घरून नबाबाचे वराकडचा करार केला आहे की भेट जाहली म्हणजे नाळबंदीचा पैसा झाडून देऊ येथून नबाब पाच मजली यादगीरवर आहे नाजीक

मजल

जे जाहले ते जाहल. पुढ तरी आपला मामीला फैसल करून घेणे सिल्हे राखणे याजमध्ये अुत्तम गोष्टी आस म्हणून लिहीले अुत्तरच नाहीं. महिना जाहला माणुसही पाठविल नाही. विदीत होये.

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अुसण्यासारीखे जाता फळतों त्यावरी राव आपले डे-यास गेले सेवक प्रहररात्र पर्यंत होतों ते समयींची बोलीची पुरवणी अलाहीदा आहे त्यावरून विदीत होअील फराळास देवविले खासे विडे देअून बिदारास जाण्याची आज्ञा केली. प्रात:काळी राजश्री स्वामीनीं बोलावून नेअून राजश्री अुपाध्याय बावास बसवून प्रारंभापासून बोलीचा संदर्भ सांगितला सरजेराजीचे विद्यमाने याददास्त रहरलीअसतां पुन्हां गोष्ट राहीली त्यावरी राजश्री गोविंदराव चीटनीस यांचे विद्यमाने भुदरगडची गोष्ट सोडवून आपण करार केला होता तो पुन्हा आजाजीने मोडून सवांस डडवून आपमतें भुदरगडची गोष्ट ठरावून करार केला आहे.म्हणून बोलले श्रुत होअी हे विज्ञापना.

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बाळाजी बाजीराव कर्नाटकचे बातमी पत्र.
रामचंद्र बावा यानी लिहीलेलें.

EXTRA STRONG
MADE IN FINLAND

Date 30-11-1750

Ramchandra Bava wrote to the Peshwa from Kolhapur regarding the meeting between Murarirao and the Rani of Kolhapur and him. He says that Murarirao intends to maintain friendly relations with the Peshwa and further narrates the ~~description~~ discussion that took place between him and the queen and states that the queen agrees for the pact made about fort Bhudhargad.

बुधवार ता. ६मार्च १७५१.

रुमाल नं. ७

छ . १८ रविलावल बुधवार मुरारराव आपली फौज व फिरंगी तोफा ५ श्वार दिडहजार तीनी ठेली करून लस्करास कोसावर येअून अुभे राहिले. नबाब मा। निले व मेजर फिरंगी लस्कर व गावे त्रिवदीची राव् पाठीसी देअून काही बार दोन्ही तोफा पुढे लस्करास आद ` आद कोस पाठवून पुढ न जाणे येथेच जमीन धरून गोले चालवणे आम्ही मागे आलो पुढ काय सहसा न घालणे. गनीमी डाव घाव पुढ अुढतील येस लागोन दोन्ही प्रहरावर पाठविल. त्याची फौज घोडेस्वार पुढ त्यामाघे तोफा व बार वोळ येस अुभे होते. पत्री जागा अडताळेची पाहून मार केला. त्याची घोडी सोभर पन्नास मैदानांत माहम्येस्तव येत परन्तु गोळे चालून जागा कायम केली आसमान पावेतो त्याजकडीलही गोळे चालविले याजकडीलही गोळे चालीले. त्याची दोनी घोडेस्वार समेत अुडून गेले. त्याजकडील स्वार सुटत होती. दोनी घोडेस बुदवी गोळी लागली अस्तमानास आ आपले आपले ठिकाणोस गेले. हेही आले. आरकाटीहून नबाबखान याच पत्र आल जे आजी ता। चेना पटणचे कपीतानानें ४ से फिरंगी व दोनी हजार स्वार आल्हाहिदे आमचा जमाव दिडहजार स्वार पाचसे, बार दोनी हजार पायेदळ जमीदाराचे ये प्रा चेनापटणासमीप ममिवलीरीहून कूच करून कवीस आलो. पुढचेरीवाले कडून त्रिवतुर व मनी लागेल व गिलर मलीशालवमहे परगणोस ठाणीं होती. त्याची ठाणी अुडकून करगुळी वालेचा किलेदाराने पुढचेरीस लिहीले पासून त्याची आणि पक्षे तीर्थ देखील बसविले होते. करगुलीचा किल्ला चारीमेद लागला होता. येका अेक जाअून चढे घोडे नीघी किला घेअून जाफर अलीखान कीलेदारास धरून किले मध्ये ठाणा देवून छ १४ र ॥ करी आरकाटास पाविजे पुढ आपले कुमकेस येअूकी अथवा वेलुरची जागीर जप्त करून वेलूरास मोरचे देअूं म्हणून अुा आल त्यास अुतर अुा जे चंदावरची फौज येताच मुरार रायास पीच्छा करून मुलींकातून काहडून देअून मग वेलुरास मोर्चे देअू तोपावेतो अरकाटी आपले ठाणी जेथ बसली आहेत त्याची खबर बरी करील कोणी जमीनदार त्याजकडे न मिळेस दबाव घालून बसणे म्हणून लिहून पाठवील वेलोरासही नबाब मु ॥ मुलेनी पत्र जे आम्ही कोणाचे वाजीटाचे खबर नाहींत.

राजश्री भाउसोहबांचे सेवेशीं -------

रा सेवक श्रीपतराव विठ्ठल साष्टांग नमस्कार. विज्ञुपती तागायत छ १७ जमादिलावल पावेतों दर जागा कडपे मध्यें यथास्थित असे-- सांप्रत अवरंगाबादेहून कपडेकरांच्या वकिलानें दरबारचे वर्तमान पत्र लिहीले आहे जे नवाब नासरजंग यांनीं अबदुल खैर खाना समागमे कांहीसी फौज देऊन कळबरगेकडे अदवानीचा बंदोबस्त करावयास पाठविले आहे हे आपल्या गिरीलारी मध्यें दयेरान सिपाजी लेाकांचा तल्हा रोजमरे व साल्झाडें तर सालाचे फळझाडें असे म्हणता वीसलाख रूपये नासिरखानाचे रूपये दाहा लाख व साहुकाराचे कर्ज बारा येसे मिळून चाळीस लाखाचा तगादा नित्य दंगा आपल्या कशालामध्यें दंग आहेत --- यांची फौज दोन हजार पठाण आहेत . पाळेगार जुमदा यानें कडण्या भवती धुमधाम माजविली आहे. निघावें म्हणून मसलत आहे. नबाब नासरजंग खान यांनी यंदा कडपेकर वकील व अरकटकरास बेालाविले नाहीं.

रा रा फतेसिंगबाबाकडून राजश्री गेाविंद त्रिंबक वकिल कडपेकराकडे कागदपत्र घेऊन आले भेटले---- रा रा बाबूनी नाजीकाचा तगीर करून आम्हांस दिला आहे तुम्हीं आजी पावेतों जेा वसूल त्यांस दिला असेल तेा द्या. साल मजकूर यांस वसूल द्याल तरी गैर मुजरा होजील.

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RUMAL NO.7 Wednesday 3rd April 1751.

Shripat Vithal writes from Cuddapah about the news received in the camp from Aurangabad: The Nawab Nasirsang has despatched Abdul Khair Khan with the force to restore order in the territory of Adoni. The Nawab of Cuddapah has to spend Rs. Twenty lakhs towards expenses of the force, ten lakhs to Nasirsang and a debt of 12 lakhs due to the bankers, making a sum total of forty lakhs rupees. He has a force of two thousand pathans.

The Nawab of Cuddapah has received Govind Trimbak

रुमाल नंबर १०

श्रीमंत राजश्री पंत प्रधान
स्वामी साहेबांचे सेवेशीं

आज्ञाधारक नरसो तमाजी प।। सावनूर साष्टांग नमस्कार वि. वि.

येथील बातमीपत्र नबाब हकीमखान पठाण हवेलींतून बाहेर निघत नाहीं -- --- दिवाणखान्यांत दरबार भरतात. वरकड कुल कारवार मामलत राजश्री खंडेराव दिवान करीत जातात. आपले फर्मान आलीया ताबडतोब सरंजाम करून पीठवितात. आपले मर्जी सिवाय नाहीं-- लोकांनी लावालावी केली पण लोकांची गोष्ट ऐकून क्रीया टाकली नाहीं . आपली भये फार वागवितात.

पठाणाची जात बाद मामली हराम ज्यादे परन्तु आता गरीबपण घेऊन दडून आहेत. कळलें पाहिजे या विषयीं-- बहुत काय लिहीणें.

रवाना छ१ रमजान.

dt. 14- 7- 1751

Narso Tamaji, the Peshwa's agent with the Nawab of Savanur informs the Peshwa from Savanur that the Nawab Hakim Khan has taken a refuge in his own house. He holds a court in a royal Hall. Khanderao, a prime Minister of Savanur looks after the transaction of the state. He is afraid of the Peshawa and acts in conformity with the Peshwa's wish. He has not deterred from his stand although people talk ill of the Peshwa. He is obedient to the Peshwa. He further remarks that the Pathans are by nature wicked. But at this time, he says, the Nawab has hidden himself exhibiting hubleness.

रुमाल नं. १०

राजेश्री पंतप्रधान -- सेवक श्रीपत विठल तागायत छ-२२ जमा दिलावल पावे तों करनाळे मध्यें यथास्थित असे - यानंतर नबाब सलाबत जंगखान करनाळेहून च्यार गांव तफावतेनें तुंगभद्रा तीरीं अुतरते लश्कर मुकाम जाले. तेथून या पुर्वी सिरासीखान अिलची नबाब मशार निलेजी नवाब मुजवर खानजी पासी पाठविला. पैगाम हा केला जे तुम्हांकडे बाकी सरकारची साहा सालां म्हणता आज हिशेब सात लाख देणें तुम्हीं आहे . देखनखत सदर्हु रुपये घेअून मुळाजमतेस येणें यानीं पैगाम हरजेवाब आपले मतलब लिहून अर्जिवाजी बद्दुल अर्जदास्तेची केली ---- आखिा पावेतों सरकारचे रुपये आम्हांवरी आज रुपयें वाजिवी लाख रुपये देणें येत आहे ते माफ करावें नबाबानी माफ केले. नवाब हिमतखानाचा पुत्र राजे रामचंद्र जाधव राअुजी हरोळ होता त्यास हजरतीनें अजराहे करम फतल खास करून मजपासी पाठविलें त्यावरी दसखत जालें जे त्यास किलेकरनाळे मध्येंच राहेतर विरा करणे बेमाकुल होयें------ सध्यां देणें कर्ज सहुकाराचे वगैरे म्हणता चाळीस लाख रुपयेचे दंग्यामध्यें आहे. हजरत नवाब साहेब या सरंजामीस आले आहेत. जितक्या कर्जामध्यें हेंही अेक काम अेक लाख रुपयेचा सरंजाम मजकडून या समयीं होअूं सके याहून अधिक होत नाहीं त्यावरी दसखत केलें जे याप्रसंगी तुम्हीं लाख रुपयांचा सरंजाम करीतां हें फार कबूल आहे तमाम बाकीसाकी तुम्हांकडील रुपये आहेत. ते माफ केले---------- नवाब साहेब मोहीम सीर सिरंगपटणास चालले मुळ जमतेस येतों म्हणून हुकूम फर्माविले. श्रीरंगापटणाहूनफिरली यावरी तुम्हांस रजा देअूं म्हणाल तरी अखेर मोहीम श्रीरंगपटणाहून फिरली यावरी तुम्हांस रजा देअूं. शादीचे कार्य असल्यासच दहा दिवसांची रजा देअूं. याप्रमाणें दसखत केलें मध्यस्त बमोजिवा हा करार मुसाबुसी समस्त खान व राजे रामचंद्र जाधव राअूजी यांनीं आपली पत्रें पाठविलीं आहेत. नबाब सलाबतजंग खान बहादूर यानी कुरान पाठविला. वर्तमान आले खोजे न्यायतुलाखान सुबेदार आदवानीचा मेळा हे खबर नवाब सलाबतजंगखान साहेबास मोकळी कूच करून अदमानीस गेले. सिरासीखान अिलची नवाब मशार जिल्हेचा यानें तगादा फार लाविला आहे जे चालणें सक्त दर्शसी भेटी करून निरोप देवितों--- दक्षिणेमध्यें दौलत मंदाचे किला हिमदा अेक पिढीचे सरदार दूर नजर युक्ता युक्त जाणून स्नेहाची सारोधारणा चाले अैसा मनसुबा करणार. सांप्रत नवाब अबदुलमजीदखानजीचे आहो. राजेश्री अंबाजी पंतांची रवानगी केली (वस्त्रें देअून)

(वस्त्रें देऊन) त्यानीं कामें भारी केलीं आहेत------- कर्नाटक प्रांत नवाब अबदुल मजीदखान कडपेकर कायेस्त संभावित प्रामाणिक अगमनार्थ श्रीमंताच्या या प्रांतास जालीया भेटून बहुत कार्य करूं देणार श्री समर्थ आहे तिसा वर्सा करीत आहां त्या प्रकारचें खाना समागमे सरंजाम करून पाठविलीया या ब्राम्हणाचे वजन भारी आहे.

खासे नवाब अबदूल मजीदखानजीस

यांचे महालास वस्त्रें

वस्त्रें ५
तपशील
कलगी १
१ पातळ १ चादर
वर आसाम्या ५ दर आसामीस अेक किमखाब
२ चोळया जरी वस्त्रें ५ पांच प्रमाणें--------

येणें प्रमाणें आज पसतीस वर्षे चालत आले आहे.

Shripat Vithal to the Peshwa replying the encampment of Salabatjang at a distance of four Kos from Karnul on the Banks of the Tungbhadra and the misunderstanding between the latter had after great remonstrance consented to help the former. He also reports how the Peshwa's agent Ambaji Pant had succeeded in bringing over to the Peshwa's side Nabab Abdul Majidkhan of Kudappa praising both of them and recommending.

रुमाल नं.१०

ता.९ नोव्हें. १७५१

सेवेसी विठ्ठल विश्राम कृतानेक सा. नमस्कार आष मार्गशिर्ष शुध्द व्दितीया मुकाम दासमहाल परगणे संतकिरे स्वामीचे कृपेकरून यथास्थित असे.

आलीकडेस वर्तमान तर बटकुरकीचा तह शुरकून आम्ही शहापूर बेळगावचे सरदेस आलो होतों जितकैत मुधोळकर यांनीं येऊन गळी पडून नबाब त्याच्या मुलुखांत आले. मुलूख खराब होऊन चाळीस हजार पन्नास हजार रूपये [illegible] वर्षाप्रमाणें मागों लागला. तेव्हां आमची प्रार्थना करून आम्हांस नबाबाचा तोंडावर कोंशाचे अनमानें लोकापूर प्रा देशकाचा तेथें शुतरविलें आणि नबाबावर आमचा दबाव टाकून आपण भेटीस जाऊन बोलीचाली करूं लागले ------ अल्पस्वल्प मेजवानी आम्हीं मध्यतीस देविलो तें घेऊन जावें म्हणून सांगून पाठविलें वर नबाबजीनें दहा हजार रूपये तुम्हांस देतों असें सांगून पाठविलें. मुधोळकर यांचे कडन चाळीस पन्नास हजार रूपये घेतों. सालासजमधी माहालाचे तीस हजार व लोकापूर महालाचे पंधरा हजार येणें ' प्रमाणे खेरीज तीन महालाचे बाबा बारा त्यावर नजरे देऊन घेत असतो. आम्ही घेऊं म्हणून सांगितल्यावर नजर देऊन दहा हजार रूपये कबूल करून दुसरे दिवस कूच करून गेला.

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9th Nov.1751

Vithal Vishram writes from Sangire in Desmahal Pargana. He informs the Peshwa his arrival in the vicinity of Shahapur (Dist. Belgaum) after the treaty of Batkur. Here the chief of the Mudhol came to see~~t~~ the party with the news of the arrival of the Nawab in his territor~~r~~y. The Nawab demanded the tribute of forty thousand from the chief of Mudhol. To prevent that he suggested that the maratha party should meditate and they agrreed and accordingly the talk was opened with the Nawab who agreed to receive ten thousand and shifted his camp on the next day.

श्रीराम प्रसन्न. रूमाल नं. ७

श्रीमंत राजेश्री पंतप्रधान स्वामीराजाचे सेवेसी विनंती सेवक आज्ञाधारक रामराये नागनाथ त्रिकाळी साष्टांग नमस्कार विनंती अुपरी. येथील क्षेम ता।। छ २४ रबिलावल पावेतो त्रिवदीवर लस्कर नवाब अनवरदीखान सिराजदौला शाहतजंग जाणोन महाराजी वैभव लेखन आज्ञा केली पाहीजे या नंतर छ ९ रा।। वळ छ १४ रा।। वळ ता।। वर्तमान लिहून नवाब मार निल्हेचे हरकारे हा पाठविले असता मार्गी मुराररायाचे राअुतानी पत्र घेअून त्यास कैद करून ठेविला त्याची नकल दुसरी तारीखे प्रमाणे दोनी लखोटे करून वेगळे पाठविले आहेत त्याजवरोन वितास येअील माहाराजी नवाब मा।। निलेस कासीदा ------

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पाहून तेथ हरकारे राहून आअील्या मोरदोर चादरस त्याचे हवाले केले त्यानी ~~अु~~ अुंटावरोन देवनापटणास पाठविले . देवणापटणाहून लस्करास छ १९ रा।। वळी पावले, त्यास अुतर नवाब मशारनिल्हेनी लिहीले आहे त्याजवरोन विल्हास येअील. खताचा मतलब माझे नावची पत्री आसलीया त्यासही सुलक्ष असत. पत्र माझे नावी नव्हत. पहिल महाराजाची पत्र वरचेवरी त्याचे पत्रा हा येत होती, तर, तनखा देअीन फैकेच यके मार्ग काढीन अैस म्हणत होते. अता मुराररायाकरीता येकदर बहाना जाहला, पुढाती ध्वस्त होताच मार्ग करून घेतो. आधी सरकारच काम करून खातीरजमा जाहली याने सर्व चाकरी माझी रुजु जाणतो. माझे ग्रहच्या राजकर मुलुकामध्ये दुअी पडली. फैकेस मार्ग नाहीस जाहल. ध्वस्त होताच फैकेस तगादा करून पाठवितो. किल्ली फैकेस तगादा करून ते निरोपील पाहीजे. नवाब मारनिलेचे अवस्ता पाहाता नदी मध्ये अुको खात माणूस केसे श्रम पावता तेजपरी विचार सीपाह लोका कडून बलंग जाहले आहेत. अैसे अवस्था मध्ये सिपाह लोक फितुर होतहती. पटण वालेवाही फितुर चाळीला जातो. दरीफ मुरारराव अजी दोनी महीने पासोन फौज घेअून मुलुक लुटीतो. अमदानी चहुकडुन बंद जाहली आहे. नीत्ये लढाअी होत जाते. छ ३ तारीख छ १८ तारखेस दोनी लढाअी जाहल्या. अिश्वरी कृपा, माहराजाचे दये करून याचे गोळे त्यास लागताती, त्याचे गोळया यास लागत नाहीत. अजी ता।। तोफाच गोळा त्याजकडील येकास लागला नाही. बदुकचे गोल्या मात्र लागत जाताती. फरगीत्याजकडील मुरार रायास म्हणताती आम्ही तोफा घेअून ------- फाटले----------------

करीता न्ये तेाफाचा गेाळा येताच जेथीले तेथ रात्त निघेान जातील . ल्ढाअी आम्हावरी पडेल आहे ते तेाफा फरगी मारीले गेले वरी तुमच काये घ्यावे. त्यास मुराररराव म्हणातााती जे , आमची ल्ढाअी डाव घावचीआहे. जेसीकाडु पडेल तेस भाडणा घालीतेा घेाडे जाया हेातील तर घेाडे देतील. मला माणूस पडलीयाने त्याचा त्याचा जेाडचा मला माणूस या रणाा मध्ये केाठून आणावे १ लाक मले पडून गेलीया`न आम्ही केाणेा कामाचे रस्त बंाद केली. पुढ करीतेा चारा वैरणा जाळून, गाव जाळून तहसील बंद केली· केाणीकडील वर्तमान त्यास पाअु सक्त नाही. आमचा काम आम्ही करीतेा म्हणून नबाब देताती. मुरारराक्जीस नंदराजाकडील हरमाह चाळतेा. पुदचेरी वालेकडून हरमाह चालतेा, काही वेलुरवळे कडून चालत. वेगल मुलुकाची लुटी मुबलग गुरे दाणेा जाळा व किलेदाराइ कडून हेस चारी कडून त्याचा सुकाळ जाला आहे. येसी रेाजी जीवन अुपाव सेाडून दुसरे ठायी लावणेा परी जमअील. त्याबेगळ पन्नास लाख रूप्याचा खावीद जाहला.

नंदराजाकडून तीस लाख   म ाा अलीखानाकडून   लान
अजीतर ३०   चंदासे समअी रूाा   म्हणून रूाा
घेतले ४   घेतले २
अता पुदचेरीवालेकडून
घेतले ३ लाख   लुटी मुळ ६
वेलुरवालेकडून २   किलेदाराकडून जमीदाराकडून ३

येणेा प्रमाणेा पन्नास लाख रूपये घरी खजाना केला. तमाम पैका आपले मुलुकास पाठविला. केाणााचाही सील्हे करून देअीना. अेकास अेक विरेाध लावून अपल जीवन माडील आहे. नंदराजाचे वर्तमान, त्रिचापलीचे किले मघून फिरंगी निघेान मा ाा रदिल्हेवरी पैकेस मार्ग करा नाहीतर फरगी कडून मारून चालवणे, म्हणून अुाा पाठविलीा. पहील मिलादी घेअीन मुलुखही घेअीन पैकेही घेअीन, म्हणत हेाता, तेा तेा दम जीरला· यास ते म्हणाताती ,जे, मुलुख गनीमास लावून लुटविला . दुसरा असता तरी बेअीमानीस येता. सर्व प्रकार जीवदान आम्हास दिल्हे आहे. आम्हास नगद पैके देअून आमचे बसीदा ठेविले आहेत. त्या प्रमाणेा पैकेची निशा करीतेा. मुलुकातून मुरार रायास काडहून देणेा. पुढ पैकेस मुलुकावरी तनखा सुबत्ता हेाताच करून देतेा. तुम्ही आपले सरहदेत जाअून बसणेा. करेाड रूपये वेचून आपली सीबंदी व मुराररायास व तेाड मानवलस खर्च देअून आम्हावरी येहसान केल. फिरून करेाड रू ाात खर्च करून आम्हास विरेाघ करून अपकिर्ती देणेा केाणती गेाष्टी बर विचार करून याच अुत्तर लिहीणेा

म्हणून अुत्तर असे. चंदावरचे वर्तमान, त्याची फौज हजार स्वार पाचसे बारा हजार प्यके, बराहालेली सरजाम रामणा देऊन पदाने सुर म्हणून चंदावरचे व अरकाटचे सरहद्देस बहाले कमानी येऊन अुतरले आहेत. नवाब मात रनुळेस अुाा जे चीतबरास पाचसे स्वार शंभर फीरंगी दोनी तोफा पाठविलीयाने आम्ही कोरडला अुतरोन त्यास घेऊन लष्करास पावतो. त्यावरोन त्याचे त्याचे अुाा प्राा चीतबरास सेबरी फिरंगी दोनी तोफा पाचसे स्वार पाठविले आपली आपदा न पाहीली. येथ तोनी त्य कर्जीया लागला आहे. लोक पाठविले• लस्कर खाली आहे म्हणून छ १८ तारीखेस चढून आले. मार खाऊन गेले. चदावरच्यास मुराररायाने व पदचारीवालेस याणे दबावून लिहील की न फक्त दिवस दिवस अळश होऊ लागल. आठ दिवसचीतबरात मार्ग पाहीला. सेवट अुटून छ येऊन लस्करास पावले. पदाने सुसरी. अजी महीना जाहला. तेथेच आपले मुलुकवरी खबर बरी करीत बसले आहेत. त्रिचनापलिचे वर्तमान, श्रीरंगीनंदराज अुतरोन फौज पुढ [illegible] देऊन अुतरले असता तोफाचा मार फार जाहला. लोक जाया फार जाले त्यास्तव श्रीरंगपटणासी देऊन, फौज अुतरोन आपण श्रीरंगीच बसला आहे. त्रिचनापलीचा किला तीनी कोसचा फेर आहे. गोळी कोस कोस जात आहे गोल्याचे टपा सोडून, नंदराजाने आपले फौजे पैकी पाच हजार स्वार किले चीरसबंद **करणेक** साठी जाहजा चौकी ठेविली आहे. हेही किले बाहेर निघोन रातव करून स्वारावरी पडून, टस्त किलेस घेऊन येताती. तोडभानीतवर जमीदाराचे वकिल किलेत आहेत. मापासावरी मोठी पाळत करीताती. किलेमध्ये रूपयास ८८५ दाणे मिळत आहेत. तेथीले किलेदार नबाब निलेबे महुणे खैरूदी अलीखान त्यानी मजला पत्र लिहील ते दाजीनस पाठविले आहेत, त्याजवरून चित्तास येअील विदीत होये.

नंदराजाचे चंदावरचे राजास पत्र अुाानेआम्ही जमीदार तुम्हीजमीदार सेवट आम्हास तुम्हासच [illegible] काम पडेल. येसे सुबे किती आले किती गेले. फौज पाठवल तर समजोन पाठवणे. येसच मुराररावजीही पत्र अुाा जे मी हा मुलुकाचा किडा आहे, **अखेर** आम्हासी काम पडेल सुबेचे कुमकेस फौज पाठविता समजोन पाठविणे यैसी अुाा पावल्यावर माघ पुढ पाहत जमीदारी डाव घाव करीत बसले आहेत. त्रिचनापलीचे जमीदार कित्येक **नंद**राजासी भेटून किलेस हला करावा येसी तजविजेमध्ये आहे. ते सेटो समथी याही या प्रांती माहराजाची फौज असलीया अिंग्रेज व मारार निल्हे सर्व प्रकारी आपलेच आहेत. चौथचा अंमल बरा बसेल. दुसर अमीराने बोलावू पाठविल आहे. त्याज वर येहसान होतो. आपले फौजेसही पुढ कित्येक गोष्टीन कुमक होत आहे. मुजफर

खानास व मुसाबुसीत पुदचेरीवाले बोलावील आहे., म्हणून वार्ताही आहे त्याच बळजाह्ळी याने पुढ बर नव्हे माहराजास सर्व श्रुत आहे. तेथीला प्रसंग कवणेवरी आहे की नकळ. तेथीला प्रसंग तो येणापरी आहे. चित्तास आणिल पाहीजे विशश काये लिा हे विनंती.

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Rumal No.7 dt.31-2-1752

Ramraye Nagnath writes to the Peshwa from the camp of the Nawab at Trivedi about the imprisonment of the messengers and the urgent letters of the Peshwa to the Nawab. He says that the possibility of geting the tribute from the Nawabq is remote because of the conflict between Murarirao and him. He compares the Nawab to a man drawning in a river. The letter further relates the effect of Murarirao's artillery and his penetrating into the country. The letter discloses the illgotten wealth obtained by Murarirao from the french and from the chief of the Vellore. The collection of thirty lakhs by Murarirao is also narrated in it.

The letter further tells about the correspondence between Nanja Raja and the Nawab. The latter agrees to pay an appropriate ~~sum~~ sum to the former, if he persuades Murarirao to go back and help to establish peace and tranquility in the country.

An estimate of Tanjore force, ~~a~~ firing of cannons from Trichonapoly fort at Nanj Raja, Nanja Raja's abode in the temple of Shri Ranga, the economic blockade by Nanja Raja, the threat given to the king of Tanjore for the help to Muhammad Ali and finally the writer's urging upon the Peshwa to get sufficient help from the English and obtain and obtain chawth and sardeshmukhiin that country are the main items in the letter.

रुमाल नं. ७

श्री राम प्रसन्न.

श्रीमंत राजेश्री भाउु साहेबाचे सेवेसी

विनंती सेवक आज्ञाधारक रामराये नागनाथ त्रिकाळी साष्टांग नमस्कार विनंती अुपरी येथील क्षेम ता छ २५ जाा क पावेतो शंकरापुर जगदेवचा घाट माथा समीप जाणोन महाराजाचे कृपादीस्टीकडून क्षेम असे. महाराजी वैभव लेखन आज्ञा केली पाहीजे. यानंतर छ ८ र ाा खर चंदीदुर्गच पत्र छ २४ जमाबली कलकुर्गीस पावल दोनी महीनेस वर्तमानच येत नव्हत. माघोन वर्तमान आल. दोनी महीनेस पत्र पावली. अितकीयात माहाराजाच स्वारी पटणास जाअून पावले. माहाराजानी लिहील प्रमाणे नबाब मम-अलीखानास माकूल केल. अरकाट करीता पनास लाख रूपयाचे पैवे मधे अलो. दुसर मुराररराव यास मुलुकातून काहडून बाहेर घातलीयाने, हजार फिरगी पाचहजार स्वार पंचवीस तोफानीसी जमाव घेअून येणेच निघे. येकेल बेत मुरारराया करीता गुंता पडला माहाराजाचे चाकरीसमीथहून न पोहोचलो असता कित्येक गोस्टी करीता खान व मशाल मलीक प्रा आसलम खानजीस मजहता देअून रवाना केल, ते शंकरपुरास पावलो. पुढ मजल दर मजल येत आलो. बेगकुरचे वस्तेस येवून त्याजहता येअून पावतो कागदी पत्री लिहीणेच काम न हे नीरोप ही वकिलास घेअून येणे म्हणोन होता. येक दस्तक पालखी १ अुंट १ सांडी ५ बैल १० माणस १०० येस सीघ्र पाठविली याज्या मार्गी निरोप होअील त्यामार्गी येअून पावतो. सध्या जगदेवचे मुलुकामधून कातगडाचे मुळ सकळ वर्तमान विनंतीस येअील. तेथे मुजफरखान आपले भावाचे लुटमारे करीता कविले फुलचेरीस राहिल्याकरीता फरासीकन होअील तर्फ मग कदापी होणार नाही. पुदचेरी करीता फार घर बुडाली. कोणी राजी नाहीत. माहराजी केला बदबस्त मोह मराबाला फारस करीता माहराज रायेचा बदोबस्त करणार., माहराजा सारीखे प्रभु बादे-शहा समर्थ आहे. किर्ती व नफा व येश येअील, ते केलीयाने किर्ती, यास मुरारराये बगरज फौज आले म्हणोन मुलुकांतुन जात नाही याजला आहे. याचा विस्तार वकिले जमीदार त्याचा तपसील विनंती करीता विनंतीस येअील हे विनंती.

RUMAL NO.7 31st April 1752

Ramraye Nagnath the Peshwa's Vakil in the Karnatak writes to Bhau Sahib about his approach to the Nawab of Arcot who agreed to pay a tribute of fifty lakhs to the Peshwa. He further relates that the Nawab says that if Murarirao could be driven away by the Peshwa, the Nawab would serve the Peshwa with the force that is engaged in fight with Murarirao. The writer describes his halt at different places in the Karnatak and requests the Peshwa to come to the Karnatak as soon as possible.

रुमाल नं. ७ ता. २३-१०-१७५२.

श्रीमंत राजेश्री भाअुसाहेबाचे सेवेशीं.

विनंती विज्ञापना आज्ञाधारक रामराये नागनाथ त्रिकाळ साष्टांग नमस्कार विनंती अुपरी येथील क्षेम ता ाा छ १९ जिल्हेज जाणोन माहाराजाचे कृपेकरून क्षेम असे माहाराजी वैभव लेखन आज्ञा केली पाहीजे यानंतर पूर्वी विनंती म ाा अलीखानाचे लष्करांतून विनंतीपत्र पाठविले होते पावलच असेल महाराजानी निरोप देअून पाहीलेवरी चेनापटणास येवून त्याच अुतर घेअून दोन्ही अुतरेत येक अुतर देअीजे तोचदावर समीप होते त्याच अुतरदी घेअून पाहु म्हणोन येथ आलो येथ पत्र वस्त्र पाणी ती केली त्याच अुतर घेअून श्रीमंताची पत्र पावताच फौज येअून पावेस सीधीता करून स्वार जाहलो चंदाबरी पंधरा दिवस होतो माा अलीखानाचे लस्करास पावताच श्रीमंताच पत्राचा जबाब साल पैकेवा व पुढ येणेची तयारीचा दोनी अुतर म्हून घेअून मुजरद जोडी पाठविलो वेगळे पत्र आहे ते पत्र चितास आणोन त्यासारीखी विचार करून अुतर पाठविली या सर्व गोष्टीन येथीला बन्दोबस्त माहाराजाचे चीतान्सार होअून येत. चेनापटणचे कापितानास येक पत्र नबाब गाजदी खानाच करवून मजकडे पाठविली याने त्याची फिरंगीव गाडयी तोफा घेअून येतो. फिरंगीनेही करार केला आहे जे गाजदी खानाचे पत्र आणावणे मछलीबंदरास दबाव घालून तेथून हैदराबादेस दहामजलीने येअून पाअूसीरेचे मैदानी छावणी जाहली याने बिदनुर व केवा व श्रीरंगपठणाचे पैके येतील पवस भरमा वगैरे जमीदार व दुसरे वगैरेसहज दिपून जातील पुढे पुदचेरीवालेस दबाव घडून चदी वगैरे किले सुटतील अबदुल व बडाखानास व चदावरची फौजेस आरकाटची बदबस्ती सांगून म ाा अलीखानास हुजुर बोलावणे अुतम आहे. हैदराबादेकडे श्रीमंतानी फौजखाना करून आपण खुद गेलीया काये करीतील की येस दबाव घालून फौज कसी करून केलीया अुतम पक्षे आहे माहाराजाच अुरजीत व्हावेआ लोक फौजेस पावचे हेच रात्री दिवस निबध्यास लागला आहे मेहनतेस चाकरीस कमी करीत नाही सपत रायेची हस्तक पावे तरी अुतम असे पत्र येताती चितास आणोन शिघ्र अुतर येत गेलीया अुतम आहे. रोजमरे करीता हरमार कष्ट होताती. माझा तो सर्व प्रकारी अुतम हे विचार आहे.

RUMAL NO. 7 23-10-1752.

The Peshwa's Vakil Ramraye writes from the camp of Muhammad Ali about a letter received from Gaziuddin by the French, demanding help of the French forces and cannons. He further relates that the french who have decided to bring a letter from Gaziddin for a two fold purpose (1) To attack Machhalipatam and (2) thence to march towards Hyderabad. He suggests to the Peshwa that if the maratha force encamped in the Karnatak in the rainy season it will be easy to collect the tribute from Bidnur, Keva and Serirangapatam. By this action other palegars also will get amazed , the French would get frightened; this will lead to the recapture of fort Gingee.

रुमाल नं. ७ ता. ३०-१२-१७५२

श्रीराम प्रसन्न

श्रीमंतराजेश्री पंतप्रधान स्वामी राजाचे सेवेसी--

विनंती सेवक आज्ञाधारक रामराये नागनाथ त्रिकाळ साष्टांग नमस्कार विनंती ऊपरी येथील क्षेम ताा छ २१ सफर पावेतो हजागात्रीदीनलब मा॥ अलीखानोच लस्कर जाणेतान माहाराजी वैभव लेखन केले पाहीजे. यानंतर याप्रांताचे वर्तमान मुरार रावने पुदचेरी वालेसी सिल्हे करून अगदा मुलुक ऊस्कोन पुढे फौज बन्दी करून फिरगीस घेऊन याचे लष्करावरी यावयाची तजवीजे मध्ये आहेत. पुढ होऊील ते वर्तमान लीहील जाऊील नवाब मुजफरखान माहाराजा पासी पावले त्याचे बक्सी बरोबरी आपले भाऊ हसनदी खानास पत्र देवून पाठविले होत त्यासनलबरा अलीखानाची भेटी घेवून पत्र दिघली चदाचे समयी हसनदीखानास क्वणे मोजीब परीश्रम दिघला होता त्याज मोजीब चाळविलो म्हणान बहुत समाधान केले त्यास त्यानी ऊतर दिघल जे पुदचेरीस आपले कबिले आहेत सुटले बघोन करार बाधीत नाही म्हणान जबाब दिल जबाबहीन हे पत्राच ऊत्तर घेऊन त्याचा बक्सी फीरून आलाआहे नवाब मुजफरखान कामाचा आहे दादोधानी पुदचेरी वालेच नाव केल परन्तु त्याची त्याची मरजी न मी जाली काय हाती धरून काम काहकाज घेतील तर बहुत काम करतील ऊिकडील कामास ऊिगरे जाव चोन पुदचेरी वाला दबणार नाही ऊिगरेजाचा सरजाम अजी घरचा तीन हजार फिरगी व पाच हजार धार यावेगला तोफखाना. माहाराजाची फौज पटणा~~र~~कडे आली. याने त्यास घेऊन येणार म्हणून नबाब मा॥ अलीखानास पत्र यावे त्यास घेऊन [illegible] येता त्याचा तमाशा माहराज पहातील तर माझी मेहनत चीज होऊील नबाब मा॥ अलीखाफर मुस्नी आहे महाराजा कडील पत्र यादी न आली करीता विदीत होये हे विनंती.

RUMAL NO.7 dt.30-12-1752.

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Ramaraye Nagnath writes to the Peshwa about Mujafar Khan Gardi and recommends his services to the Peshwa, telling that his services would be useful in dealing with the foreigners. While narrating the affairs of the south he says that the French will not be curbed without the help of the English. He describes the saranjam of the English and expects the Peshwa's letter to him ~~as~~ soon

रुमाल नं.७ डीसेंबर १७५२.

मुरारजीच वर्तमान पुर्वी लिहीलच होत. येलीकडे वर्तमान कुल चारी हजार स्वार बारवाले अेक हजार फिरगी दोन अडीचसे तोफा पंधरा आणखीही तोफा जमा करीतो. फिरगी हडुखा बंदरास माणस पाठवून खरीदी करून आणवितो फिरंगीची सलाबत त्या लस्करावरी बहुत आहे. त्याचाच सरंजाम नीट कराव. येण प्रमाणे धावतीस लागला आहे. जमीयेती पैकी अिन्नुसखान्ना गडदोनी हजार स्वारानीसी मा॥ अळीखानाकडे गेले. पाचसे स्वार नदराजाची फौज मध्ये कडे गेली. त्याज बा॥ पाठविले. बाकी जमीयेत घेऊन किल्यापासी अुतरला आहे. बरकेवरी बरूगठेलीचा सरजाम करीतो. वर मजलीस बोलतो [illegible] की, श्रीमंताची आवजी आबादानीची आहे, अगर आपले सलुकीने आलीया अुत्तम नाही [illegible] तरी मुलुकात पाये ठेऊ देणार नाही-
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पैकेच वर्तमान, नदराजाकडे आले पासोन रोज वाढवून आठ हजार रुपये रोज ठरले. तो पावेतो सेवेसी निवेदन केलेच होत. त्याच वर्तमान चन्दावरास येऊन श्रीनिवासरायास पाठविल. लस्करात जाऊन त्याचे मुतसदी मध्ये गडबड होवून भेद आणिला. त्याचा तपसील अडीच लाख रुपयेची खर्च सिबंदी. बाकी दीड लाख रुपये, येस पंधरा महीनेस २२ता॥ रु॥ जमा केले. माळमवेसी मोबलग लुटी त्याजमध्ये लोकास काही आपण काही खजानेतील पैके खर्च करीत नाही. या वेगळ या॥ अलीखानाकडून चंदाचा लेक रजाखान चंदा त्रिचनापलीस लागला असता आरकार प्रांती, त्याने ठाणी अुडवून धुम माडविली होती. मुजेगराव व हणमतराव याज हा॥ आठसे घार स्वाये रोजमरे सररास अरधा रु॥ प्रा॥ जाता नगदी मदत खर्च चंदाचीदफे मिळून लाख रुपये घेतले. लाल गळा पेट अरकाटा समीप लुटली. माल मुबलग सांपडला. स्वाये मटेसी तीन लाख रु॥ वी जीतरब हातास लागल. मुलुकात राहजनी घोड मा॥ मुलुक्नी साविदी जाणेान मनास आले सारीख किलेदारास पालेगारास दबावून पैके घेतले. तीनसे ताकु बनाती वि॥ अलीखानाचे थोरली तोप दिघली. ते तो सरंजाम अवघा पेन गोडेस पाठवून तेथही किलेची मजबुदी करीतो. पूर्वी त्रिचेनापलीस मुरारी असता तखार व अलीखातूर त्रीचेनापली खालील - (फाटले)
त्या अमलाची बाकी आहे म्हणून बाहना करून दबावून ३ -४ लाख रुपये वसूल केले.

या सीवाये लढाअीचे हगामेत लग्न करून घेतल त्याबदले जाहजा पत्र स्वार पाठविली. चंदावरचे राज्यास लिहून पंधराहजार रूपये घेतले. फक्त वस्त्र म्हणून राज्यानी पाठविली. नंदराजाने पन्नास हजार रूपये दिल्हे मात अलीखानाने पंचवीस हजार रूा दिल्ह. कीयारीणाला अरकाटचा जमीदार व लानार गुडी देान्ही परगणे पाच लाख रूपयाचे. तेथीले आमीरास दबाकून शादी पटी म्हणून घेतले. येसच गणेश कवतीस नागर पंचमी व खामाराघना वगैरे जाबजा फर्मीश लिहून आणविले. त्याजपैकी चंदावरचे राज्याने ख्वाने व बकरे नारेल वगैरे १४ सेच करेस्त रूा २८०० नगद करून पाठविले. सिवयाच लुटल बोक्याच मिळाले. तेा विचार मुरारीने पाहून तीस लाख रूपयाचा खजानेच्दार आला. लेाकही बरेच जमविले त्यावेगळ मरेसिवी तेा गणतीच नाही. पुदचेरीस वकिल मुकामी ठेविला तेथ ज काळ लाविला. जे श्रीमंताच आगमन त्या प्रांतेस हेात आहे अलीया बंदरास अुपद्रव आमचे मिरासीस खेळेळ अुम्येतास बर नव्हे. येस पूर्ण जाणेान तजविज केली की नंदराज व आपण व तुम्ही येस त्रिवर्ग अेक चित हेाअून कर्नाटकात येअून घ्यावे येस फितुर करीतेा. यावेगळे रघेाजी भेासले व ताराबाअींकडे नानाप्रकारी कित्येक कित्येक सरदारास पत्र पाठवून सलाबत जंग हैदराबादेस आहे त्याची कुमक करणे. आम्हीही जातेा येस नाना परी अुपद्रव मांडीला आहे. याजवेगळ, श्रीमंतास पेन गेाडा व गुती हे देान्ही किले नवे ठाणी घातली, त्याची सनद नबाब गाजदी खानाचे मेाहरेनीसी करून पाठवितेा. हिला मीक्षता कर्नाटकाचा मामला आपले जिमे ठेवणे. त्याचा पैका करारप्रमाणे पावील येस मतलेब घालीतेा. घातलाही आहे. यास समाधान करतील तर भेटेन. नाही तर आपणास करीन. येस रात्रीचा दम मारीतेा. सळाची शक्ती राहिली नाही. जैसी कित्येक प्रकार लागताती जेसी पुना घुरघर त्यास राजे प्रंपत्या हेात. त्याजकडून अदीक वसवस पडला आहे. तीन तहुनीसी आहे परन्तु जेाम फार राखितेा महाराजा समर्थ पुनेहून जिकडे दृष्टी कराल तीकडील सर्व शत्रू पादाक्राती हेातील. पुढ जे हेाअील तेा विस्तार लिहीला जाअील. किष्णावरी फौजा येतील तेव्हा मुरारी केाणास न पुछ्ता निघून जाअील. त्यास रेाजमरा काये बदल देअून खर्च खाले येता. यैस नंदराजाचे कारभारी जासेापत व्यंकटराव श्रीनिवास रायाजी म्हणाले. त्यास त्यानी अुत्तर दिल्हे जे, नंदराज खुद परसद केाणाची गेाष्टी यैकत नाही. आम्ही येत आहेा. पुदचेरी वालेसी मिळून फितुर करील त्यास्तव लावुन ठेविल आहे. त्याचा भाव समेारला आहे. महीनाभर पाहून त्यास वाटेलागेस

करीतो. येत्नांस काही अुण करीत नाही. पुढ तरी मुरारी कडील पत्र आलीया माझे विद्यमानी पाठवून त्याची बातमी नीट लिहून आणावीन. याविशी जे आज्ञा हे विनंती

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Rumal No. 7 Dec. 1752

The news letter opens with a description, the movement of Murarirao Ghorpade, and his abode at the foot of the Trichonopoly fort with the force of four thousand infantry, one thousand french and two hundred fifty cannons. Murarirao tells the letter-writer that he would oppose the peshwa in the Karnatak, if he did not show a conciliatory attitude towards him. The letter futher reveals that Murarirao had setteled with Nanj Raja that he should get Rupees eight thousand per day. By all kinds of means Murarirao had accumulated Rs.22 1/2 lakhs within fifteen months. His action in geting more money from the people, his penetration into the Arcot territory by defeating Raja Sahib, his help to the Nawab with the assurance of Rs. one lakhfrom the Nawab to him, his raid on lalgala Bazar, his leving tribute from the palegars and kittedars, his collection of money from Nanja Raja and the Arcot Nawab and from the king of Tanjore, his threatening the Peshwa by writing letters to Tarabai and Raghuji Bhosale against the Peshwa and his probable escape from that territory on the return of the Peshwa to the Karnatak, is narrated in this letter.

रुमाल नं. ७

श्रीराम प्रसन्न.

मुरार रावजीच वर्तमान वरचेवरी लिहीत आलो श्रुत जहल असेल त्यानंतर वर्तमान त्रिचनापलीस श्रीरंगाहून चंदीस येताना मार्गीवलोगापुरा समीप रजेणगड तेथील किलेदार मातबर खानास पन्नास हजार रुा चे त्याला झाली देणे म्हणोन तगादा केला त्यास आपले सुबेदार आहेत त्याचा हुकूम आणवून जेस आज्ञा करतील तेस देविलो मुलुकामधे काही ताकत नाही म्हणून पत्र लिा त्यास त्यानी जबाब लिहीला लिहीला जे मुलुकास खाविंद आम्हीं नवस करू तोच खाविंद येस कितेक गोष्टी दबावून आठ मुकाम करून तेथ बंद मवेसी घरून गाव जाळून जे काये अुपद्रव करावयाच करून सेवट पधरा हजार रुा दोनी अुट येक घोडा तेथ घेतल तेथून त्यागगडास आले किलेदाराकडून चारी हजार रुा घेतले तेथून त्रिमलूर परगणा चंदीस दहा कोस आहे तेथ अुतरोन अिकडे त्रिणामल तीकडे अरकाटचा रोख अिकडे लस्करचे रोख तीकडे भावनगरी येस चारी दसेस फौज पाठवून गाव मनास आले सारीखे पळून जाता बाकी राहीले लोकास लुटील गाव जाळीले त्रिवातूर परगणेचा गाव चीवली गमट म्हणोन मातबर गाव तेथीला पाटील वराणासी नरसिंव्ह अवारी प्रसीधं वअी दिला त्वक्किात सावध त्याबालवमा समान कोणी नाही तेशास घरून मनास आल सारीख व्दीवे घेऊन अती मारून टाकील येस गाव गाव अेक दोनी हत्या करीतच गेले त्याची त्याची यादीबस्त ठराऊन सेवेसी पाठविलो त्रिक्कुराहून कूच करून चंदीचे नदीवरी जावून अुतरले तेथून त्याचे वकीलाबरोबर मोरोजी यानेस तीस स्वारानीसी पुदचेरीस पाठविल करारा प्रमाणें आम्ही आलो पैकेचा सरजाम काये आहे आम्हास सर्व प्रकार नबाब म ा अलीखानच साहीत्ये करणे म्हणून सेमरी पत्र आली तुमचे सील बवरी दिस्टी देऊन त्याच लिहील येकीकडे ठेवून अलीपत्रामध्ये ४ाा५ पत्र त्याज बाा पाठवून दाखविली तेही तजविजे मध्ये पडले आहेत पैके नगद दिल्हे घेऊन निघून जाअील तरी कैस हुलतरी देतजाअी पैके दिल्हे याने याजकडून मामदियेस होअील म्हणावे होत नाही लुटीकरून गाव खेडेचे गुर मात्र आणतील येसज झाबसाल त्याचा लागला आहे येक वार्ता आहे कीं त्याची आणप्रमाणा जाळी आजी अुदीया लस्करावरी येणार पुढे होअील ते लिहील होा

RUMAL NO.7 December 1752 ?

The Peshwa's Vakil Ramraye wrote to the Peshwa from Pondicherry, that Murarirao threatened the killedars of Rajengad and obtained the payment of Rs. 15/- thousand and two camels from him, and 4 thousand from the killedars of Tyaggad. Then halting at Carour, Murarirao sent a call to the writer who came from pondicherry to see him. Murarirao inquired about the money due from the Peshwa and disclosed that that Peshwa had requested him to help Muhammad Ali. But, he would not move without money. The writer heard that the agreement was reached between Muahammad Ali and Murarirao.

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रुमाल नं. १०

पुरवणी श्रीमंत रा. पंतप्रधान स्वामीचे सेवेशीं--

केपलकरी याचा मजकूर सविस्तर राजेश्री तात्यानी लिहीला आहे त्यावरुन विदीत होअील रा चिमणाजी कृष्ण याबाबत बाडविशाद व हसन अलीच्या देसायाचे जामीन करुन हरपनहळीकर याजकडून आणावयाचा करार आहे. त्यास आज्ञाकरुन सत्वर आणावयास स्वामी समर्थ आहां. धारवाडचा वगैरे कित्येक कामें संदर्भ करावयाचे आहेत त्यास आपण येथें गुंतलों तेव्हां याची आज्ञा होअील त्याप्रमाणें करुं. येथील मोरे व चिमणाप्पा हे माणूस अेक वक्ती, प्रामाणीक स्वामींच्या पायांशीं दुसरा विचार नाहीं-------- याप्रीतीही या कार्यामुळें स्वामींचा दबाव थोरसा जाहला. अुभयतांस सर्व पालेकर वगैरे घोरपडे आदीकरुन दसमान जाहले तें पत्रीं लिहीता न ये.

Rumal No. 10 May 1753.

(This letter is written by Vithal Vishram, the Minister of Sawantwadi, from Bahadur Binda in May 1753. If this read along with letter No. 104 from Peshwa Daftar XXVIII, the time, and the writer can easily be indicated.)

Vithal Vishram requests the Peshwa to order Chimanaji Krishna to bring surety of Jaminkhan Desai from the chief of Harpan Hali as decided. He further recommends one more and Chimanappa for the appointment in the Peshwa's service. Further he states that people in that territory are well impressed with awe due to timely action.

श्रीमंत राजेश्री पंतप्रधान
स्वामी राजाचे सेवेशीं

विनंती सेवक आज्ञाधारक रामराये नागनाथ त्रिकाळ साष्टांग नमस्कार. विनंती अुपरी येथील क्षेम ता ११ छ ५ सफर त्रिवदी जाणेान माहाराजी वैभव लेखन आज्ञा केली पाहीजे. यानंतर छ मामी प्राथःकाळी सलाबतजंगाचे लस्कराहून मोहनमळ वकिलाची पत्रें घेअून छ१६ मोहरम वीस दिवस कासीद घेअून आला. श्रीमंतासी सलाबतजंगासी ४ ५ लढाअी बरी जाणान समशेर बहादरचा घोडा तोफाचे गोल्याखाले अुडून गेला. त्याचे क्षेम जाहल. सुळाचा पैगाम दिल्हा, जे दरोबस्त खानदेश व नाशीक त्री क जाळनापुर, व संगमनेर व केजापुर अवरंगाबादचा तालुका बिजापूर वगैरे सातारेचा तालुका (हवेली-अवरंगाबादेजवळ) कर्नाटक हैदराबाद अवरंगाबाद बेदर दरोबस्त चौथ सरदेशमुखीचा अमल येस येसदळ लाख रूा चा मुलूख सिवाये चौथ देअू म्हणाताती कबूल करीत नाहीत. मल्हारजी होळकर येस कबूल करणे युक्त नसेा येस मसलत देताती शानवर्जखान याजकडे अित्का देणा बर नव्हे म्हणाताती. सेवट काये होअील की पाहावे. फौज भारी सरदार अुमदे मिळाले आहेत. मुसाबुसी जाअून भेटून आला. म्हणान वर्तमान आल्यावरोन नबाब अलीखान बहूत खुश जहाले. या समयीं खबर असता, तरी कबूल करणे अुतम आहे. त्यास काये राहील म्हणान फर्मावील. त्यास सेवकाने जबाब दिला जे अेक सुबा त्यास देअून वरकड पाच सुबे सीवायेक सबा अवरगाबाद तरीच कासीनीशा त्याच समाधान होणा अुत्तम. पक्षे तेही वर्तमान येअील म्हणान सांगितल हे खुशी मजला तो फार जाहली. आमचे बादशाहपरी खाविंद तरी मुरबी तरी त्याच जित्का अुरजीत तित्का मजला बर म्हणान बहुत संतोष पाअून वर्तमान सांगितल. माहराजास श्रृत व्हावे म्हणान अु ११ आसे. येसी काबू कधी येणार नाही खञ खजाना त्याचेथ नाही वरूणान्वरीस त्याची क्षीण गती आहे पुढ डोअी अुचलल्यास ठावनलाव बिल्कूल काब डावे' फीरंगी पैके देअून पुढ नाहीते फिसाद करवितील. सवदागरी मरून नफा मिळवणार त्यास येका येक लाखाची अमदानीस हुजात त्याचे गुमास्तेस मुलुखातुन जाहली. तेव्हा त्यास लालुची केसी सुटू पावेल. तेथ मुजफर खानही येअून पावले आहेत. पुलचेरी येणा प्रमाणे घेअीन. फलाणे म्हणान बडाअी मारील. फुळचेरी सीवाये अिंग्रेज केाफठणा वाला पुदचेरीची तंबी बंद होत नाहीं. समर्थास हरअेक विचार देणार देताती. मीही नवसेवक सुचल ते विनंती केली. आस फरगी फरासी त्यास तोडावे. त्याची गोष्ट चीतासी घेतलीच आहे.

तोच विचार निश्चये केला पाहीजे मुल्कामध्ये आम्हीच गनीम व जमीनदार बडा म्हणवितो तो गनीमही आपणाच. दखणाचा बादशाह आपणाच. म्हणून दम मारीतो. नव्ह मुजफरखानानी नबाब मा। आलीखानास आम्हास रावजीची क्त वरकेरी येअू लागले जाणेस सिध्दीता केली आहे. जाणेची मसलत तुम्हास अुा आहे. तुम्ही जेखी मसलत द्याल ते अकारी करू म्हणून त्यास जबाब. अुा जे अजी हिंदुस्तान व दखणाचे सरदार दयावंत होअून बोलावील. आमचा आदुष्ट अुभा राहील म्हणून या पाटवे अुपरी तजवीज करीता सीघ्रे जाणे बर, म्हणून अुा आहे. मुजफरखान काकाचा

चे व्रीती आहे. मुराररायाचे वर्तमान तरी लस्करास दाहा कोसावरी येअून अुतरला आहे. चंदीही तेथून साहा कोस आहे. सिताराम म्हणून फुचेरी वालेकडून वकिल गेला आहे, नगद पैके मागतातीत्यास पुदचेरीवाला म्हणतो, जे नगद पैके देतो तुमचे कबीले पुदचेरीस ठेवणे हे ठेवीत नाहीत. मुलखावरी तनखा करून देतो मुलखाचे पैके अणोन घेअून मुल्काचा बादबस्त करणे म्हणून नबाब साल लागला आहे. हे चोर राअून मुल्कामध्ये फैलुन मुलख लुटुन जाळून माणसास जखमी करून अमीलास धरून पैसे वसूल करीताती. देशास जातो म्हणून आवअी घातली आहे. फौजही लस्करास नमुद होत आहे चीतातीळ गोष्टी. सलाबतजंगाचा माहाराजाचा सलुक जाहले वरी कोणी सरदारा बरोबर फौज देअून या मुल्कास पाठविली याने, मुल्काचा बन्दोबस्त पत्राप्रमाणे करून पुढ श्रीरंगपटणावरी आपली फौज व पटणास व यास आवघे येक ठायी करून तेथे पैका काहडून आवदाचा खर्च पटणाकडून काहडावे. गुदस्त मध्ये गुजरातीकडे मा। रो। दादासाहेब गेले होते. तेसच कर जीलहेस फौजे नसी आलीयाने सरदार आवघे येअून भेटून त्यास समलेजे यासे खाविंद महाराजास आमचे भरवसेचे लोक पुढले वरूषाची फौजाची अमदानी आलीया जे गतवरूशी जाहले तेसच की फौजा येणाचा भरवसा करावयेस, विचारात पडतील. सुचल ते विनंती अुा आहे माहाराजासमर्थ सात महीने पाअुसाला सबवी आहे. याचा विचार बरा करावा. मार्ग व मार्ग अदोनी सीरावरोन दाणा चारा लस्करास पुरा पडेल.

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12th Dec.1753

From the camp to Muhammad Ali at Trivadi, Ramraye Nagnath reports to the Peshwa, about the reaction of the news of the defeat of Salabat Jang by the Peshwa. Muhammad Ali after this news, asked the writer about the plan of distribution of subhas of the Nizam. Muhammad Ali boasts of capturing Pondichary. He further boasts of being the only supreme power in the country. He thinks that he is the only chief of the Deccan. Due to the Peshwa's many letters he is ready to listen The Peshwa's advice.

Murarirao is at a distance of twenty miles from Tanjore. The French have deputed their envoy, Sitaram by name to him (Murarirao). He demanded money. The French told him to encamp in the fort of Pondichary. He is penetrating in to the country. He has given away the news that he is going to his own territory. The writer suggests that after the treaty between the Peshwa and Salabat Jang, the Peshwa should come to the Karnataka along with other Sardars for the collection of tribute from Serirangapatam and other territory.

रूमाल नं. ७

श्रीराम प्रसन्न

विनंती विज्ञापना येसीजे मुराररराव तीन हजार स्वारामधे दोनी फौजा करून चाल्लाती दीड हजार स्वार त्यास नबाब मा‍ा अलीखानाचे लस्करास नमूद होऊन गाव गानास जाळून माणसास मारून पुदचेरीवाळेची ठाणी आहेत त्याचे आसरेन जाऊन बस्ती करीत जाणे म्हणून त्यास निरोप देऊन आपण त्रीणामळचे मार्ग आपली फौज घेऊन मारीत गाव जाळीत सुटीत अमीरास धरून पैके वसूल करीत अरकाटचे रोख गेले.दुसरी फौज यास छ २   सेनीवरील मुध्देहून बादजावेसी धरून गाव जाळीत जाबडया अमीरास धरून लस्करास कोबेरीन मुद जाहले.याा आबरारखान बोक्सी व सीलीमखान या दोघा बरोबर फौज देऊन दोनी फौजावरून त्याचे मुकाबलेस गेले. नाको नाके जाहली.आस्तमान जाहला.आपले आपले ठिकाणेस गेले,अजी तीसरी तारीखे पासोन क्जीया आरभ जाहला आहे.--- फाटले --- पुदचेरीवाला पैक्करी ~~नसम्म~~गेला. आता मुराररराव पैके करीजहाला.आम्हास अिश्वराच बळ कीवा महाराजाचे बळ जाणेान पत्राची मार्ग रक्षीत बसलो आहो.म्हणून बहुत कुराअी करीत होतो.त्यास सलाबत जंगाचे वर्तमान येताच आवघची सुटून जाते तीघेही सुस्त होऊन जातालीकिंवा पादाक्रांती होताती म्हणून सांगीतल.येण प्रमानी विचार आहे.वंदावरचे राजेस सांगून पाठवितात की मा‍ा अलीखानाची कुमक कराल तर तुमचे मुलुकास धोका पावेल म्हणून लिहीतो.येसी पुडाअी मातुली आहे देवणापटणाची ठाणी चालत नाही.देवणापटणावर जावून मजीद्या फुळचेरीवालेस भेटून त्याची फौज घेऊन ते आपण याजवरी यावे येसा विचार केला आहे.

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January 1753

The News-letter from Karnatak. The writer states that Murarirao advised the Nawab Muhammad Ali to penetrate into the country during his march through the thanas belonging to the French and he himself started penetrating the territory by the way of Trinamal towards Arcot. In the opinion of the writer Murarirao had become reach he has sent a warning to the King of Tanjore not to help the English.

रुमाल नं. ७

मदिहस्त अक्बार माहे रमजान गुरे मगळवार ता.१२ बुधवार मीाा वरुगोळी व जुराकीचा सरंजाम जाहाजावरी ही अतीश्ये चडाविली व लस्करासीही पाठविली आणि पाठवित आहेत मुसे सुपेर व मुसेचे विना व मुसेलास यां तीघे जणासही लस्करासी रवाना केलें जाहजावरुन तीनी गनाला थोर अुतरविल्या तेही लस्करासी पाठवणार आहेत म्हणोन वर्तमान यसे मुसे सुपेर मुसे बुसीचे अैवजी जात होता तो फिरुन आला होता त्यास आजी तीनी प्रेहेर दोनी घटकास स्वार होअून मछेली बंदरासी गेला वरकड वर्तमान दरबार येथा प्रेकारे जाहला असे तमाम फिरंगी लहान थोरावरी मुसेलालीचा दाब मोठा असे असले वर्तमान लिहीले असे श्रुत होये.

रो ाा छ ३ गुरुवार जाहजावरुन बंदुकाने भरले ले तीनीसे अुतरले दर सेंदुकास पन्नास बंदुक असते याप्रकारे अकरा जाहजांतही जहजास दोनी सेंदुका भरुन आले आहे म्हणोन वर्तमान असे व विलायेती रुपतीस थैली या जाहजावरुन अुतरविले दर थैलीस पाच हजार पताका पताकामणाये चैंमडीच रुाचे अेक पताक मृत असावे म्हणोन लिहीले असे मुसेलाली अुपरांती दोनी प्रेहरा नंतरे लस्करासी रवाना होअून गेले वरकड वर्तमान येथास्तीत असे रोाा छ ४ सुक्रवार ता ाा छ १५ मगळवार मीाा कोपठणासी देवणापटणाचे किलेदाराने पत्र लिहून आठ दिवसाचे वायदेने पाठविल त्यास त्थून गुडालुर तरी कों सोडीले काये आल हेच मणान गुलीळीचो किला सोडीलेन मणान किलेदारावरी येतराजी करुन त्या किलेदारास ते गेरव जाहजाचा कपीता बद त्याचे नावी किलेदारीची सनद पाठविली हाडांत जीव असते तंवर किला न देणे म्हणोन ताकिद आली त्यावरुन दोंस त्यास आरभ जाहल मोहर्चे लाविले आहेत बेसुमार गो यांचा मार होतो ते शैंढ्या करुन पुरवनादीन प्रेतीत मी व्यारी तोफा थोर वगर नाळाव्हरु गोळीची रेज लागली आहे मुसेव्ळी खुद तीनी दिवसांत किला फते करीतो म्हणोन गेले किल्यासी पुर्वभागीस-मुद्र दक्षिणेस गरुड नदीस-मुद्र गामीनी किल्यास लागून जाहली आहे पछेमेस स्वारी किल्यास लागून आली आहे अुतरेकडून गवतीकडे मधे मधे बुरुजें बांधुन तोफा ठेविल्या आहेत ते बुरुजें घेअून पुढे मोहरचा चालवणार आहेत नजीबुला खानाचे वकिल हकिम आरसली खान व रंगोपत

रंगोपंत नामी ब्राम्हणे येसें दोघ आले आहेत मीळ्यानीब यकोवीस होन व ब्राम्हणानी पांच होन नजर केलीया माहफुस खानाचे वकिल व ख्वातुल वाहब खानाचे वकिलही येवून हजर आहेत मुलुकांत ज्या ज्या किले हे ते ते अरादी पाडून टाकून तेथील ठाणी आगदी अुडवून लस्करासी हकांडी घेतली श्रीरंग जे दअुके स्वार नादाचे ठाणे होता तेही अुठून आले सवंच अिंग्रजाचे ठाणे तीरचानापलीस यहे त्यानी हे वर्तमान अैकून श्रीरंग कायेम केले म्हणून वर्तमान निळ्येसे कीले अगदी बुरूजा पाडून सास खिडारीं करून सोडीली देवणापटणाचे किल्यास अुतरेकडे बुरूजे होती याजवरी तमाम फौजेनीसी दोनी टोल्या बेटून हला करून दोनी बुरूजे घेतली तेथं त्याचे सें दिडसें फिरंगी व दोनीसे बारवाले होते त्यांत कितेक फाले दोनीसे लोक मारले गेले तीस माणूस पडाजू आलं याज कडील दोघ सरदार मुसेबीना मरणार व मुसे मंसमणार जखमी जाहले व सें दिडसे माणूस फिरंगी व बारवले मारले गेले . बुरूज फत्ते केली पुढे मोरचे चालविले आहेत गोळे अतिश्ये चालताती येथून तोफा वगैरे नाळा व दल गोळी वरचे वरी पाठवितच आहेत वरकड वर्तमान येथास्थित आसे श्रुत होये.

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RUMAL NO. 7

Tuesday, 17th July 1753

This news letter relates the movements of the French and their manufacture of ammunition. It further speaks of the arrival of eleven ships, with artillery and ammunition, and of the dispute between the killeder of chenapattam and Deonapattam. The skirmish that ensued between the two killedars with the help of the English and the Capture of the Cidadel by the English is also narrated therein.

रू मा

रुमाल नं. ७ ता. ७.२.१७५५

श्रीमंत राजेश्री पंतप्रधान स्वामीचे सेवेसी

आज्ञाधारक बनाजी माधवराअु कृतानेक सा ।। नमस्कार विज्ञापना येथील कुशल माघ वद्य येकादसी शुक्रवारपर्यंत स्वामीच्या कटाक्षावलोकने असे. आम्ही निरोप घेअून स्वार जाहलीयानंतर अुभयता राये हुबळीस सुखरूप पावलो. मजल दर मजल जात असो. संस्थानास पावलीयावर सीघ्रच श्रीमंत राजश्री बावाकडे व स्वामीचे सेवेसी तेथील वर्तमानाची पत्रेंलिहून पाठवून देअूं. दलवअी याजकडे पुण्याचे मुकामीहून जोडया पत्रें देअून रवाना केल्या होत्या. त्याप्रति अुतरे घेअून सेवेसी आले आहेत त्याजवरून सकळ भावार्थ वेद्य होअील. बहुत काये लिहीणे. कृपा निरंतर असू दिधली पाहीजे हे विज्ञापना.

Rumal No. 7. 7-2-1755

Banaji Madhavrao writes to the Peshwa from Hubli on his way to Srirangapatam about the messengers sent by the later to the Dalway from Poona and thereon Dalway's reply to the Peshwa.

रुमाल नं. ७ मंगळवार ता.२७ जाने.१७५६

८ श्रीरामोजयती

राजश्री महीपतराव दादा स्वामी गोसावी यांसीं----

पे।। रामचंद्र बाबाजी कृतानेक दंडवत प्रणाम यासी विनंती अुपरी बिदरचा राजा हरपनहळीकरानी खरा करून त्याचे साहीत्य केलें तो बळावला हें वर्तमान पेशजी सम साअूजीरमा बराबर हुजूर लिहीलें आहे. अलीकडे हरपनहळीकरानी बिदरचे आवजीस सांगोन पाठविले कीं बखेडा आहे पुढें याचा विचार कसा असे सांगणे जाताच तोणे या राज्याचे घर म्हणीजे निर्पणायाचे होते तें सुटून दाबावीस माणूस मारले हे वर्तमान हरपनहळीकरास येताच याणें तीन हजार प्यादे व पांचसें स्वार ऐसे पाठवून राज्यास काढून प्याचा व यांचा मिळोन जथा हजार बारासें स्वार व चार पांच हजार प्यादा मिळोन कूच करून नद गांवचे सुमारास येअून अुतरले तेव्हा आम्ही हरीहराहून निघोन अुकडकत्रीस आलों. तेथून रा।। वीरभद्रया व कृष्णप्पा सबनीस बिदरकराचे हजार स्वार व दोन तीन हजार जिसम होनेळीस आहेत. त्यास लिहून पाठविलें कीं तुमचा आमचा करार असतां तुम्हाकडून कोणही मातबर येवून बराथकिल ठिकाणें करून जावे तें न केले हली हें असे झाले आहे तरी तुम्ही खासे खासे येअून बखराकीबाल ठिकाणें जावे त्यावरून त्यांणीं संस्थानास लिहून पाठवून परवानगी आणावीली आणि आम्हांकडे मातबर पाठवून रदबदली फार केली कीं तुम्हांस वीस हजार होन देतों तुम्हीं प्यास हतीखालीं घालोन जीवें मारावें. आम्ही अुतर दिलें कीं मारणें हे गोष्टीस सरकारची आज्ञा पाहीजे द्रव्य घेअून हे कर्म करा म्हणून तुम्ही पहिलेच बोलत होतां ते समयीं आमचे हाता खाली होता ते समयीं ते गोष्ट आम्हांस पसंद जाली नाहीं आतां तो हरपनहळीकरांचे फौजेंत असें असतां आमचा यत्न नाहीं जरी तुम्ही यअून बखेटा आहे असे दाखल्यानें आमची निशा पुरविली तरी हरपनहळीकरांचे सांगुन हें बंड मोडीतों तेव्हा त्यांणीं त्याचा खुणामुद्रा सर्वही लिहून पाठविल्या तेणे प्रमाणें पहातां सर्व यथास्तीत आहे तुम्ही येअून पाहून जाणें म्हटल्यास म्हणतात कीं तो लटीका अन्तर्यामी सांगोन पाठविले कीं आम्ही कूटूंबसहीत गुंतलो आहोआम्हास पुसून काये येतें म्हणतात हरपनहळीकर म्हणतो कीं यास बिदनुरास घेअून जाअून सर्वत्रास दाखवून तेथील मातबरांचे विचारें जे करणें ते करतों आपण बिदरकरांचा लेक तर चाकर तर येसें म्हणून फौजेस पुरता दारू गोळा करण जे माला अित्यादी सामानानसी चालीले खेडे करणे नाहीं तुम्हास काडीचा अुपसर्ग नाहीं या प्रमाणे प्रकारचे वर्तमान अजी छ२४ रबिलवाल पर्यंत असे हुजुर विदीत करावे हे विनंती.

dt. 27-1-1756.

Ramachandra Babaji writes to Mahipatrao Dada from Bidnur about the restoration of the King to the throne of Bidnur by the chief of Harpanhalli. He states that the force belonging to Harpanhalli consisting of three thousand foot and five hundred horse entered in the territory of Bidnur and captured the places belonging to Bidnur. A protest had been made about this. Thereupon the chief of Harpanhalli offered twenty thousand rupees to the Marathas if they killed the son of the chief of Bidnur. The marathas would not consent to this, as this killing required the prior sanction of the Peshwa. The marathas were assured of their safety.

पै ॥ छ १६ जमादिलाखर

सेवेसी विनंती सेवक माहादजी केशव विज्ञापना यैसीजे. आज चित्रदुर्गकरांचे तीन गाव मोडून कट्टी भरावयाची आज्ञा केली होती त्यास अनेगोदीकराचे वाराडये जासूद बरोबर घेऊन लस्करचे अुजवेबाजूस अेक कोसावर कुरी कोणी गाव मोडून दाणा पाच साशे पडसी व वैरण लस्कर भरून गेले मागाहून तोफखानीयाकडील कारकून गणेशपंत व से पन्नास स्वार आले त्याणी पाहीले तों अेक गाव कट्टी भरली आम्हीं त्यास सांगोन पाठविले कीं श्रीमंतानी आणखी दोन गाव मोडावयास सांगितले आहेत. वाहाडये घेऊन आम्हीं पुढे घेऊन जातो मागाहून तुम्हीं तोफा घेऊन येणे. त्यास त्याणी आम्हीं गेलो ती वाट टाकून आपले स्वार व काही लस्करची कही यैसे येऊन कसबा वड येथें कजिया केला बाक्करी बाहेर निघोन दोनचार माणूस लष्करचे जखमी केले मागाहून तोफा येत होत्या. त्या आम्हीं ज्यामार्गे गेलो त्याच मार्गे पाउण कोस आमचे स्वार घेऊन जात होते परंतु याणी आपले स्वार पाठवून तोफा कसबे वड येथे आणून लाविल्या आम्हीं सडे येऊन यास सांगितले कीं मौजे कोटगीन हाळ व मौजे गादीगीनूर हे दोन गाव मोडावयाची आज्ञा आहे. तुम्हीं कसबा वडच्या शहास न गुंतावे हा गाव मातबर आहे. दो तोफानी येणार नाहीं. फार करून कही भरून लस्करात गेली परंतु त्याणी अग्रहच केला कीं हा गाव आम्हीं निश्चय घेणार मग कोसाव आमची फौज व काही कही गेली होती ती माघारी कसबा वड येथें आणविली. दहा वीस बार तोफाचे केले. गावाबाहेरील पेठ जाळीलीव खंदकातून पांचसहाशें गुरें बाहिर निघालींती कहींवाल्यानी लुटली. अेक प्रहर दिवस शेष राहीला आहे. अैके मातबर तोफेचे खिळे वाकले व कणा मोडला. कोतवाल गाडा तिजला नाही. तोफ मातबर, मातबार गाडयावर चढल्याखेरीज येता नये व हा कसबा घेतलीयाने दहापांच हजार रु. कदाचित खंडणी कुकेल हाही अदमास दिसतो. आज्ञा होअील तर रात्री चौकी करूं. अुदैक आणखी चार तोफा व कांहीं फौज पाठवून द्यावी. सेवेसी श्रुत होये. हे विज्ञापना

Received on Dt.18.3.1756.

Received on dt.18.3.1756.

Mahadaji Keshav gives an account of his activities in Karnatak in exacting money and supplies for some villagers Chitradurga and others according to the Peshwa's order.

त्याजविशी

रुमाल नं. ७

सेवेसी विज्ञापना सोंधेकर यांची ठाणींजांबोळी महालांत होतींत्यास फिरंगीयाणीं घेवून आपले लोक घातले होते. फिरंगीयांचा मोड जाहाला ते समयीं जाबेली ठाणें टाकून गेले त्यांत कान्हडे यांचे लोक येऊन ठाणेंत राहीले हें वर्तमान मर्दनगडी रा॥ येसाजीपंत यांस कळलें त्यावरून लोक पाठवून सरकारचे ठाणें बसविलें सुपें प्रांतातील असुचे ठाणें सरदारांत आहे. त्याजविशी सोंधेकर राजश्री गोपाळराव यांस लिहीतात ते स्वामीस वर्तमान लिहीतील या करीतां लिहीले आहे. सध्यांही दोन्हीं ठाणी मर्दनगडच्या अुपयोगी आहेत म्हणून सेवेसीं लिहीले आहे. तसेंच अुसगावचे ठाणें सरकारांत आहे त्याची रदबदली सावंताकडून येअील तरी तोही जागा दुसरीयाकडे कार्याचा नाहीं वरकड कोणतेही ठाणें दुसरीयाचे समीप नाहीं. सेवेसी श्रुत होये हे विनंती.----

May 1756

This letter should be read with the letter No.144 of Peshwa Daftar XXVIII

Mukund Shripat, the Peshwa's agent, who was with Murarirao Ghorpade writes about Sondha. He says that the Portuguese have established their thanas in the place of those of Sondha in the Jambli Mahal. When Yesaji Pant came to know of this, the Marathas established their thana by driving the Portuguese out. He reports further that the thana Assu, in the teritory of Supa, belongs to the Marathas. He also emphasises that all these thanas must be with the Marathas.

रुमाल नं ७ सेाम. ता. २१जून १७५६.

राजश्रीया विराजीत राजमान्य राजश्री भास्करपंत स्वामी चे सेवेशीं पोाष्य जनार्दन बल्लाळ यां ‌।। नमस्कार विनंती अुपरी येथील कुशल ता ।। छ २२ रमजान पर्यंत यथास्त्तित असे विशेष. तुम्ही देान चार पत्रें पाठविली ते पावली. प्रयागास पावल्याचें पत्र पाठविले ते पाअून संतोष जाहला अैसेच निरंतर पत्र पाठवून संतोषवीत जाणें. श्रीमंत कर्नाटक प्रांती गेले होते. सावनुरास मोर्चे लाविले होते त्यास सावनुरवाल्यानी खंडणी आणि निमे मुलुख दिला मुरारराव व मुजफरखान श्रीमंतास भेटले पुढें श्रीमंत तुंगभद्रापार जाअून तिकडील तमाम संस्थानच्या खंडण्या घेअून स्वारी माघारी फिरोन कृष्णा अुतरोन आलीकडे आले. नबाब सलाबतजंग श्रीमंताकडे कुमकेस आले होते त्यासही निरोप दिल्हा ते भागा नगरास गेले. श्रीमंत जेष्ट अखेर पुणीयास येतील. राजश्री यांदोपंत भिडे व वेदमुर्तीं राजश्री ~~सन्नश्री~~ बाळंभट अुपाध्ये यांचीं पत्रें पाठविलीं तीं पावलीं - याचप्रमाणें सत्तत पत्रें पाठवीत जाणें. बहुत काय लिहीणे लेाभ असेा दिजे हे विनंती पत्रे पाठविली आहेत हीं ज्यांची त्यास पावती करणें. हे विनंती-.

21st. June 1756.

Janaradan Balhal to Bhaskar Swami giving news from Poona about the Peshwa's dealing with the Savanur Nawab; the arrival of the Peshwa Balajirao before Savanur and serious operations launched by him; Savanur Nawab surrenders. He agrees to pay tribute and cedes half of his territory; meeting of Murarirao and Muzffur Khan with the Peshwa, and the collection of the tribute from the chiefs of the territories beyond Tungbhadra by the Peshwas, are the main terms mentioned in this letter.

रुमाल नं. ७ तारीख १८-१-१७५८

श्रीमंत राजेश्री बळवंत रावजी स्वामीचे सेवेशीं

पोष्य केशवराव लक्ष्मण कृतानेक सास्टांग नमस्कार विनंती येथील वर्तमान तागाइत छ १ जमा दिलावलमुकाम गंगातीर नजीक शागड गळेदी उत्तर तीर जाणेान यथास्थित आसे विशेष स्वामीकडून पत्र येऊन परामृष होत नाहीं तरी आलीया समागमे पत्रीं परामृष करीत असावे . इकडील वर्तमान तरी मोंगलांचा सलुक जाला श्रीमंताच्या मोंगलांच्या भेटी जाल्या आता परस्परें उत्तम जाले सांप्रत खबगडा नजीक मोंगलांचा मुकाम गंगातीरी आहे. त्याचे पिछाडीस गंगातीरी चौपाचा कोसावरी श्रीमंताचा मुमकाम आहे. मुसाबुसी दाहाबारा कोसावरी आला आहे त्या चा मोंगलांचा भेटी होवुन ते कोणी कडे जातात ते पाहून त्याजवरी राजश्री गोपाळराव व मल्हारराव रास्ते कर्नाटकांत जाणार हा निश्चये जालाच आहे . गुजराथेस सिपे वद्गुजरात अैसी (फाटले) --- --- निश्चये होईल तो मागावून सेवेसी लिहून पाठ्‌व. वरकड वर्तमान तीर्थरूप राजश्री येशवंतराव नाना यांचे पत्रावरून वीदीत होईल. स्वामींनी कृपाकरून सेवकास पत्र लिहावयासी आज्ञा करावी. श्रीमंतांची पूर्ण दया स्वामीवर आहे. कळावे. बहोत काये लिहीजे. कृपा लोभ किजे हे विज्ञापना.

18-1-1758

This is written after the battle of Shindkhed which took place between the Peshwa and the Nizam. The writer, Keshavrao Laxman Panse, who was with the Peshwa, writes to Balwantrao Mehendale in the Karnatak that the Peshwa has decided to send Gopalrao and Malharrao Raste into the Karnatak.

रूमाल नं. ७

श्री.

१९-८-१७५८

राजश्रीया विराजीत राजमान्य राजश्री विसाजीपंत स्वामी चे सेवेशीं

स्ने ाा खंडेराव बाबाजी कृतानेक नमस्कार विनंती अुपरी येथील क्षेम नीज श्रावण वद्य प्रतिपदा जाणेान स्वकुशल लेखन केले पाहीजे विशेष. प्रस्तुत अिंग्रेजा

अलीखानजीकडील सैद मखदुल म्हणणार. करूर प्रांतास फौजेनसी येअून करूरास मोहसरा देअून मुलखात लुटीलबाडी करीत बसला आहे. येसीयास आपले नावें अिंग्रज वाल्यास व आलीखानजीस संस्थानच्या मुलुखास अुपसर्ग न देता आपले तालुकेस सैद मखदुम खान नीघुन जाये. आणि पुढें स्नेहें करून रावे अैसे त्यास ताकीद लिहून पाठविले जेसे आपले जासुदा बरा अेक पत्र पाठवून त्याचे नावे दुसरें अेक पत्र लिहून पाठवावे म्हणजे येथूनही ते पत्र [illegible] रवाना करून पाठविले जाअील. वरकड वर्तमान काली आपणास पत्र लिहीले आहे त्यावरून अवगत जाले असेल . राजश्री शाहुजीस निरोप देवून सत्वर पाठवावे आम्ही पैक्याचे ' सरंजामी चे येत्नात आसों अित:पर विलंबलागणार नाहीं . राजश्री साहुजीनी अगत्य यांवे लागतें येसीयास देखत पत्र राजेश्रीस अिकडे रवाना करून पाठवावे ही विज्ञापना विशेष.

RUMAL NO.7 19-8-1758

Khanderao Babaji informs Visaji Krishna about the movements of the foreces belonging to the English and the Nawab aroundCarouse. To stop their infiltration he suggests to Visaji that he should reprimand the English and the Nawab by writing a letter in the name of the Peshwa.

रुमाला नंबर ७

कर्नाटक ---- नानासाहेब

हैदरखान आफीवेत बाशद.

शाहामत माआळी दस्त गाबाबद जमान - शु ऑकी -- तुम्ही साहेब कामावरी मेहनत दिला पासून करीतां म्हणून राजेश्री गोपाळराव गोविंद व मल्हारराव भिकाजी याणी लिहीले - त्याजवरून संतोष जाहला अशास तुम्ही साहेब कामावरी दिला पासून मेहनत करावी हे गोष्टी तुम्हांस अुचीत असे तूर्त पटणाकरानी लढाअी आरंभीली आहे. त्याचे पारीपत्य तुम्ही सारे अेक दिले होअून करालव हा भरंवसा आहे तरी तुम्ही सारे त्याचे पारीपत्य करून गनीम हतवीर्य होअून येअील असें करणे वरकड अुम्यतां मशार निन्हेस लिहीलें आहे त्यावरून कळेल म्हणून छ २१ रबीलावल ज्यादा काय लिहीणें.

(शाहुचा शिक्का)

Letter dated 22-11-1758.

(LETTER TO HAIDER KHAN.)

Gopalrao Govind and Malhar Bhikaji wrote about the sincere service rendered by Haider Khan. The Peshwa was satisfied with ~~thai~~ this. The Peshwa expected that he should join with others in putting down Mysoreans who were at war with the Marathas.

रुमाल नं.७

ता. १०-१०-५८

राजश्रीया विराजीत राजमान्य राजश्री
विसाजीपंत स्वामी चे सेवेसीं,

स्ने ।। खंडेराव बनाजी कृतानेक नमस्कार विनंती अुपरी येथील क्षेम ता ८. जाणोन स्वकुशल लेखन केले पाहीजे विशेष. राजेश्री नागोजीपंत येअून पावल्यानंतरे यांचे मुखेंदमोकडून साकल्य वर्तमान अवगत जाहलें असल आलीकडे घांवखाली लाडयाहुन वर्तमान आले जे आपल्या फौजेतुन दोनी तीनी हजार स्वार व पांच सात हजार सुटारे फौज अुतरून विरभद्रदुर्गचे तासुक पेठ व धर्मपुरवंत गौरी कोट व शालन व पेनागर ~~स~~ या पेटा अवघा लुटून लक्षांतराचा पदार्थ वर्तकाचा व ब्राम्हणाचा घेअून बहुत ब्राम्हणास घातपात करून तमाम लुटून ब्राम्हण स्त्रीयां नासून बांददीं धरून घेअून गेले म्हणोन हे वर्तमान अैकताच जो विस्मये वाटला तो लिहून पुरवेना. संस्थानचा मोकादमा फैल होअून अुभयपक्षी करार मदार झाल्यावरून घाटाखाली गडपांस आम्हीं ताकिदा लिहून पाठविल्या होत्या जे सैदमखदुमाचे पारपत्या नीमित्य मरावे. जी फौज घाट अुतरून येत आहे तुम्हीं कोणे विशी अनमान न करीतां अुदवस्तून लावी त्याप्रमाणें करणें यावरून गडीवाले अवघे बोधो केले. आपले आपले ठिकाणीं बेफाम होते येकायेकी फौज जाअून आम्हीं संस्थानचे कामास आलो येसे आमचे नाव सांगून पेठे समीप जाअून दंगा करून याप्रमाणें नीपात केला. येणें करून आम्हास थोर अपख्याती आली हे वर्तमान आपणासही कळलेंच असल. घाटावरील मुलूख तो अुद्दस जाहला होता घाटखालील मुलूखाची अुमेद होती त्याचा परीणाम अैसा जाहला. घाटाखालील अैवज कांहीं आम्ही खाजगत खर्च करून घेत नवतो राजश्री साहुजी कडून अुडपा मात्र लिहून देअून त्या अैवजास घाटाखालील मुलखावर तनखा करून दिला होता तेथील तळ बतासील बिलकूल बुडून जाअून मुलुकाची च आशा नाहीशी जाहली. अित:पर साहुजीचे पैके कोणेप्रकारे पावावे साहुजीस पैके न पाठविलीया श्रीमंतांस साहुजीनी पैके कोठून घ्यावे हे सर्वही आपणांस न कळे येसें नाहीं. सलुख जाहल्यावरही अैसा विचार ---- ल येसें कळते तर आगोदर लोकास ताकीदा लिहून पाठविल्या असल्या हें सर्व वर्तमान राजेश्री नागोजी लिहीले आहे ते श्रृत करतील घाटाखाले गेले त्या लोकास ताकिद करोन लुट परतोन

देपीजेसैं केलैं. तरींच मुल्काचा बचाव आणियेत लोकाचा टिकाव आहे. नाहीतर मुल्काची आशा नाहीं बहुत काय लिहीणैं -- हे विज्ञापना.

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19.8.1758.

Khanderao Banaji writes to Visaji Pant the news about the depredation perpetrated by the three thousand marathas force entering in the territory of Virbhadra Durg, Dharmapur Gouri Coat, Shalam and Pennagar. He states that they burnt the houses of the Brahmins and whipped them, rape the women folk. They took this action only in the manner of the marathas. They penetrated the territory below the Ghat and now the question of revenue payment of that territory to Shahaji is there. He further suggests that this can be dine only by warning the people who entered below Ghat. Otherwise there will be no hope of collecting the revenue.

रूमाल नं. ६

श्रीमंत राजेश्री पंतप्रधान साहेबाचे सेवेशी--

आज्ञाधारक मानाजी पायगुडे व रामाजी बाबाजी कारकुने रामराम विज्ञापना अनुक्रमे कृतानेक सीरसाष्टांग नमस्कार विज्ञापना ता। छ २० माहे राबिलावल पावेतो साहेबाचे कृपेकरून आज्ञाधारकाचे वर्तमान येथास्तित असे विशेष पागा हा देऊन चारणी बदले रवाना केले ते मौजे सांगवी व मौजे पराकरवा वर मौजे माळावर दर तगा विचे सोबत येऊन चारापाणी अनकुल पाहून छ १६ माहे येऊन राहीलो आहो सेवेस विदीत होये साहेब कृपाळू होऊन बरे चित्ता घोडा बैसावयास पाठविला आणि हुकूम केला जे घोडयाची नीगा बस्त करणे त्यास येथे जे घोडे मजहार पाठविले ते ते आम्हास त्यांची निघाबस्त सा यास अेक सारखी करावी लागते मज चाकराजवळून चाकरी होऊन येईल ती खरी खंडोजी करकरे व जीवनाजी थोरात याचा तुजवळाचा रोजमरा दर आसामी सा। ६ प्रा सा। बराबता मिराजी जीकीबबर पाज हा. पाठविले ते पावले येथे पोरगे ठेवणे म्हणोन आज्ञा त्यास येथे पोरगे नवे ठेवावे लागतात याकरीता त्याचा रोजमरा अलाही सैंदी चारपाच आसामी याचा पाठवावयास आज्ञा केली पाहीजे येथे पोरगे याचा तलास करून जामीन सामीन घेऊन नावनीसी लिहून पाठविलो मौजे येकनपुरीचे मुकामी खंडोजी दरेकर याची तरवार गमाविली आहे तर साहेबी मौजे मा। रचे मुलाद यास ताकीदपत्र पाठवून तरफर येवून पावे अैसे केले पाहीजे खंडोजी दरेकर यास रोजमरा पाठविला तो घेत नव्हता परन्तु आम्ही चार गोष्टी सांगोन महीना दिला आहे त्याचे घरी खर्चाची बेगमी करावयास आज्ञा केली पाहीजे सेवेस विदीत होये हे विज्ञापना-------

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RUMAL No. 6 dt.22-12-1758 ?

Manaji Paygunde and Ramji Babaji Karkune wrote the Peshwa that they were looking after the horses in the cavalry of the Peshwa. They had employed some persons for the service of the cavalry according to the Peshwa's orders, on daily wages. But they requested the Peshwa to arrange for their expenses immediately.

रुमाल नं.६ शुक्र. ३० मार्च १७५९

राजश्रीयां विराजीत राजमान्य

राजश्री बाबूराव रामस्वामी गोसावी यांस

पोष्य सदाशिव चिमणाजी नमस्कार विनंती अुपरी येथील कुशल जाणोन स्वामीचे कुशल लिहीणे विशेष पागा दिमत मानाजी पायगुडे यांचे पागेची घोडी माहवना वशि वसिदरे मुकाम मौजे केाब्रले येथे आहेत तेथील बेगमीस

घोडीरास व अुट नवहुर	वजनकररोज पैके
३९ घोडीरास मापवनाससी	~~४४॥।४॥~~ ३॥।४॥ वरीघोडे यास रतीब
गरे व वसु घोडा मिळोनरास	४॥· कमीक णी
१ अुट नवतुर	४।· अुद
१ कुणबीणाकरु पोरगी	४ ~~६~~४॥- गुळ
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हरभरे	४१ ४
बाजरी	कारकुन वगैरे आहेत यास रोजमरा पिक

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अेकूण खवाडे बापाणा व रुपये रोजमरा दिड माही व कररोन चंदी दोन मण दोन पायली केली व पावणे दोन सेर साडेचार बांका वजन पैके अिाा छ १६ रजब पासून स्वारी पुणीयास गेली येअीतोपर्यंत सदरहु लिहील्या प्रमाणे दिडमाही वगैरे चंदीची बेगमी करुन देत जाणे या खेरीज मागील चंदी व रोजमरा दिडमाही रुपये चाल्यांची याद देण्याची अलाहिदा आहे त्या प्रमाणे हिसेब पाहून जमाखर्च अुगवून सदरहु रुपये पावते करणे राा छ १ साबान खमसीतेन मया व अलफ हे विनंती.

पेाा छ३ रमजान वैशाख
विछे १९ रमजान.

RUMAL NO.6 dt. 30-3-1759

Sadashiv Chimanaji wrote to one Baburao Rama in the Karnatak that the latter should supply the foddar and the feeding material to the horses of the cavalry under the command of Nanaji Pygunde.

रूमाल नं. ७ ता. ६- ६- १७५९

श्री.

श्रीमंत राजश्री नानासाहेब व तथा राजश्री भाअू साहेब स्वामी चे सेवेसीं विनंती सेवक आपाजी रामचन्द्र सा ाा नमस्कार विज्ञापना येथील वर्तमान त ाा जेस्ट शुध्द येकादसी पर्यंत मुकाम मुदे बिहाल येथास्तित्त असें विशेष अिकडील मजकूर पेशजी विनंती पत्रें पाठविलीं त्याजवरून विदित जाहलाच असेल. प्रस्तुत वृत्त तरी मोंगल तालिकोटीहून कूच करून ढवली जवळ दोन खेडी क्बज घरून ठाणीया जवळील शें केासावर येअून अुतरला. स्वा-या मुल्कात करिता. कुळ मुल्क घेतला. अेक ठाणें मात्र उरलें त्याजवर आजअुद्यां येतो येशा अवअीं घालितो. प्राणासी गांठ पडिली. तपसील वर्तमान लिहावे' तरी स्वामी राग करितील. राजश्री अुदाजी चव्हाण हिंमतबहादर यास आज्ञापत्र होतें. त्याजवरून ठाणीयाजवळ येअून अुतरले आहेत. फाजे हजार अधिक अुणी आहेत. परन्तु चव्हाणाव्यानें कांहीं मोंगलांचे पारिपत्य होत नाहीं. मोंगल सेर जाहाला. त्यास अन्कूल बेरड सुरापुरकर व कुल काटक जाहलें फितुरीनें अनर्थ पडिला असे. स्वामीकडून तो कांहीं फौज घेअून साहीत्य होत नाहीं. आम्हा जवळ तो अेक रुपया नाहीं. कर्ज वामही मिळेना चव्हाणानें खर्चाविसीं नित्य अुठोन लगादा केला. दहा पांच हजार रुपये देअून ठेअून शहास्तव घेतलें. फौज थोडकी मोंगल भारी. कागदपत्र पुणयास रवाना करीतों याचा मार्ग पहातां प्राणांतीक जहालें. श्रीमंती संपूर्ण पृथ्वीची पारपत्येंकरून सेवकांचे मनेारथ पूर्ण केलें. माझे कपाळानुरूप स्वामीस अिकडे फौज रवाना करावयास स्मरण होत नाहीं सारांश ये समयीं पांच हजार फौज येअून ताळकेाटकरांचें' व मोंगलांचे पारिपत्य होतें. तरी सर्व अुत्तम आहे.नाहीं तरी संकट पडिली असे परंतु अितक्याअुपर माझा काहीं विलाज नाहीं सेवटचे पत्र लिहीलें असे. रा ाा चव्हाणाची वर्तणूक येक अिश्वर की स्वामी जाणे. चहुकडील फितुर. आज आठ नव महीने वारंवार सेवेसी विनंती पत्रें लिहीता सीमा जाहली, काटक मुलूख लिहीता पुरवत नाहीं. केाटपर्यंत दम धरावा१ सविस्तर वृत्त गिरमाजी मळेगिरी सेवेसी पाठविला असे, सविस्तर विदीत करील, पैकानाहीं. दाणा नाहीं. धारणा दीढ पायली तेहि मिळेना.वाट बंद कूमक केाठून न ये. पुढेयाची पैरवी करणार स्वामी समर्थ विदित होये हे विज्ञापना.

RUMAL NO. 7. dt. 6-6-1759

Appaji Ramchandra writes from the Karanatak to the Peshwa and Bhausahib about the march of the Nizam's force from Talikot and the capture of the two villages . He further adds that the Nizam has captured all but one of the thanas. Udaji Chavan had orders to face the Nizam but he could not defeat the later. Appaji explains his pitiable plight stating that he has neither money nor force. Faithlessness is rampant. After describing how Udaji has harrassed them for more money, he urged the Peshwa to send help to him as there was no money, no food, and no way to get out of that trying situation.

रुमाल नं. ७ ता. २८-१२-१७५९

श्रीमंत राजश्री पंतप्रधान स्वामीचे सेवेसी ---

आज्ञाधारक लिंगो अनाजी कृतानेक सास्टांग नमस्कार विनंती, प्रार्थना ऐसीजे. स्वामीचा निरोप घेऊन आलेा . आपण आज्ञा केली त्याप्रमाणें राजश्री यजमानास सांगितले ळ आपल्या आज्ञेप्रमाणें फौजसह यावयाचा सिध्दांत केला . पुष्य सुध्द दसमी भृगुवारी नगारा केला तेा राजश्री माळजी कव्हाण वैकुंठवासी जाहले. बारा रोज येता नये. त्याच दिवस करोन सीघ्रच ये्अन पेाहचेा आहों आली छ ९ जमा दिलावली केाटनुरकरानी रडेरटीस स्वारी केली. प्यादेत व त्यांत कलागत जाहाली. पांच माणसे ठार त्याकडील पडली व जिकडील तीन प्यादे पडले. पाचसें गुरे केाकटपूर करानी नेहली स्वामीस श्रुत व्हावें म्हणेान लिहीले आहे. विशेष लिहीणे न लगे. कृपा वर्धमान करावी. विज्ञापना.

Rumal No. 7. 28-12-1759

Lingo Appaji, the Peshwa's Vakil in the Karnatak writes from Rade Rahatis : the chief of Kotnur attacked Raderatis as a result of which eight persons lost their lives.

May 1761

रुमाल नं. ७

पुरवणी

श्रीमंत राजश्री पंतप्रधान स्वामीचे सेवेशी.

सेवेशी विज्ञापना जगदेव सरकाराकडे अजीजखान याने फौज सरंजाम सामानसहीत येऊन राजश्री आमनाजी भिवराव ठाणे वानबडी ताल्लुक सरकार मजकूर येथें असतां मोर्चे देऊन जेर करून तह होऊन मशार मिल्हे बाहेर आप्पावर, ठाणे वरकड ठाणी आपले स्वाधीन करून जाणे म्हणोन बदमाम्लीवर येऊन यास सहमडळी अटकाव केले आहेत म्हणौन पेशजी सेवेसी विनंती पत्रे लिहीलीं होती. त्यावरून निवेदन जाले असल. साप्रत्य वर्तमान, तमाम जगदेवाकडील ठाणी अजीजखानाचे स्वाधीन करून मशारनिल्हे घोडी समान सरंजाम व मावळे लोक सुध्दां कंटगिरी कोटायावरून कोल्हरचे मार्गे हुसकोट्यास दाखल जाहले. जिलक्यांत सिरेयाकडे नबाब बसालत जंगाकडील गडबड आहे, म्हणौन रा ।। त्रिंबकपंत मुकाम सिरे याणी पत्र लिहून राजश्री महीमाजी सिंदे यांस पाठविले. त्यावरून आमनाजी भिवराव याजकडील मावळे लोक साडेतीनशें, पैकी शंभर मावळा येथील बंदोबस्तीस ठेवून, वरकड अडीचशें मावळयांची समजाविसी करून, महिमाजी शिंदे समागमे देवून सिरीयास रवाना केलें. तेही सत्वर जाऊन पावले. हाळी अमणाजी भिवराव पाउणशें स्वारानिसी येथेच आहेत. सिरियास जावे म्हणोन आम्ही सांगत होतो., परन्तु राजश्री त्रिंबकपंत याणी दोनतीन पत्रे पाठविली. परन्तु त्यांस बोलाविले नाही. आम्हासही लिहीले नाही. मावळे लोक मात्र पाठविले. मशारनिल्हे येथें आहेत त्याचे खर्चाची बेगमी करून येथें ठेविले. देसीचे स्वार हे औते येदा काही बाकी राहीली नाही. सेविसीचा मजकूर अलाहिदा पुरवणी पत्री सेवेसी लिहीला आहे. त्यावरून विदीत होईल. आमणाजी भिवराव याची नेमणूक पेशजी राजश्री विसाजी कृष्ण यानी करून दिली आहे. त्या प्र ।। खर्चास देत जावे किंवा काही कमपेश करून द्यावे, येविसी आज्ञा करणार धणी समर्थ आहेत. सेवेसी श्रुत होय हे विज्ञापना.

May 1761

May 1761

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RUMAL nNO.7

News-letter from the Karnatak to the Peshwa regarding the capture of the thanas from one Jagdeo by Ajijkhan and his arrival at Hoskota via Kolar. It further states that Mahimaji shinde was deputed to Sira to prevent the onward march of Salabat Jang and the refusal of Annaji Bhivrao to go to Sira is also mentioned here.

Dabholkar Collection in the Bharat
Itihas Sanshodhaka Mandal
dt. 5-6-1757.

बळवंतराव गणपत यांस साल्गुदस्तां श्रीमंतानीं कर्नाटकांतून येते समयीं छावणीस ठेवलें. त्यानें अिंद्रोजी कदम सोन्जी भापकर, हरबा बापू सखाजी, विसाजी कृष्ण, नरसिंग राव , संभाजी घोरपडे , खंडेराव दरेकर, भगवंतराव कदम व हैबतराव जाघव, व यशवंतराव जाघव वगैरे लोक रवाना केले.

Balwantrao Ganpat (Mehendale) who was left in the Karnatak by the Peshwa, had following sardars with him :-

Indroji Kadam, Sonaji Bhapkar, Harba Bapu Sakhaji, Visaji Krishna, Narsingrao, Sambhaji Ghorpade, Khanderao Darekar, Bhagawantrao Kadam, Haibatrao Jadhav and Yeshwantrao Jadhav.

Jan. 1755

श्री भवानी शंकर

श्रीमंत राजश्री हैबतराव राजाज्ञा स्वामीचे सेवेसी सेवक भालचंद्र जगन्नाथ कृतानेक सां॥ नमस्कार विज्ञाप्ति येथील कुशल जाणून स्वकुशल लेखन आज्ञा केली पाहिजे विषश सेवकाच वर्तमान ता। छ१ रबिलाखर पर्यंत मोकाम आओनापूर प्रां॥ अथणी नजीक कृष्णातीर येथें श्रीमंताचे मुकाम आहे. आम्हीही क्षेमरूप असो या उपरी दरबारचे वर्तमान तर राजश्री महादाबाची रवानगी कर्नाटक प्रांत जहाली आमच्या सरदारची नेमणूक त्याज बरोबर होओील किंवा खासी स्वारी बराबर ठेवितील हे पहावे खासी स्वारी गंगातीरास जाणार आहे. आंग्रीयाच्या मुलकातून जावे येसाही विचार आहे. आपणास कळावे म्हणोन लिहीले असे राजश्री ----------------- त यानी तुमच्या कर्जाचे येवजी तूर्त दोन हजार रूपये राजश्री जीवाजी पंताकडे नमले आहेत ते आपणास पावते करतील कळल पाहिजे संक्रमाणाची तिळशर्करा पाठविली ते स्वीकारून पावलीयाचे उतराची आज्ञा केली पाहिजे. विशष काये लिहीणे कृपा वृध्दी कीजे. हे विज्ञाप्ति. वे॥ राजश्री कासीपंत स्वामीचे सेवेसी श्रीमंतास विनंती पत्र लिहीले याजवरून सर्व निवदन होओील कृपालोभ आसो दीजे आपणास तिलशर्करा पाठविली ते स्वीकारिली पाहिजे हे विनंती.

January 1755

This letter is addressed to Haibatrao Rajajna by one Bhalchandra Jagannath from his camp at Ainapur (Athani, Belgaum) near the Krishna river, dated the 1st of Rabi and

purports to the following effect.

"Shrimant (Peshwa ?) has encamped here for the present but has despatched Mahadba(Purandare) to the Karnatak and we shall be ordered either to accompany him or remain with Shrimant, who intends to leave for the Ganga (Godavari). But perhaps his honour may travel through the tract owned by Angre."

WAI COLLECTION
obtained from G.H.Khare,
B. E. S. Mandal, P O O N A.

मनावली दप्तर.

श्रीरंगपटणास जाण्याचे रस्ते तीन.

त्यांचा तपशील.

(१) गोकाकेपासीं कृष्णाड तरून गदक, लक्ष्मेश्वर, हरीहर, बसवापुर, हागलवाडी, क्किनाअीकहल्ली, नागमंगलावरून पट्टण हा अेक रस्ता, सरकारच्या फौजा हमेशा जाण्याची वाट.

(२) नाळेकोट तालुक्यांतून, मुधेब्याळ संगमापासीं कृष्णा अुतरून , गजेंद्रगडावरून बंकपल्लीपासीं तुंगभद्रा अुतरून बल्लारी रायदुर्ग, चित्रदुर्ग, सिरें मदागिरी, देवराय, दुर्गावदन हा अेक रस्ता.

(३) हैदराबादेवरून पागदुरापासीं कृष्णा अुतरोन कर्नोळ, नद्याळ, सिरवळ व्यागळ, मरिघुर, कडपे, सिंघवट, गंजीकोटा तेथून चिट्याळचा घाट चढून , गुरुमकोंडा डावेहाते सोडून सरसीपाल्यावरून बेंगळूावर रस्ता अुतरतो, मध्यें सरसीपाल्यापासून थोडी झाडी आहे. हे अेक वाट.

A MANAVALI DAFTAR.

There are three different routes to Seringapattam.

(1) By crossing the Krishna at Ghodak, and then via Laxmeshwar, Harihar, Basavapur, Hagalwadi, Chicknayakhalli Nagmangal to Seringapattam.

This was a regular route of the Maratha forces.

(2) By crossing the Krishna at Mudhabayal, on the Bank of the Krishna in Talikot Taluka, then via Gajendragada and by crossing the Tungabhadra at Bankapali, starting via Balhari, Raidurg, Chitradurg, Sise, Madagiri, Devraydurg to Seringapattam.

(3) Via Hyderabad, Then by crossing the Krishna at Pagdur, Karnool, Nandyal, Shirwal, Chhangal, Maridhur, Cuddapah, Sidhwat, Ganjikota, then by climbing Tital Ghat and leaving Gurum Konda on the left, the route leads Bangalore through Sirsipala.

(-MANAVALI DAFTAR.)

APPENDIX. 'C'

The following halts of Balaji Bajirao are detected mainly from his diary (Rozkird) in addition to the other material used in this work.

Halts of Balaji Bajirao in the South.

Dates	Names of Places (Halts).		
7/10-12-1752	Hodagi	Prant	Chitkoti.
11-12-1752	Goharwadi	Prant	Kalbarge.
14-12-1752	Golwal	Prant	Kalbarge.
15-12-1752	Malkhed.		
19-12-1752	Sedambe, Purugara Adki.		
20/21-12-1752	"	"	"
22-12-1752	Kasba Adki.		
23-12-1752	Murnur	Paragana	Adki.
24-12-1752	Mohanhalli	Paragana	Yadgeet.
26-12-1752	Badahalli	"	"
27-12-1752	"	"	"
28-12-1752	"	"	"
29/30-12-1752	Nayakal	"	Rastapur.
31-12-1752	"	"	"
1-1-1753	Akachiti	"	Surpur.
2/6-1-1753	Bhadgalagi	"	Devdurg.
7-1-1753	"	"	"

8-1-1753	Raikot	Paragana	Raichur.
9-1-1753	Devsugar	"	
12-1-1753	Malakapur	"	Raichur.
13/15-1-1753	"	"	"
15/16-1-1753	Jugnur		
16/19-1-1753	Tumbal	Paragana	Adont.
20/21-1-1753	Espi	"	"
22-1-1753	Egalki	"	"
23/24-1-1753	Balgale	"	"
26-1-1753	Meke	"	Balhari.
27-1-1753 to 2-2-53	Kasba	"	"
5-2-1753	Timapur	"	Adoni.
6/7-2-1753	Talur	"	Chitradurg.
8-2-1753	Padanabhalli	"	Anegondi.
9-2-1753	Hospeth	"	Harpanalli
11-2-1753	Narayankere		
12-2-1753	Anasar		
13-2-1753	Bhimalapur	"	Chitradurg.
14-2-1753	Huskare	"	"
17-2-1753	Tukanhalli		
20/21-2-1753	Wadanhalli		"
22-2-1753	Bhimsagar	"	"
23-2-1753	Hondir	"	Bidnur.
24-2-1753	Ajampur	"	"

Dates	Names of Places.		
24-2-1753	Gnadaki	Prant	Seringpattam.
25-2-1753	Kadur	"	"
26-2-1753	Kasba Banavar		
27-2-1753	Kalgiri	Prant	Seringapattam.
1/2-3-1753	Damalbegali	"	"
3-3-53	Budikopa	"	"
4-3-1753	Budikopa	"	"
5-3-53	Manapanahalli	"	"
6-3-53	Seringapattam		"
7/19-3-53	"	"	"
20-3-53	Malaphalli	"	"
21-3-53	Kuhadikupa	"	"
22-3-53	Kikeri	"	"
23-3-53	Bugur	"	"
24-3-53	Kapgure	"	"
25-3-1753	Bedegiri	"	"
26-3-53	Mandur	"	"
27-3-53	Ajampur	"	Bidnur.
28-3-53	Kasaba	Tarikire	
29/30-3-53	Bakapur	"	"
31-3-53	Holehonur	"	"
1/5-4-53	Kudali	"	"
8-4-53	Holehonur	"	"
21-4-53	Kasba	"	Poona.
22-4-53	Holihotur	"	Bidnur.
23-4-53	Kudali	"	"

Dates	Names of Places.		
24-4-53	Balpuri	Paragana	Shivmogha Prant Bidnur.
25-4-53	Bilpuri	"	Boghe.
26-4-53	Purwar	"	Bidnur.
27/30-4-53	Kasaba Mutur		Savanur.
1-5-1753	Kasaba Rakhalli		"
2-5-53	Tikeli	"	"
3-5-53 to 5-5-53	Gondi	"	"
6-5-53	Hunagal Kasaba		"
8-5-53	Chikani Saigaon	Paragana	Sondha.
9-5-53	Kasaba Kelikot		"
10-5-53	Mudangi	"	"
11-5-53 to 15-5-53	Dharwar	"	"
16-5-53	Gareghagare		"
17/18-5-53	Yakodi	"	"
19/20-5-53	Hosur	Paragana	Iurgod.
21-5-53	Peth Shahapur.		
22-5-53	Ghodgiri	"	Hukeri.
23-5-53	Mahanur	"	Chikodi.
24-5-53	Manjari	"	Hukeri.
25/27-5-53	Kurundwadi	"	Chikodi.
28/29-5-53	Miraj	"	"
30/31-5-53	Paragana Miraj.		

Dates	Names of Places.
1-6-53	Shirgaon Paragana Wangi Walve.
2-6-53	Shirgaon Paragana Wangi,
3-6-53	Goregaon Karyant Aundh.
3/4-6-53	Yamaiche "
5/6/53	Sap Sammat Koregaon Prant Wai.
6/10-6-53	Jalgaon " "
11-6-53	Deur " "
12-6-53	Pimpure " Poona.
13/15-6-53	Jejuri Tarf Korepathar.
16/17-6-53	POONA.
18-6-53	Kasba Saswad Prant Poona.
19-6-53 to 1-7-53	POONA.
6/7/1-53	"
8-1-54	Mondhare Prant Poona.
9/11-1-54	" " "
12/14-1-54	Theur Raft Haveli Prant Poona.
15-1-54	Khamgaon Tarf Sandas " "
16/17-1-54	Rargaon " Patas " "
18-1-54	Kasba Patas " "
19 to 21-1-54	Morgaon Tard Karepathar "
22 ot 23-1-54	" " " "
24-1-54	Holmurum " "
25-1-54	Sangavi Paragana Phaltan on the Bank of Nire.
25/26-1-54	Kurvavi Tarf Dahigaon

Dates	Names of the Places.
28-1-54	Palas Mandal Karyat Dahigaon.
29-1-54	Akalaj " "
30-1-54	Kuravali " Bhalwani.
31-1-54 to 1-2-54	Panderpur on the Bank of Chandrabhaga.
2-2-54	Bamangaon Paragana Sangola.
3-2-54	Chimke " Nazare.
4 to 6-2-54	Nazare.
7-2-54	Hivare " Jat.
8/9-2-54	Kavkur " "
10-2-54	Khilegaon Prant Mirat.
11-2-54	Belaki " "
12-2-54	Shirmire " Raibaug.
13/14-2-54	Inagalgi Paragana Tedali on the South Bank of Krishna.
15/18-2-54	Kokal Kakanwadi Paragana Jamkhindi.
19/20-2-54	Kasba Galgali(on the South Bank of Krishna.)
21-2-54	Sonake Tarf Belaky "
22-2-54	Kasba Bagalkot Prant Savnur.
24/27-2-54	" " " "
28-2-54	Karival " "
1-3-54	Hungunda.
2-3-54	Hanamsagar.
3-3-54	Takalikokatmir Paragana Hanamsagar.
4-3-54	Mangurli " Koppal.
5/6-3-54	Kihal " "

Dates	Names of the Places.
7-3-54	Madagire Paragana Harpanahalli.
8-3-54	" " "
9-3-54	Alwadi " Koppal.
10/11-3-54	Mudalgi " Deval.
12-3-54	Akali " Harpanahalli. On the south Bank of Tungabhadra.
13/16-3-54	Tumbarhalli " Harpanahalli.
17-3-54	Walti " "
18/19-3-54	Kothur " "
20/21-3-54	Mattehalli " "
22-3-54	Doskore " "
23/24-3-54	Anaji " Chitradurga.
25-3-54	Kasba Harihar Prant Bidnur.
26/27-3-54	" " " " on the south Bank of Tungabhadra.
28-3-54	Dakthalli Paragana Savnur.
29-3-54 to 3-4-54	Hotanahalli " Bidnur.
4-4-54	Bankur " "
5/14-4-54	Bankire Ramtirtha Paragana Bidnur.
15/20-4-54	Salhal.
21-4-54	Itanmani Tarf Mavinhalli Prant Bidnur.
25-4-54	Kasba Masur Prant Savanur.
26-4-54	Belgeri " Bidnur.
26/28-4-54	Gondi Paragana Savanur.
29-4-54 to 2-5-54	Adur Prant Savanur.
3/4-5-54	Hangal " "

Dates	Names of the Places.
5/6-5-54	Tadas Prant Savanur.
7-5-54	Mudagi Paragana Savanur.
8-5-54	Mugud Prant "
9-5-54	Garang " Kitur.
10-5-54	Kurikope Paragana Kitur.
11-5-54	Murdi " "
12 -5-54	Pacchapur " Hukeri.
13-5.54	Ghodgiri " "
14-5-54	Kachur Prant Chikodi.
15-5-54	Yedur " "
16-5-54	Kawathe " Miraj.
17/23-5-54	Kasba Miraj on the Bank of Krishna.
4/22-6-1754	Poona.
24-10-54	"
5-11-54	Garpire Poona.
6/29-11-54	Mondhave Tarf HaveliPrant Poona Naigaon Tarf Sandas Prat Poona.
1-12-54	Arvi Paragana Karde.
6/7-12-54	Ranjangaon Gar TarfParas Prant Poona.
9/13-12-54	Shirapur Tarf Paras. " "
14/15-12-54	Badhulagaon Paragana Chambhargonda.
23/26-11-54	Udamb.
27/28-11-54	Paragana Prant Poona.
16/18-12-54	Sogaon Paragana Kadewalit On the South Bank of Bhima.
19-12-54	Kadegaon Paragana Kadewalit.
20-12-54	Karmale.

Dates	Names of the Places.
21-12-54	Kadegaon Paragana Kadevalit.
22-12-54	Kandar Tarf Wangi.
23-12-54	Narsinhapur Sangam.
24-12-54	Malegaon Paragana Bhose.
25/27-12-54	" " "
28-12-54	Kugolipeere Malavani On the Bank of Bhima.
29-12-54 to 4-1-55	Pandharpur.
5-1-1755	Manjari Paragana Sangole.
6-1-55	Chinake " Nagare.
7-1-55	Nagaj " Dhulgaon Prant Miraj.
8-1-55	Dhulegaon Raffan.
9-1-55	Mugnur Paragana Abhani.
10/14-1-55	Undavade Paragana Tedil.
14/30-1-55	" " "
31-1-55 to 1-2-55	" " "
2/7-2-55	Darur " " On the south Bank of Krishna.
8/10-2-55	" " "
14-2-55	" " "
15-2-55	" " "
16-2-55	Kadalas Paragana Sagole.
18-2-55	Tondale ? Bodule Paragana Bhalvani.
19-2-55	Narsingpur
20-2-55	Shahadokeni Paragana Indapur On the Bank of Bhima.

Dates	Names of the Places.
21/22-2-55	Kasba Khed Paragana Kandevali.
23/24-2-55	Sidhotek Paragana Pedgaon Prant Kadevali.
25-2-55	Adalgaon Paragana Chambhargonde.
26-2-55	Mandargane Paragana Kadevalit.
27-2-55	Sakat " "
28-2-55	Ahemadnagar.
1-3-55	Kasba Jeur " "
2-3-55	Lohagaon " Newase.
3-3-55	Kasba Newase " Majkur. On the Bank of Pravara.
4/9-3-55	Toke Paregaon Newase On the Bank of Goda.
10-3-55	Ghogargaon Paragana Newase.
11-3-55	Matulthan " Vijapur- On the south Bank of Goda.
12-3-55	Kopurgaon Paragana Kumbari On the south Bank of Goda.
14-3-55	Nandurmadaneshwar Paragana Chandwad.
15-3-55	Lakhangaon Paragana Nasik.
16/18-3-55	Kasba Nasik.
19/24-3-55	Trimbak.
25-3-55	Kasba Trimbak.
26-3-55	Chahore Paragana Trimbak.
27-3-55	" " "
28-3-55	Savargaon " Nasik.
29-3-55 to 1-4-55	Odhe " "
2-4-55	Kasba Depur Tarf Majkur.
3-4-55	Talegaon Tarf Haveli Sangamner.

Dates	Names of the Places.
5-4-55	Mandavekhurda Paragana Parner On the Bank of Mula.
4-4-55	Ashi Umbari Paragana Sangamner On the Bank of Pravara.
6-4-55	Kasba Khanhur Paragana Parner.
7-4-55	Nimbgaon Tarf Pawal Prant Jennur. On the Bank of Ghodriver.
8-4-55	Koregaon Prant Jennur On the Bank of Bhima.
9-4-55	Theur Tarf Haveli Prant Poona.
10 to 11-4-55	" " " " "
12-4-55	Poona.
8/20-10-1755	Poona.
21-10-55 to 1-11-55	Wanwadi Prant Poona Tarf Haveli.
2/5-11-55	Kavadi " "
6/7-11-55	Kavadi " "
8/10-11-55	Loni " "
11/12-11-55	Walali " "
13-11-55	Mandvi " "
14-11-55	Theur " Karepathar.
15/20-11-55	Moreshwar.
21-11-55	Chopde Paragana Supe.
22-11-55	Belhe Tarf Nirthadi.
24-11-55	Asu Paragana Phaltan.
25-11-55	Pimple Mandale Paragana Phaltan.
26-11-55	Chakore Paragana Yellapur.
27-11-55	Manoli " Bellapur.
29/30-11-55	Pandharpur.
1-12-55	Sherpal Karyat Kasegaon

Dates	Names of the Places.
2-12-55	Godewadi Paragana Mangalwedhe.
3-12-55	Utaji " Karjagi.
4-12-55	Asangi " Jat.
6-12-55	Kawatgi " Khotwad.
7-12-55	Tanganibidri " Gote.
8/24-12-55	Kasba Galatage On the Bank of Krishna.
25/29-12-55	Betagi " Bilgi.
30-12-55	Sonna " "
31-12-55 to 3-1-1756	Kasba Bagalkot on the Bank of Ghatprabha
4/9-1-56	" " " " "
10-1-56	Nirbadihal Paragana Bagalkot.
12-1-56	Hoskeri " Nargund.
13-1-56	Kapali Kallapur Badami Prant.
14/15-1-56	Near Navalgund.
16-1-56	Gaddugul Paragana Navalgund.
17-1-56	Karutkot " Tumbal.
18/19-156	Avegund " Laxmeshwar.
20/27-1-56	Kasba Laxmeshwar Prant Savanur.
28-1-56 to 1-2-56	Karadagi " "
2-2-56 to 2-3-56	" " "
3/15-3-56	" " "
16/17-3-56	Savanur.
18/20-3-56	Bannihalli Near Savanur.
21-3-56 to 1-4-56	Savanur.
2-5-56	Kanchami Paragana Tilwan Prant Savanur.

Dates	Names of the Places.
1-6-56	Sheshgiri Prant Savanur.
2-6-56	Bomanhalli " "
3-6-56	Kolko- Dhanashi Paragana Hubali Prant Savanur.
18-6-56	Sonnawadi Prant Phaltan.
26-10-56 to 3-11-56	Poona Near Angadshacha Takya.
13-2-57 to 18-2-1757.	Mudhori Paragana Muddebihal on the Bank of Krishan.
19-2-57	Islampur Paragana Mudgal On the Bank of The Krishna.
25-3-57	Kasba Nagangal Paragana Seringapattam.
26-3-57	Hirwud Near Seringapattam.
9-5-57	Kasba Seringapattam.
14/15-5-57	Hirur Paragana Chitradurg.
16/17-5-57	Girrehalli Prant Chitradurg.
18-5-1757	Bellur " Harpanhalli.
24-5-1757	Ingalgi Paragana Manoli Prant Nargud.
16-9-1757	POONA.

BALAJI BAJIRAO AND THE EXPANSION OF THE MARATHA POWER IN SOUTH INDIA

(1740-60)

BY

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ccepted
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see R.'s office
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CONCLUSION

hat about
ast Typoo campaign?

We have seen in this work that not once did the Marathas who entered the Karnatak suffer a defeat. Whoever went into the Karnatak came back with flying colours, except Babaji Naik Baramatikar. The Maratha influence was widespread, throughout the Karnatak during this period, yet never ~~did~~ was the Karnatak converted into a stronghold of the Marathas. The reasons for this are as follows:-

Shahu had directed the Maratha forces to the Karnatak under Raghuji Bhosle to restore his cousin, Raja Pratapsinh, to the Tanjore throne. Raghuji brought back immense wealth from the Karnatak and the other Maratha generals, including Balaji Bajirao, were amazed when they saw the great success of Raghuji. When Balajirao became the Peshwa, he tried to obtain the Karnatak mamala for himself, but Babuji Naik put in his rival claim and obtained the Karnatak mamala. He mismanaged the Karnatak affairs and sustained three defeats at the hands of the Karnatak chieftains. This gave Balajirao the opportunity to secure the mamala for himself, for one year in 1746. The Peshwa sent Bhau into the Karnatak and the very first time he returned, it was as a triumphant warrior. After Shahu's death, Balajirao obtained the Karnatak mamala for himself at the end of 1750. Filled with avarice, he led an expedition every year into the Karnatak and came back every time with immense wealth(1).

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1. Raghuji and Fattesinh Baba had in the past brought a golden stream from the south .... By God's grace the stream of wealth is flowing well .... The Peshwa himself wrote this letter. Rajwade, VI, 160. Sardesai, Madhya Vibhag, II, pp. 58-59. Sen, Military system of the Marathas, p. 69.

The Peshwa needed money badly for government purposes. And the Karnatak mamala seemed to him a rich field. Therefore he reserved the Karnatak mamala for himself. He would have been wiser if he had assigned it to Murarirao Ghorpade, who had made a claim for it and to whom it was perhaps due in recognition of his military prowess. Had he been given this mamala he would have remained a contented and loyal chieftain of the Peshwa(1), Besides, Murarirao, ~~having his headmaster~~ having his headquarters in the Karnatak, would have administered the Karnatak much better than the Peshwa. As it was Murarirao felt neglected(2) by the Peshwa and the King and obstructed the expansion of the Marathas in the Karnatak.

The Peshwa's autocracy is manifest in his machinations and subterfuges to concentrate power in himself. He destroyed the unity of the state and relegated his co-ministers in the state to a corner. By the treaty of Sankola 1749 Balaji Bajirao became the head of the state and Ram Raja, Shahu's successor became the figure-head. So the Maratha peasants who had faith in the crown, had fought for the crown against Auranzabad and had saved the Maratha kingdom, realised that they were now the servants of the Brahmin Peshwa and not the subjects of the Maratha Chhatrapati. Pursuing his policy of concentring all power in himself the Peshwa had first tried to reduce the number of feudal lords but latter on he perceived the wisdom of pacifying the disgruntled sardars like Gaikwad Holkar, Bundele, by assigning to them territories conquered by them; of course to be administered by them in the name of the Peshwa's. But the Karnatak mamala had not been assigned by the

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1. MSS; Peshwa Daftar, Appendix 'B'.
2. Ibid.,

Peshwa to any feudal lord. So no sardar took special interest in its expansion or defence as Holkar or Gaikward or Dabhade had taken in their respective territoris.

During the last ten years of his life, the Peshwa took a personal interest in the conquest of the Karnatak and the Maratha power in the south spread rapidly. Even the Portuguese admitted in 1759, that no one at that time seemed capable of resisting the Peshwa(1). Now the Marathas going to and from their "Mulukgiri expeditions", as Grant Duff rightly calls them, collected tribute or booty, but did not establish their own permanent administration. In short the Marathas under Balajirao conquered the territories but occupied none. The result was that after the national disaster of Panipat the Marathas could not enter into the Karnatak and the territories that had once been conquered by the Marathas were appropriated by Hyder Ali.

Again, the people of the Karnatak did not consider the Peshwa their own leader. They considered the Marathas foreigners and preferred always the French and the English. In fact they took refuge in Pondicherry when the Marathas came raiding in the Karnatak. Balajirao himself did nothing to spread the notion of a Hindu India in the Karnatak as Bajirao I had done when he went into the north nor did the Marathas have in their midst men of vision like Ramdas and Tukaram to rouse their religious or racial feelings and so to foster unity among the peoples of Maratha and Karnatak.

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1. Pissurlencar, Portugueses e Maratas, VI, p. 45.

In his dealings with the foreigners the Peshwa showed himself equally incompetent. Balajirao came into contact with the French and the English and heard of their victory at Ambur, their capture of the southern sarkar of Carnatic and their war like movements on the coromandel coast. His agents Shamrao and Ramraye at Pondicherry wrote to him about the French mode of warfare~~s~~ and about their country, France. But the Peshwa took no interest in the foreigners; he did not consider them likely rivals of the Marathas. In the case of the English, he actually helped them to put down his own sardar Angria, at Gheria in 1756, and when the English refused to give him a part of the booty he could not take any action against them. There is no doubt that ~~the~~ Balajirao should have adopted strong measures against the foreigners at the earliest opportunity. The reason that he did not do so was undoubtedly, that he had not given serious thought to their activities. More likely, he did not realise that they were the tentative attempts of mighty naval powers struggling to obtain footholds in India. As a matter of fact, there was no statesman in India at this time who could foresee the possibilities of the Europeans and especially the Englishmen, establishing their ascendency in India by means of their naval supremacy. The importance of the seven years' war in world politics as understood by Lord chatham was beyond the comprehension of the Peshwa.

The change of military tactics was also one of the causes of the failure of the Marathas. From his encounters with M. Bussy's trained Battalions and artillery the Peshwa appreciated the European mathod of warfare and inferred that the Maratha light cavalry was inferior. He tried to copy the European method, but European warfare depended on communications while the Peshwa had no such system of quick communication except the messengers system which was used for commercial and war purposes. Hence his adoption of European methods of warfare proved to be most unsatisfactory. The Maratha superiority on the field since the time of Shivaji by means of light horse was gone.

The Peshwa also made the mistake of recruiting many foreigners(1) like Muzaffarkhan Gardi an artillery expert who in times of crises would go to the side of the enemy. This actually happened in the Karnatak. Muzaffarkhan Gardi, ~~ever~~ once a commander under the Peshwa, became his foe, and the Peshwa had to fight him at Savanur. Besides this, the entry of the foreigners into the Maratha army destroyed the unity of the Maratha army. When the army was composed mostly of Marathas it was a historic symbol of the moral, social and economic vitality of the Maratha people. This symbolism now disappeared.

Finally the Peshwa did not possess an inquiring mind like Tipu or Madhavrao I, who had collections of books. He did not care to learn about the foreigners and theirs ambitions in India. In part, this was a result of the Maratha system of education which permitted the Peshwa and other important Maratha leaders only to learn their traditional mode of warfare and to acquire some smattering of knowledge.

Thus the Peshwa himself was partly responsible for the decline of Maratha power in the south. There are one or two more reasons for the decline of Maratha power in the South.

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(1) Peshwa's Diary, III, p. 165. Arabs were employed by Balaji~~rao~~ Bajirao at a monthly salary of 11 rupees each.

During this period there was a dearth both of generals of the first rank and administrators of the highest ability, in times of emergency. There was only one man capable of obstructing Hyder in the south. That man was Murarirao Ghorpade, but as mentioned before, he was neglected both by Raja Shahu and the Peshwa.

After the battle of Panipat the only first rate personality at the Maratha court was Madhavrao I. Only Madhavrao I could have coped with the situation that arose in the Karnatak, but Madhavrao ruled only for a short period of nine years. His four expeditions into the Karnatak were enough to give a temporary stability to their power in the south, but not enough to arrest the decline that had already begun.

But more important than the dearth of able rulers and leaders was the gradual draining of manpower resources. The supply of vital forces of dynamic manpower are, in the end, decisive in any prolonged struggle. Opportunity and struggle bring out suitable leaders. But the task of establishing a Hindu Raja in India purely on their own strength was beyond the capacity of the Maratha people. Due to the incessant wars for a century there was a constant drain on their resources of manpower. And these resources were very limited. Therefore in every political arrangement they made, they could not provide their own men and had to rely on untrust-worthy non-Marathas. With their small supply of manpower they could only occasionally grasp the helm of affairs in Indian politics. They could never permanently dominate India.